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NORTH-CHINA HERALD

AND SUPREME COURT AND CONSULAR GAZETTE

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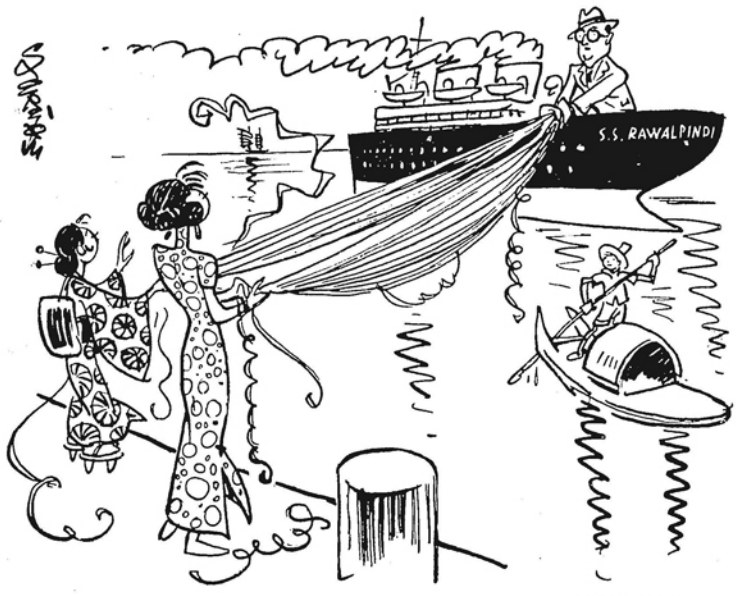

By SAPAJOU

THE GIRLS HE LEFT BEHIND HIM

CRUISER ALTERATIONS

While naval conversations are in progress to readjust tonnage and quotas of vessels, Britain has not been slow to reconstruct and modernize existing warships within the limitations of the London Naval Treaty. Among the vessels to be thus treated are the "County" class vessels, most of which are attached to the British China Fleet. The first to be reconstructed is H.M.S. Cumberland, well-known on this station, which has left Chatham after a year in dock and has undergone considerable alterations. Although the details are necessarily kept secret, it is learnt that the reconstruction has entailed the fitting of side armour and a large hangar to house three of the new Walrus amphibious machines. A fourth machine will be carried on the catapult. To compensate for these changes and keep within the 10,000 tons treaty limit, one deck has been cut away from the after turret to the stern and thus the ship, originally flush decked like others of the class seen on the China Station, in her new guise has a lower quarter-deck. Other vessels are to be similarly treated to bring them up a higher state of efficiency for, with their very high freeboard and lack of armour protection, these vessels have never been very popular in the Service. One of the most interesting features of the reconstruction is the aircraft equipment, which represents a great improvement on the Vindictive, one of the first cruisers to be converted into a semi-aircraft carrier by the construction of a hangar and equipment of a catapult. The general machine hitherto used on catapults has been the float seaplane type but the Walrus, with its retractable undercarriage which enables it to land on shore or on an aircraft carrier, is considered to be a much more useful craft and able to stand rougher weather than the ordinary seaplane.

OUT OF DATE

Mr. Chu Hsueh-san does not seem to have been up-to-date in his presentation of China's labour problems to Geneva. It is a little late in the day to dismiss the subject by airy references to Imperialist aggression and unequal treaties. The conference is not likely to have been misled by the charges against the International Settlement for it is generally known that that area with its 3,421 factories and workshops is the most industrialized region in the whole of China. Moreover the Shanghai Municipal Council has had the foresight to set up machinery for the collection of reliable statistics from which reports on accidents automatically accrue. Nowhere else is the industrial situation so completely covered by administrative supervision for the purpose of education and prevention. This, of course, accounts for the figures which Mr. Chu is able confidently to produce in regard to Shanghai. The Shanghai Municipal Council, not being a sovereign state, cannot be represented at the International Labour Office conferences. It seems that some effort should be made by means of correspondence with the organization at Geneva to correct the erroneous impressions which unchallenged statements from the Council's critics may create. The International Labour Office, for example might be furnished with the Annual Report for 1935 which gives a very full account of the regulation of industrial conditions in the Settlement under the Council's direction. Mr. Chu's further comparison of the conditions of labour affecting Chinese overseas with those obtaining in China itself may have given his audience a shrewd idea of the general value of his comments for presumably other delegates were in a good position to reply to him on that point. It is reasonable too to suggest that Mr. Chu would receive no support from official Chinese representation which would be fully aware of the admirable spirit of co-operation which has characterized the Council's relations with the Chinese authorities on the industrial issue.

ON POLITENESS

Mr. Arita's remarks to the prefectural governors on the proper attitude to be adopted to aliens visiting Japan comes at an appropriate time because the summer season has opened and the beautiful mountain and beach resorts of Japan will soon be visited by hundreds of visitors to enjoy the beauties which nature has lavishly bestowed on the Island Empire. Mr. Arita warned the governors against suspecting aliens just because they are aliens. It is an unfortunate fact that while the Japanese themselves are models of politeness and thousands of people who have visited the country have left with lasting impressions of courteous treatment, there are also many who carry from Japan impressions of quite a different character—impressions based on suspicion ever haunting the visitor and official restriction and petty annoyance, which tend to create a far different estimate of the people. A possible reason for this might be found in the insularity of the people which only in recent years has come somewhat abruptly to face the full play of international affairs. After all, it was not so long ago that the "furriner" was a general term of disapprobation in England when everybody not born in England was included in this category. Japan's increasing contacts with the world must eventually rub off the sharp corners of this insularity, but Mr. Arita's remarks are timely for the first impressions are generally the best and most vivid.

THE NEW AMBASSADOR

A warm welcome will be given to Mr. Shigeru Kawagoe who—no stranger to China, having been recently Consul-General at Tientsin—has arrived to take up the important post of Japanese Ambassador at Nanking. Mr. Kawagoe may be assured of all good wishes in his task. His immediate predecessor is now Foreign Minister at Tokyo and on that ground alone Mr. Kawagoe will feel well fortified in the efforts which he has declared himself ready to make in arriving at a workable understanding with the Chinese Government and in contributing to that all important problem, the furtherance of Sino-Japanese co-operation. He is fortunate in being able to meet Mr. Itaro Ishii before that able consular officer sails for Bangkok to assume the duties of Minister to Siam. Mr. Ishii, during his tenure of office in Shanghai, has made himself master of local conditions and his opinions will carry considerable weight accordingly. Mr. Kawagoe's brilliant career in the diplomatic service affords every ground for confidence in his discharge of the first Ambassadorial post. If it be his good fortune to bring Sino-Japanese rapprochement to fruition he will deserve well of his country and of all who are concerned with the peace and stability of conditions in the Far East.

SHANGHAI TO ROME

Many diplomatic changes have occurred lately in China. One of them involves the imminent departure of Marquis G. G. Cittadini Cesi who for over three years has been Second Secretary to the Italian Embassy and a much valued member of the foreign community in Shanghai. Marquis Cittadini Cesi is a diplomat who has established himself in the esteem of his confreres of all nationalities and he has been able most successfully to combine assiduous attention to his official duties with social and sporting activities such as Shanghai delights to encourage. His friends have heard with much satisfaction of his promotion in the service although it unfortunately entails his departure from China, whither perhaps he may return some day in a more exalted capacity. On his return to Rome he will find at the head of his department his old colleague in China, Count Ciano and it may not be indiscreet to hope that the circumstance may be mutually beneficial.

"THE ROUND TABLE"

The latest issue of "The Round Table," a quarterly review of the politics of the British Commonwealth, contains a well-balanced article discussing the recent events in Japan under the heading The "Stabilisation" of East Asia. After outlining the events leading up to the military revolution of February last, the article points out that no other great power except Italy is so deficient as Japan in resources essential for large-scale industries. Whereas the coal resources of China are estimated at nearly 250,000 million metric tons, Japan and her colonies have less than 10,000 million. The concentration of China's coal resources in Shansi and Hopei is considered to be an important factor in recent Japanese policy in the North, and the article points out:

> Geographical, economic, and political conditions indicate a regional unity of Liaoning (South Manchuria), Hopei, and Shansi provinces under Japanese domination as the future main base of heavy industry in East Asia. With a planned development of the whole area Japan will become self-sufficient for emergencies in coking coal and oil; the exploitation of the low-grade iron ores of Manchuria will become increasingly profitable; and a new market for the Japanese lighter industries will be created. Shansi can be developed only by means of new railways, and these will presumably be undertaken by the South Manchurian Railway Company, which now holds a monopoly of all railway construction in Manchukuo. The symbol of the new expansion is the Showa Steel Works at Anshan, now the second largest steel plant in the Far East, equipped to turn out 400,000 tons of pig iron and 350,000 tons of steel annually.

Discussing the Soviet relations with the Japanese Government the writer of the article comes to the conclusion that there is no great risk of war as neither side would benefit from such a catastrophe. Japan's policy is however, to drive a territorial wedge between China and Russia for strategic reasons. Other articles in the review cover the world crisis, the co-ordination of defence, the Palestine problem, naval forces, and current problems in South Africa, India, Ireland and New Zealand.

"PACIFIC AFFAIRS"

The current issue of "Pacific Affairs" is an exceptionally interesting number and brings that periodical back to the standards of its earlier days under Mr. Owen Lattimore's editorship. Mr. Guenther Stein amusingly translates extracts from the Japanese press to throw light on that little-known subject, the domestic interests of the non-political section of the population. Mr. W. Wynne Williams discusses the settlement of the Australian tropics with courage and gifts of lucid exposition. Mr. Wang Yü-Ch'üan breathes life into the dry bones of the history of land taxation in China and its effect on the fate of dynasties. Mr. H. J. Timperley pleads eloquently for intelligent censorship of the press in the Far East. Mr. A. Arthur Schiller continues his discussion of native customary law in the Netherlands East Indies. The book reviews are excellent, and the policy of the Soviet Union in its new position as a collaborator with the great powers is succinctly outlined by Miss Harriet Moore. The German writer, "Asiaticus," analyses the international repercussions of the financial reconstruction of China and takes the view that the situation has developed into a struggle between Great Britain and Japan with America playing the neutral observer expecting in due course to be able to guarantee her own position.

DANGEROUS UNCERTAINTY

The visit of General Sung Cheh-yuan to Huanghoyen where he is reported to have conferred with General Han Fu-chu regarding the proposed inclusion of Shantung within the area controlled by the Hopei-Charhar Political Council throws a light on the dangerous uncertainty accentuated by the alarums and excursions in the South. Too little attention has been paid by the Kuangtung and Kwangsi leaders to the difficulties experienced by the Chinese authorities in the North in coping with the pressure of Japan's military representatives. It is no exaggeration to say that General Sung Cheh-yuan and General Han Fu-chu respectively have more practical experience of that pressure than any of their colleagues in Canton or Nanning. General Chiang Kai-shek is highly cognizant of this danger and consequently he has been specially careful to show the utmost restraint in handling Sino-Japanese problems. If circumstances render the position of General Sung Cheh-yuan more difficult and consequently accelerate separation of the Northern provinces from the rest of China, the blame may conceivably be found to lie at the door of those who have raised the cry of resistance to Japan without having either the resources, the ability or the intention for carrying it into effect. General Han Fu-chu may also be disposed to feel that his province's interests are better served by keeping in the alignment with the Hopei-Charhar Political Council's plans.

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CHINESE POLITICS

NANKING'S SIX DEMANDS TO SOUTHWEST

Complete Submission to the Central Government: More Southern Demands Made

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Hankow, June 15.

Although reports from the front indicate an easing of the situation, troops continue to pour down the Kin-Han Railway and immediately are transported across the river to Wu-chang, where they entrain for Heng-chow. All passenger service to Changsha on the Canton-Hankow Railway has been stopped, and inquiries at the station do not hold out any hope of it being resumed for several days. Information from Changsha states that, for several days, twenty trainloads of troops have passed through per day, each of about 1,500 men.

From a reliable Chinese source, it is reported the Central Government has sent to the Southwest Leaders six demands, namely:—

That the Southwest Political and Executive Councils be abolished.

That all Southwest political civil organizations be controlled by the Executive Yuan at Nanking.

That the Chi Tang Chuin be abolished.

That all high officials in Canton be appointed or dismissed under the control of Nanking.

That all taxes collected in the Southwest must be divided into national and local, all national taxes to be sent to Nanking.

That all Southwest local bank-notes must be cancelled, and only Central Government bank-notes be used; all silver to be sent to Nanking.

Chi Tang Chuin is the name given to the Northern Expeditionary Force in 1926, under the leadership of Gens. Chiang Kai-shek, Yen Hsi-san, Feng Yu-hsiang, and Liu Tsung-jen, and at present retained by Liu Tsung-jen.

The situation here remains very quiet, although some apprehension is felt among the merchants should civil war break out, as it will affect the producing areas so vital to the trade of Hankow.

Gen. Chiang's Terms Kwangsi

Canton, June 21.

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, yesterday telegraphed to Gen. Li Tsung-jen and Gen. Pai Chung-hsi, the Kwangsi leaders, demanding the withdrawal from southern Hunan of all Kwangsi troops within one week. The message is said to have been worded in vigorous terms and threatened the use of force unless its terms were complied with within the specified time.

Southwestern delegates will be sent to the second plenary meeting of the Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, to urge the gathering to adopt a policy of armed resistance against Japan, Mr. Hsiao Fo-cheng, a member of the Southwestern Political Council, said to-day. He declared that the Kwangtung and Kwangsi representatives would denounce the military pressure being brought to bear against the Southwest by the Nanking Government.

Mr. Hsiao denied reports that Kwangsi troops had resumed their advance, or that they had come into conflict with the Central forces.

Strict orders not to retreat from their positions along the borders were issued to the Kwangtung troops last night by Gen. Chen Chi-tang.

Sentries of the Kwangsi and Nanking forces, facing each other south of Kiyang, Hunan, exchanged shots during Friday night. Desultory firing continued throughout the night, but ended yesterday morning. Tension along the front was increased when Central aeroplanes swooped down on the Kwangsi concentrations, without, however, firing.—Domei.

Mr. Sun Fo Explains

Shanghai, June 21.

The Central Government is still making efforts in bringing about an amicable settlement of the political crisis, in the hope that war may be averted, declared Mr. Sun Fo, President of the Legislative Yuan, in an interview to-day. Although he has not yet received any detailed official report concerning the latest situation in the Southwest, Mr. Sun said he believed the question easily could be settled if all Government leaders would regard national affairs above other matters.—Central News.

Demands on Nanking

Canton, June 16.

The Southwest authorities, in a telegram despatched this afternoon to the Central Government, officially announced the withdrawal of the Kwangtung and Kwangsi forces from Hunan to the border. The telegram urged the Central Government to resist Japanese aggression, declaring that, otherwise, internal strife was inevitable sooner or later, as the people gradually were realizing that resistance was the only way to save the country. Two demands were made by the Southwest authorities, namely:—

1.—To safeguard patriotic speech by amending the present press censorship which is shackling the people's freedom of speech; and

2.—The emancipation of people's organizations, which can be accomplished by lifting the present restrictions on the freedom of people to organize societies and hold meetings.

The telegram concludes with a declaration that, owing to increased Japanese aggression, the Central Government alone could not cope with the crisis and resist the invaders, but a development of the spirit of nationalism would enable an effective struggle for national existence.—Reuter.

Fighting Fever Still Rages

Hongkong, June 18.

A series of new demands has been presented to the Central Government by the Southwestern authorities, according to semi-official Chinese quarters here. These include:—

1.—Assistance to the Southwestern provinces to enable them to tide over their economic difficulties.

2.—Collaboration in the anti-Japanese movement, which is considered a pre-requisite for unification of the country on the lines proposed by the Central Government.

3.—Postponement of the National People's Assembly, which is due to meet at Nanking on November 12, this year.

4.—Reform of the constitutional laws of the country.

The personal position of Generals Li Tsung-jen and Pai Chung-hsi is now the main issue between the Central Government and the Southwest, according to well-informed Chinese sources here. The Central Government, it is stated, insists that both of them shall go into voluntary exile abroad, in consequence of their recent actions, which Nanking holds responsible for bringing the country to the brink of civil war. It is doubted, however, whether such redoubtable warlords will yield without a struggle. On the contrary, they are said to remain adamant in their demands.

Nanking, it is believed, is ready to go a certain way to meet the first demand mentioned above, and it is stated that, as far as Kwangtung is concerned, certain assurances of financial assistance have been given. The other four demands, however, are regarded as quite untenable, and probably they lack Kwangtung's whole-hearted support.

In fact, agreement between Nanking and Kwangtung is reported in the same quarters to be imminent, as a result of the negotiations between high Government officials and Kwangtung delegates in the national capital. It is suggested that Gen. Chen Chi-tang may be appointed concurrently Governor of Kwangtung and Kwangsi, in the event of the resignation or eviction of the Kwangsi leaders.—Reuter.

Three Demands by South West

Canton, June 22.

A proposal demanding the severance of diplomatic relations with Japan will, it is reported, be submitted by the South-west Political Council to the second plenary session of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang to be held in Nanking on July 10.

A decision to submit this and two other proposals to the C.E.C. session is stated to have been reached at a meeting held to-day by the South-west Political Council. The other proposals, it is reported, demand:

1.—Repudiation of humiliating Sino-Japanese agreements, and

2.—Emancipation of the mass movement and restoration of free speech and the liberties of the people.—Reuter.

Ultimatum Denied

Nanking, June 22.

Reports that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek had given an ultimatum to the military leaders of the South-West, calling upon them to submit to Central authority within one week or be faced with counter-military activity, were officially denied here to-day.

The report was said to be without foundation, inasmuch as the Central Government authorities desire to set-

(Continued on page 526.)

GEN. CHIANG DENIES AMBITION

More Useful to Country in Present Capacity

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

Nanking, June 17.

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek says that he has no intention of being a candidate for President. This statement was made to a representative of the "North China Herald" in the course of an interview to-day. When questioned about the forthcoming assembly in November, and the great importance of its agenda, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek decidedly expressed the view that he would not become a candidate for President, and added that "the purpose of the November Assembly is to enable the people as a whole to participate in political affairs; to take upon themselves the responsibilty of saving the country, and unitedly to solve national problems."

"The Kuomintang feels," added the Generalissimo, "that unless the whole country is together it is impossible to save China. Therefore, the November Assembly has been called to promulgate constitutional laws; to return to the people political power, and to invest them with the authority to form a government to take over the responsibilities of the tutelary period of the Kuomintang. This is the unanimous opinion of the whole Party, and I am not aware of any member having any presidential ambitions in his mind. Every member realises that only if we can all accept responsibility, be law abiding, and willing to sacrifice all personal feelings concerning position, power, and benefits, can the country be saved."

Asked why he is unwilling to become a Presidential candidate, the Generalissimo explained that "at this critical juncture of the country's history everyone should exert himself to the utmost for the benefit of the nation, and I do not feel that I would be doing that if I sought presidential honours. I feel that my greatest contribution to national needs comes through being able at any time to visit near and distant parts of the country, to observe the requirements of the people, and be available at any time to assist in the solution of the various problems connected with military reorganization, educational reforms, economic reconstruction, rural amelioration, inter-provincial communications, and all other questions affecting the fundamental welfare of the people."

Personal Contacts

In reply to a question as to his impressions gained during his numerous trips to distant parts of the country during the past few years the Generalissimo said: "Experience has shown that more progress has been made during the past two or three years at places I have been able to visit than at any previous time because of the personal contacts that were made and maintained with provincial and local officials and people, and that is why I feel that maintenance of mobility on my part is of extreme importance. It follows that such contacts, removing as they have done difficulties and misunderstandings, and simplifying the aims of national policy, have brought to the people a growing sense of the oneness of the nation and inspired a quickening of national loyalty to the Central Government."

"As President," the Generalissimo added, "it would be impossible to continue such wide and far-flung contacts, for the simple reason that presidential duties require almost constant presence in the capital. As I have said," the Generalissimo concluded very earnestly, "I feel that mobility on my part is my best contribution to the upbuilding of China, and because I do not wish to have that mobility curtailed I have no intention of allowing myself to be nominated as a candidate for the presidency."

"STERN WARNING" BY JAPAN DENIED

Mr. Y. Suma's Kobe Interview Called Misquotation

Nanking, June 22.

Recent Japanese news reports to the effect that Mr. Y. Suma, Japanese Consul-General in Nanking, had filed a "stern warning" with Gen. Chang Chun, Minister of Foreign Affairs, against the continuation of "malicious propaganda" accusing Japan of fostering subversive activities in this country, were to-day denied by a spokesman of the Wai-chiaopu.

Concerning the surprising remarks attributed to Mr. Suma in his interview given at Kobe during his recent trip to Japan, it was also learned, Mr. Suma explained that he was misquoted in certain foreign reports.—Central News.

JAPANESE DENY INSTIGATION OF MOVE

Military Attache Talks to Nanking Heads: Protest Lodged in Canton and Flatly Rejected

Shanghai, June 16.

Current rumours of Japan's alleged part in instigating the South-western leaders to rise in arms against the Central Government were denied by Major-Gen. Seiichi Kita, Japanese military attaché, in his interviews with leading members of the Nanking administration, Major-Gen. Kita told Domei yesterday.

Major-Gen. Kita returned here from Nanking the previous night, after conferring with Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, President of the Executive Yuan; Gen. Chang Chun, Foreign Minister; Gen. Ho Ying-ching, War Minister, and other Government leaders.

He declined to divulge the nature of his conversations with the Chinese officials, but said that the issues touched upon were those with which he failed to deal fully during his previous visit to the capital early last month.

The members of the Central Government, he said, appeared to be sincerely hopeful for the readjustment of Sino-Japanese relations.

Gen. Chiang Kept Busy

"Gen. Chiang Kai-shek appeared to be kept very busy by the current South-western tension," said the Japanese officer. "He told me he did not have a free moment, attending one conference after another."

The Central authorities, Major-Gen. Kita said, are taking a very serious view of the present controversy and appear to be unable to predict whether it will be settled by armed force or through a political compromise.

"There were some members of the Government," he added, "who believed that the South-western move was instigated by Japan. I fully explained to them Japan's neutral stand, and I believed that those who have heard me acquired a complete understanding of the situation."

Protest Against Parade

Canton, June 15.

A vigorous protest against the anti-Japanese movement in Kuangtung was lodged to-day by the Japanese Consul-General here, Mr. Tatsuo Kawai, with the Chinese authorities.

Special reference was made to the monster anti-Japanese demonstration on June 13, when 100,000 persons paraded through the streets shouting anti-Japanese slogans.

Pointing out the disturbing effect of the demonstration on the relations between China and Japan, the protest declares that the Japanese Government regards the parade as a violation of the principle of Sino-Japanese friendship.

While the Chinese reply is being awaited with great interest, the protest is causing uneasiness, and it is feared that it might mean the beginning of a fresh Sino-Japanese crisis in South China.

Meanwhile, Chinese reports describe the situation in Swatow as being "very delicate" owing to Sino-Japanese friction. Hence, developments there are being watched with great anxiety.

It is generally felt that, as a result of their recent avowed anti-Japanese campaign, the Canton authorities will probably take a firm attitude towards the Japanese in the event of any new incident.—Reuter.

Canton's Flat Rejection

Shanghai, June 17.

The Kwangtung authorities, in a Note handed yesterday to the Japanese Consul-General, Mr. Tatsuo Kawai, in reply to his protest against the anti-Japanese movement in Kwangtung, flatly refused to suppress anti-Japanese activities in the province.

The above prefaced a Reuter message from Canton, received late last night, which continued:—

"The reply, made through Mr. Kan Chia-hou, the Foreign Commissioner, states that the authorities, in accordance with international law and Sino-Japanese treaties, shall accord full protection to Japanese residents and asks the Japanese Consul-General not to worry on that account. It emphasizes, however, that the authorities cannot prohibit anti-Japanese activities, because they represent the manifestation of the people's will and the natural reaction to Japan's aggressive acts in Manchuria, Jehol, North China, and Shanghai since the Mukden incident.

"The only thing for Japan to do, the reply adds, is to change her aggressive tactics of the last five years, which have aroused the hostility of the Chinese people. If this is done, the anti-Japanese movement would automatically subside and Sino-Japanese relations would become more cordial.

"Kwangtung's strong reply to Japan is expected to have grave repercussions. Uneasiness has also been caused by an official report from Nanning expressing fears that a punitive expedition by Nanking into Kwangsi is contemplated. Gen. Li Chung-jen and Gen. Pei Chung-hsi have telegraphed to Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang and Mr. Sun Fo, urging them to use their influence to persuade the Central Government to divert the Nanking forces in Hunan against the Japanese.

"The Southwest, in the meantime, is taking the most careful precautions against a possible attack. The situation generally is regarded as being still uncertain. A telegram has been circularized throughout the nation, asking the Central Government and the military leaders of the various provinces to mobilize immediately for resistance against Japan. Thirty million Kwangtung people, the message declares, are ready to make the supreme sacrifice in support of resistance against Japan."

Japan's Protest in Nanking

Nanking, June 19.

Charging the Nanking Government with engaging in malicious propaganda and falsely accusing Japan of fostering subversive activities in China, Mr. Yakichiro Suma, the Japanese Consul-General here, this morning presented a stern warning to Gen. Chang Chun, Minister of Foreign Affairs. Mr. Suma said the dissemination of propaganda tending to injure Japan's prestige would not be conducive to the projected readjustment of the relations between the two countries.

The trend among Nanking officials to blame Japan, Mr. Suma is understood to have added, has become more marked since the outbreak of the strong anti-Japanese campaign in the Southwest.—Domei.

Japanese Ask Protection

Hongkong, June 21.

Mr. Kosaku Mizusawa, Japanese Consul-General here, yesterday requested the police to take special measures for the protection of Japanese children against Chinese molestation. This action followed the receipt by the Consulate-General of reports that 22 school-children had been the victims of stone-throwers yesterday morning. Japanese women and children here have been molested by Chinese in increasing numbers since the outbreak of anti-Japanese agitation throughout Kwangsi and Kwangtung.—Domei.

Japanese Denial

Canton, June 21.

Current reports that Japanese gunboats will be despatched to Canton to protect Japanese residents here were denied by Mr. Kawai, Japanese Consul-General, though he recently lodged a second protest with Gen. Chen Chi-tang against the latter's tolerance of anti-Japanese activities in Kwangtung. General Chen, it is understood, has asked Mr. Kan Chieh-hou, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs for Kwangtung and Kwangsi, to make an appropriate reply to the Japanese representations. — Central News.

TWO NORTHERN GENERALS APPEAL FOR PEACE

Tientsin, June 21.

A telegram appealing for the cessation of military movements and urging a peaceful settlement of all differences was sent to-day to Nanking and Canton by Gen. Sun Chen-yuan, chairman of the Hopei and Charhar Political Council, and Gen. Han Fu-chu, chairman of the Shantung provincial government. The message, which was despatched following a conference between the two generals at Huanghoyen, declared that internal strife would diminish national energy and make China the laughing-stock of the world. As they were guarding the border provinces, they were most anxious lest an outbreak of war should ruin the country.—Reuter.

North Appeals for Peace

Tientsin, June 22.

A strong appeal for peace and national unity is made by General Sung Chen-yuan, Chairman of the Hopei Provincial Government, and General Han Fu-chu, Chairman of the Shantung Provincial Government, in a joint circular telegram issued yesterday.—Kuo Min.

Generals Consider Resignation

Hongkong, June 18.

Smouldering resentment on the part of several Kwangtung army commanders against the northern expedition has not yet died down. In addition to Gens. Yu Han-mou, Li Han-hun, Miao Pei-nan, and Li Yang-ching, Gen. Teng Lung-kwang, commander of the 9th Division, is learned to be contemplating resignation.—Central News.

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How to Keep Healthy during the Summer

THE Shanghai summer, with the added opportunities for enjoyment which it brings, but also the greatly increased danger of infection and serious illness, through mosquitoes, impure food and water, and other sources, is the time when a little sensible precaution is not only advisable but essential for a good state of health. With due care in the matter of hygienic food, avoidance of undue exposure to the sun, and precaution against the mosquito menace, and provided that the danger of cholera, typhoid, and smallpox, has been lessened by inoculation and vaccination, freedom from infection should be maintained throughout the summer months until the cold weather once again brings with it relief from the added danger of illness which exists during the hot period.

Pure Food

The most important health consideration, of course, is to ensure that one's food is absolutely pure, and in order to be certain of this, says Dr. J. H. Jordan, Commissioner of Public Health to the Shanghai Municipal Council, the first requirement is to see that the shops with which you deal are clean, and conform to the regulations laid down by the Public Health Department. It is a good plan to form a personal acquaintance with them, and to note the degree of cleanliness maintained. Exposed foodstuffs should be under cover. The shop should be neat and tidy, and its staff reasonably familiar with soap and water. If these conditions do not obtain, it is obviously your duty to report the matter to the nearest Branch Health Office and to transfer your patronage elsewhere, even if it means slightly higher charges.

Oriental philosophy contains many great qualities, but it has its defects. The spirit of "that's near enough" is one of its more notable features.

In other words, your servants require watching, and the cleanliness of their hands and their persons, and the thoroughness with which they do their work, depend to a great extent upon the amount of supervision which you maintain over them.

Drains are only useful when they are free from blockage. Once they fall into disrepair they are capable of becoming a thorough nuisance; but as a rule your servants are not so ready to realize that fact as you are. Should anything go wrong with them, get in touch with your landlord, the nearest Branch Health Office, or the Public Works Department and have the trouble remedied. An occasional inspection will serve to prevent such occurrences.

Clean Kitchens

The ideal kitchen should have no cupboards in it, only open and movable shelves, and the walls should be tiled or painted with a white washable paint. White is obviously the best colour and should be insisted upon.

Wire gauze screens over the windows and doors are the best safeguard and to preserve the wire, which rots only too easily, it is a good plan to have it covered with a very thin solution of tar.

The wire doors should open outwards, and be supplied with strong springs for keeping them closed.

A refrigerator is a good investment, but not an absolute necessity. A well made ice chest will answer the purpose quite well, but it must be kept clean. Ice chest walls are often packed with sawdust, which, if the slightest amount of damp should get to it through some leakage in the wall, will sink down to the bottom, thus leaving the upper part of the walls bereft of insulating material. A better degree of insulation is obtained by using charcoal, which if dampened does not sink to anything like the same extent. For the inside lining white tiles are the best, but failing tiles a good quality of zinc will suffice.

The ice which is bought for such chests should be machine made. Natural ice is often merely frozen sewage, and should never be allowed in the house. Artificial ice is sold in symmetrical blocks, so there should be no difficulty in distinguishing it from the crude article.

Food Proportions

For those who have sufficient space and can so arrange matters, it is a good plan to have the vegetables washed in a small room separate from the kitchen. If space is not available, they should be washed outside. Raw vegetables are often infected, and to have them near or in contact with other food after being cleaned is to run a distinct risk of the latter also becoming infected.

The supply of meat and vegetables in Shanghai is under the strict supervision of the Public Health Department, and everything is done to make the danger of infection as remote as possible. The Public Health Department, however, is neither omnipresent nor omniscient, and the intelligent co-operation of the public will afford a real contribution towards keeping up the requisite standard of hygiene in this respect. Fresh meat should be stamped with the official stamp of the Council. Beaf, mutton, and pork are marked in two grades, first and second qualities. Other meats, such as horse and buffalo, are stamped, but without any quality mark.

Fruit is a constant source of danger during the summer months, but it is a problem that has to be faced. Such fruits as apples, oranges, grape fruit, bananas, watermelon and pears which possess undamaged thick skins are safe, provided care is taken to cleanse the external surface before eating. Other and thinner skinned fruits, such as grapes, strawberries, raspberries and the like, and apricots and peaches are safe only if eaten cooked.

The popular method of dipping fruit in a solution of potassium permanganate is not recommended since it is far less reliable than boiling water.

Fish decays very rapidly during the summer months. It must be fresh, and not kept too long in the refrigerator or ice chest. Shell fish should never be eaten raw, and are best avoided altogether.

The water supplied by the Shanghai Waterworks is efficiently purified before it leaves the pumping station, but there is the possibility of an occasional local contamination through leakage or repairs to the water mains. Remember that the soil is frequently impregnated with infection, due to the primitive habits of the people. For absolute safety, drinking water should be boiled.

Pure Milk

There are numerous dairies in and around Shanghai of which, at the moment 27 are under the supervision of the Public Health Department. These are graded "A" or "B" and are required to conform to certain standards laid down by the Department.

Under the conditions which prevail here, no milk other than pasteurized milk or grade "A., T. T. Raw" should be consumed without boiling. Milk is the greatest of all foods, but it is also, perhaps, the most potent transmitter of disease, hence it follows that every possible precaution should be taken.

Alcoholic Drinks

Alcoholic Drinks in Shanghai are mostly imported and are usually safe. There is, however, a certain amount of inferior liquor on sale, and some of it may be harmful. Again, we can only reiterate the advice: see to it that what you get is supplied by reliable firms.

There is no need to labour the point that too much alcohol, especially during the summer months, is not good for one. The so-called "Sundown Rule" is a good guide to follow in this respect.

Aerated Waters should be obtained only from reliable firms. If that rule is observed there is little to fear.

A burning sun usually turns one's thoughts to ice, but when iced drinks tempt, keep in mind the fact that machine made ice may have been contaminated by the time it has reached your glass. It is wise, therefore, to refrain from placing ice actually in the liquid.

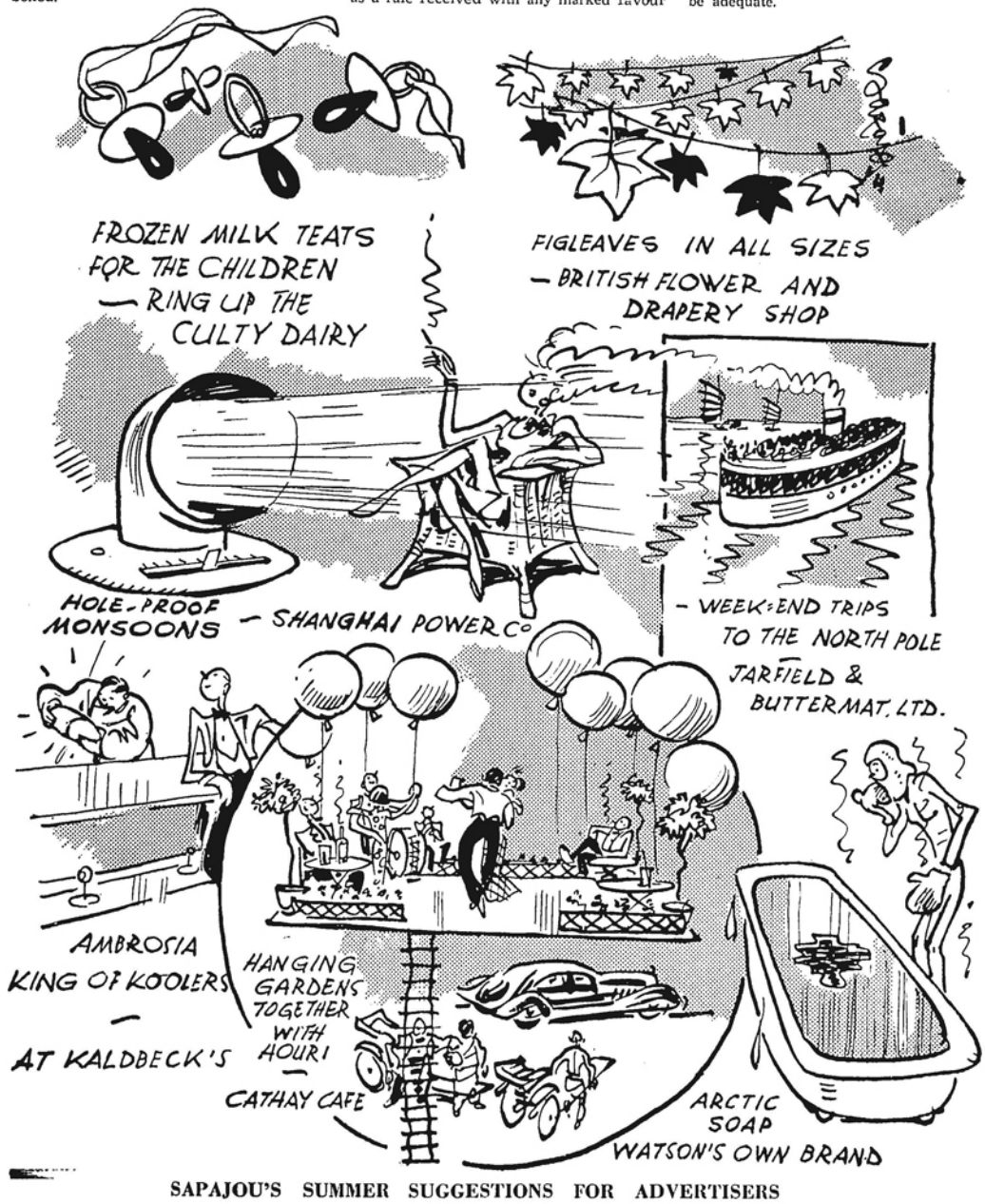
Copious draughts of ice-cold fluid are not as a rule received with any marked favour by an overheated stomach. Iced drinks should be consumed slowly.

Heat-stroke

Heat stroke is most likely to be caused by conditions which prevent the normal cooling nechanism of the body from carrying out its duties in an adequate manner. Man is a warm-blooded animal, which means that his body seeks to maintain a normal even temperature under all conditions of climate, and this is achieved by a nicely balanced arrangement whereby the amount of heat gained or lost is kept in proportion to the temperature outside the body, thus keeping the body itself at an even degree of heat.

The process of perspiration is the chief means by which this is accomplished. A hot atmosphere will cause the body to perspire more freely, and the actual cooling is achieved by the evaporation of the moisture which exudes from the skin. It is obvious that evaporation will take place more quickly in an atmosphere that is hot and dry than one which is hot but damp, and already laden with moisture. Shanghai's summer climate is hot and humid, and its sticky weather is not always easy to bear. Perspiration is not free, and evaporation is sometimes almost absent. It is under such conditions as these that heat stroke is liable to occur.

To avoid heat stroke, therefore, the thing to aim at is to use every means possible to promote the process of perspiration and evaporation. This can be done to a great extent by paying attention to your clothing, eating, drinking, and the ventilation of your rooms. Clothing should be light, eating and drinking should be moderate, particularly of alcoholic liquors, and ventilation should be adequate.



SAPAJOU'S SUMMER SUGGESTIONS FOR ADVERTISERS

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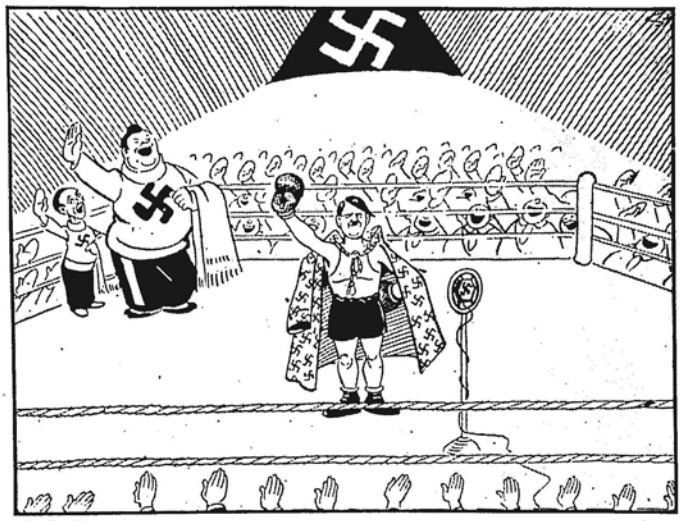
The World's Wit and Humour



"Daily Express" *London*

THE WINNER.

The result of the big fight was as expected. No opponent stepped into the ring and Adolf Hitler was declared the winner and holder of the Reichstag Belt.

"New York Times" *New York*

THE DRAGON—THE MAID—BUT NO ST. GEORGE.

"Il Travaso delle Idee" *Milan, Italy*

THE FIGHT AGAINST SANCTIONS

"But isn't the 'Thousand Miles' usually a motor race?"
"Yes, but they are doing it on foot this year to save petrol."

"New York Times" *New York*

SPOILING THE BUBBLE DANCE

"News Chronicle" *London*

"They're a couple of visiting medicine men, doctor. They'd like to observe our methods."

"Morning Oregonian" *Portland, Oregon*

"She's rehearsing—she's gonna model diapers for Stacey's baby department next week!"

"St. Louis Star-Times" *Missouri*

"You ain't heard nuthin' yet."

"Life" *New York*

"Quick! Hide it behind Dickens! Nobody'll look before next Christmas."

"Dublin Opinion" *Ireland*

"Don't tear the Treaty up yet, sir. We haven't all signed it."

"1,000 New Jokes" *New York*

"You don't do anything unless I go to sleep!"

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A USEFUL VISIT

June 23.

When the British Government took the unusual step of sending its Chief Economic Adviser to study economic and currency developments in China, it naturally challenged misapprehension because of the very marked divergence from ordinary routine. Yet the circumstances prompting this decision were made clear. Sir Alexander Cadogan had advised that the situation here demanded examination by an expert outside the normal staffing of diplomatic missions. His Majesty's Government felt that it could not do better than put at China's disposal—for it was clearly understood that the services of the expert would be available for consultation by the Chinese Government if it desired—the highest authority on the subjects thus canvassed. Sir Frederick Leith-Ross was accordingly despatched from Whitehall, travelled by way of Canada and Japan and arrived in Shanghai on September 21 last. He leaves nine months later, having put in an enormous amount of valuable work from which it is hoped that China and all who do business with her will eventually profit. Not the least remarkable of his achievements is the removal of much misapprehension which—either by ignorance or by wilful misconstruction—was allowed to gather round his mission. He could not expect to find that the Japanese Government would recede from the attitude which it took care to adopt in advance of his arrival. He was able, fortunately, to get into cordial touch not only with the Japanese Foreign and Finance Departments, but, on the occasion of his second visit to Japan last month following on personal contacts here, with certain leading Japanese military representatives. If they were not convinced of the baselessness of their original suspicions, they may be said to have abated the hostility of that earlier mood. To that extent Japanese diplomacy may find the development of Anglo-Japanese co-operation less intractable a task than it appeared to be before Sir Frederick arrived in the Far East.

Sir Frederick has issued a succinct and restrained appreciation of the results of his mission. Neither he nor his Government makes exuberant claims. The objects in view would have been more certainly achieved if other Governments had seen their way to participate in the inquiry, as the British Government at the outset hoped they would. Concerted action for the assistance of China at this difficult moment might then have been taken to general advantage. The British Government's attitude was clearly one of enlightened self-interest—in a special sense: from bitter experience of economic upheavals since the War, the British, more than any other nation, have come to realize that the best method of securing national well-being is to give whole-hearted assistance to measures for the co-operative improvement of world conditions. London clearly perceived that remedial action in relief of China's serious economic strain would be of general advantage to all concerned in trade and commerce in the Far East. Unfortunately, circumstances prevented full recognition of this doctrine by other countries. Nevertheless, as he now points out, Sir Frederick was able to find guidance in the important report of the American Economic Mission. He was able to make practical contacts with representatives of international commerce here and so to press his inquiries effectively. Soon after his arrival, accentuation of the currency and exchange difficulties in October necessitated the precipitate announcement of the new monetary reform scheme which, it is understood, had been prepared in the Government's offices during the early part of the summer. Although not responsible for the scheme—or prepared to endorse all its provisions—Sir Frederick was able to give the Government the moral and material encouragement of his advice on its execution. His presence here facilitated the acquisition of support from foreign banks—a factor which greatly contributed to the success of the scheme. Sir Frederick can say that the action taken by the Chinese Government has been fully justified by that success. He considers that "the fundamental economic conditions for a stable currency are fulfilled" and that the Government is to be congratulated on the progress made. The balancing of the budget, the creation of a sound central banking system and the unification of the note issue are the essential concomitants to permanent currency stability. On "the maintenance of peace and order in the interior of China" and the "settlement of the special situation in North China" the hopes of currency and financial stability depend. An important factor is the creation of a better political understanding between China and Japan and Sir Frederick has discovered that the Japanese Government seeks such an understanding and "favours the maintenance of the Chinese Customs administration." Nor will it support "the creation of a special tariff by any local authority in China." These are important assurances and have special significance at this moment. They minister to the earnest hope that general confidence will be restored to the substantial benefit of trade and general all-round improvement in the economic situation.

British residents in China are glad to think that their Government has been able to give practical assistance to this country in a time of need. They will realize, too, that in the experience and first-hand information gained here by Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, the British Government has exceptional advantages. For the first time a high Treasury official directly representing his Government has studied on the spot the economic and financial problems which must so largely affect British policy in China. Nor has Sir Frederick failed to give favour for favour. His wide knowledge of world events has been of real tonic value to his countrymen engaged in commerce and in a grim struggle with the "depression." To the British community his visit has been a welcome symbol of encouragement. It has shown that Great Britain is not so closely preoccupied with her own immediate difficulties as to be unable to hold out a hand to a country with whom she and her people have for so long been on terms of friendship. Sir Frederick's departure does not imply the complete termination of this British contact, for it has now been decided to keep a financial adviser in the Far East, attached to the Embassies of Nanking, and Tokyo and to the Government of Hongkong. Mr. E. Hall-Patch, who has been Sir Frederick's chief lieutenant, is assuming those responsibilities, with which indeed he has become intimately acquainted in months. It is believed that China recognizes the advantages of the mission now dissolving with Sir Frederick's departure to-day. His views carry weight in world counsels; his appreciation of China's economic condition is of real value and may be of considerable benefit in the future. He has been able to bring practical guidance to bear on certain important Sino-British discussions—such as the railway bond issues and other matters. He has contributed usefully to other and less material relationships and on that account alone his mission has specially benefitted his compatriots here, by endorsing their declared reliance on co-operation with the Government and people of this country.

PERPLEXITIES

June 17.

The storm aroused by the mobilization of the two Kwangs seems to have subsided—for the moment at all events. The Kwangsi troops which made a dash into Hunan have now receded to their own frontier. Instead of breathing defiance of the Central Government the messages from Canton seem to plead for forbearance. It is not easy to determine the key to a situation charged with perplexities. The Southern argument that the Kwangs are out to insist on resistance to Japan does not stand examination when it is supported by charges against the Central Government. A satisfactory feature of the movements hitherto recorded is the reported correctness of the troops' behaviour toward the civilian population. Signs of improved discipline are evident on both sides. This also encourages the view that, given a reasonable appreciation of the folly of civil war, whether at Nanking or Canton, the whole controversy may be reduced to its right political proportions. Nevertheless the perplexities remain and merit an attempt to examine them. Whatever may be the weakness of the Central Government it will hardly be denied that it nominally represents the Government of China in its relations with the world outside. The fact that it accords a wide latitude of action by its declared policy of regional tolerance does not alter this basic authority. Before turning to the charges made against it by Canton, it should be observed that a Central Government, which has to conduct diplomatic relations with foreign powers on behalf of China as a whole, is under a distinct disability when an important territorial entity within its nominal jurisdiction interprets the policy of tolerance as establishing the right to create armed forces independent of Central Government control. In the face of such action it is difficult to speak confidently of that national spirit which it is sought to array in assertion of China's sovereignty against foreign aggression.

It seems that second thoughts have called a halt to the precipitate movement of Kwangsi troops into Hunan. The pretence that they were designed to deliver an eventual blow against the Japanese invaders in the North has hardly survived their first march. Moreover their leaders, as well as the associate authorities in Kwangtung, have endeavoured to elaborate an indictment against Nanking. They suggest that by depriving Kwangsi of the revenue from opium previously coming from Yunnan and Kweichow, the Central Government has deliberately weakened the independence of the South-West. They point to the admitted excellences of the administration of Kwangsi where education, agricultural development and road-organization have reached such a pitch of perfection that Kwangsi has wrested from Shansi the title of "model province." They also show that the progress in civic administration in Canton has vindicated the policies of the South-West Provincial Council. They claim that General Chiang Kai-shek is pressing them in detriment to their independence and they accuse him roundly of dictatorial methods which justify their bellicose gestures in his regard. Without expressing any opinion on the accuracy of these contentions, it is plain that they are incompatible with the view that resistance to Japan is the primary motive of the Kwangs' recent actions. Nor is it at all clear how the Central Government can be expected to present a firm front to Japan—should such a policy be desirable—when it is threatened by so formidable a threat from the South on the top of its heavy anxieties in the North. It must be evident that heavily diluted centralization inevitably modifies the power wielded by a Government, unless it receives the strongest possible encouragement from the regional authorities to whom tolerant complaisance lightly accords a status so nearly equal to its own.

No-one would expect in so vast a country as China that problems of government could be solved without considerable variance of view and method according to the peculiar conditions of each locality. Therefore it is natural that honest differences of opinion should exist. This does not, however, justify the belief that China can appropriately tackle her foreign relationships without some common measure of agreement on major issues. In seeking to consolidate that agreement the flourish of armed force on either side is highly dangerous. It is inconsistent with the national spirit ascribed to Canton and Nanking alike. Whether, by consultation, plans can be devised for Canton to be more strongly represented in the Central Government is a matter for discussion between the two parties. It is not likely to be solved by civil war or the threat of civil war which can only further weaken the general position of China, economically and diplomatically. It would not be surprising if the Central Government were inclined to demur to the emphasis laid on the admirable achievements of the two Kwangs in their provincial administration. Purely local effort cannot be dignified as national if it be permitted to indulge in challenges to the authority of the Central Government in other provinces which, apparently, have shown no disposition to quarrel with their relations to Nanking. Whether General Chiang Kai-shek and his colleagues have in every respect avoided the pitfalls of factional prejudice must be left for others to say. The fact remains that they have been not unsuccessful in discharging the functions of a Central Government and their caution in eschewing provocative action against Japan definitely raises doubts whether any alternative government would have better served China's interests. If Canton could be induced to press its claims with that consideration in mind, perhaps the prospect of evolving a more workmanlike solution of the present perplexities might be immeasurably improved.

A TRADE MARK CASE

June 20.

The Administrative Court in Nanking has revealed a curious deficiency in the law governing the registration of trade marks in China. The Wellcome Foundation Ltd.—the proprietary firm of Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co.—registered their trade mark "'Hazeline' Snow" with the snow-clad mountain device under the Chinese trademark classification at Nanking in May 1931; the device had earlier been registered with the Bureau at the Shanghai Custom House in August 1914. In December 1933 it was notified in the Trade Marks Gazette that a Chinese firm, the Lia Chemical Works, had applied for registration of the same device for their product "Himalaya" Soap. The difference between the two registrations lay in the fact that the former was classified under Class III of the Chinese trademark classifications ("aromatic materials, perfumes and miscellaneous toilet preparations") and the latter under Class IV ("scented soap"). There is no dispute that the devices are exactly alike; moreover the Chinese firm's product is enclosed in a carton which in the style of printing and general appearance is like the carton enclosing the Wellcome product. There can be no doubt in the mind of any reasonable person that the intention of the Lia Chemical Works was to issue their "scented soap" in such a form as to lead the public to associate it with the Hazeline Snow products—otherwise what would be the object in using the same device and preparing a carton so closely imitating that of the foreign firm? Yet, according to the decisions of the various courts now finally confirmed by the highest of all, the imitation cannot be regarded as within the peril of the Trade Mark Law, because the goods have been respectively registered under different classifications. To quote the words of the Administrative Court's judgment which is published in full elsewhere, the restrictions

> only apply where the commodities are the same and once they are shown to be different the question of similarity of trademark does not arise

So the Wellcome Foundation Ltd.'s natural opposition to the registration of the Himalaya Soap device failed.

This suggests that the wide discretion given to the registrars of trade-marks in other countries does not exist in China, with the result that a most unenviable facility is created for the very practices which the Trade Mark Law is really intended to check. Apparently the registrar here cannot ask himself whether the new application is intended to create a certain effect on the public mind. His only care is to see that it does not come within the same classification as the device which it is alleged to copy. The effect of the court's finding is examined at length by a special contributor elsewhere. The examples of other attempted uses of registered trade-marks in the same ingenious change of category conclusively indicate how serious is the position thus created. It will be necessary for representatives of foreign firms in China to take this matter up through the channels open to them. The deficiency of the law is all the more marked because actually there is so little real difference between the two classifications under review. Without any great stretch of the imagination "scented soap" could come under "toilet preparations" even if the Wellcome cold cream would not answer to the description of "scented soap." Putting aside the ethical propriety of annexing a special trade device there might not be much objection to the adoption of the "snow-clad mountain" mark for, say, a particular brand of ploughshare as the chance of the public assuming that that agricultural implement came from the Wellcome Foundation Ltd. would be remote, but then, of course the inducement to perform that feat of adoption would be absent. This brings forcibly to notice the need for some remedial action if commercial probity in China is to have proper recognition.

The effect of this legalized piracy on the trading community can be readily perceived. To begin with it exposes manufacturers of standard products to considerable loss because the public, deceived into buying inferior articles under the impression that they emanate from the reputable firm will lose confidence in the quality of goods connoted by the trade mark in question. Indeed, the whole object of registering a trade mark—to guide the public in assessing the character of its purchases—is defeated. The door is left open for unlimited abuses as the special contributor shows in the other examples which he cites. Thus the exceedingly well-known soap carrying the trademark "Lux," was registered with the Chinese Customs so long ago as 1919. A Chinese firm has copied this trade mark for registration in application to a face cream—the exact reversal of the facts of the Wellcome case. The opposition of the manufacturers of Lux soap to the registration of their trademark by the Chinese firm has been of no avail. The real test of the propriety of a trade-mark is whether it is or is not intended to deceive the public and whether it may be expected to affect the interests of the original owner of the same trade-mark. There is no reason to believe that the Courts have perversely interpreted the law, even if the arguments used in the judgment fail to carry conviction, as for example in the attempt to distinguish between the "trademark itself" and the "similarities of trademarks" as factors in deception defined by Law. Whatever may be the technical merits of the judgment, it is obvious that it has the effect of permitting practices against which the whole fabric of trade-mark registration is supposed to operate. On that simple ground the case for strong representations to the Government for an amendment of the Law is overwhelmingly clear. In view of the great variety of fraudulent devices constantly being discovered as part and parcel of the technique of commercial competition—such as the copying of labels, the refilling of well-known proprietary containers with locally made concoctions, the deliberate renaming of localities to create a false impression regarding the origin of goods manufactured there—it is highly necessary that such safeguards as exist should be fully maintained. The Trade Mark Law is one of those safeguards and defects in its drafting should accordingly be remedied without delay. The attention of the Government might well be drawn to this matter by the recognized organizations of commerce and trade.

JUKONG WHARF

June 22.

Fourteen years ago Jukong Wharf first came to mean something in Shanghai's shipping philosophy when a group of distinguished engineers from Europe and America conferred with Dr. Herbert Chatley on the choice of a suitable site for giving the fifth

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port in the world docking facilities appropriate to its importance. They selected Jukong Wharf. Later Dr. H. H. Kung conceived the idea of financing the enterprise through the Central Bank of China. In the meantime the project of providing a modern harbour had been included in the City Government's plan for a Civic Centre at Kiangwan. Two years ago the Central Bank of China decided to start construction and an expert committee was formed to include Mr. Jian H. Chen, Mr. Churlong Yih, Dr. Chatley, Mr. O. S. Lieu, Mr. Chang Kia-ngau and Mr. Hsu Kan, with Mr. T. L. Soong as Chairman. On Saturday Dr. Kung laid the cornerstone of the dock building in token of the actual inception of the scheme which when completed is expected to give Shanghai below Point Island on the left bank of the Whangpoo, a first-class modern wharfage. From various leading shipping firms the authorities have received commendation of their enterprise and both Dr. Kung and General Wu Te-chen have every reason to be satisfied with the outcome of their respective efforts. General Wu Te-chen, in particular, will see in the Jukong Wharf another important adjunct to the town-planning scheme which he has so energetically pressed forward despite all manner of difficulties and handicaps. The mere fact that the wharf, when completed, will remove the disabilities experienced in handling modern ocean liners in Shanghai is eloquent of the value of the project to the commerce and industry of this city. The Construction Committee have included in their plans arrangements for proper road and rail connections with the Wharf so that speedy handling of cargoes and transport of passengers will be obtained.

There will be general agreement with the view that some such measure has been long needed in Shanghai. No other port of its size has such miserable facilities for the reception of large ships. This is due partly to the rapidity of the growth of Shanghai's trade and to the restrictions inevitably affecting the development of wharfing space higher up the river. The approach to the docks has been hedged about by so many complicating factors that the spirit of improvisation has seemed to dominate the whole port. The various bodies charged with the responsibilities for handling traffic have done their best, but they have not been able to work on a clear field of action. They have had to adapt under cramping conditions, with the result that, however admirably they have overcome the obstacles presented to them, they have not been able to comply with requirements naturally arising from modern conditions and modern experience elsewhere. These defects should not trouble the construction of the Jukong Wharf under government supervision. It can be designed with full regard to the basic needs of shipping firms and business enterprises alike. It can profit by the lessons of the past; it can be planned to meet the exigencies of future expansion. Located at the widest and deepest point of the Whangpoo it should be able readily to handle the larger ocean liners which now find the negotiation of the harbour's idiosyncrasies so difficult and, at times, dangerous a task. It is claimed that the new wharf will be accessible by motor-car from the centre of Shanghai by five main routes, will be connected with the railway by a siding which will give the utmost freedom for swift handling of cargo and will eventually be served by a conveniently situated aerodrome. It is thus expected to become a most important focal point for the country's transport by water, rail and air.

In one revelation the general public will be specially interested: the intention to provide spacious accommodation for waiting rooms. Under great resentment Shanghai endures the amazingly primitive provisions made for the meeting of passenger steamers here. It is no exaggeration to say that no other port of Shanghai's size serves so badly the convenience, and comfort of those who desire to meet friends travelling to Shanghai by sea. Whereas in other ports decent waiting rooms are forthcoming, here the luckless visitor to the wharf, even if possessed of a customs pass and miraculously primed with exact information regarding the time of the steamer's arrival, has to put up with much discomfort and, perhaps, risk of subsequent illness owing to the lack of protection afforded against the rigours of the weather. The prospect of being driven expeditiously to a nice new wharf and spending the time of waiting in well-equipped halls to which restaurants, bookstalls, telegraph offices and telephone boxes are attached, seems too good to be true. Yet it should not be too hard for a big port like Shanghai to accomplish and, if Saturday's speeches are any guide, that delightful consummation is to be achieved when Jukong Wharf duly makes its bow near Point Island.

MORE BLOODTHIRST

June 19.

At this time of the year when men bare their knees in public and women stoically dispense with silk stockings, a ruthless war is waged against humanity by a mobile and almost invisible army, Bisexual though it be, its female combatant is, as always, deadlier than the male. For the female has learnt to seek sustenance from human blood. The male is usually vegetarian, conservatively clinging to tradition, but the bloodsuckers who constitute the spear-head of this aggression are all females. This menace to Shanghailanders' welfare and comfort takes the deceptive name of little fly—Mosquito in fact. There are two main divisions: the Anophelines and the Culicines. They wonderfully combine to outwit their victims. Whereas the Anophelines go to work silently and relentlessly in attacking the human body and include in their ranks the deadly bloodsuckers, the Culicines make plenty of noise to advertise their presence but, like the dog's bark, it is far worse than the bite. This combination thus confuses the objects of attack for seldom can the afflicted human know, without expert assistance or subsequent experience, whether the assailant is an Anopheline in search of blood or a Culicine biting him for fun. The distinction is important as the deadlier Mosquito carries malaria which eventually lays the victim very low. This warfare clearly reconciles ancient and modern methods. The attackers enter into battle to the sound of trumpets for which the Culicines make themselves responsible. They achieve their purpose by the eventual propagation of disease, through the Anophelines, in defiance of International Convention—obviously a most up-to-date technique. The defenders know that the Anopheline carries a lump in her thorax—a ruse denied to the Culicine but the difference is seldom discernible to the naked human eye and microscopes are expensive articles of equipment for an army which has to consider the susceptibilities of Finance Ministers obsessed by the need for balancing their budgets.

The defenders rely on the genius of their Public Health Department which has sworn as deadly a feud against the Anophelines as ever was sworn against the Clan Mactavish. The Culicines are ignored—indeed it would be a waste of time to bother about them, although, of course, their activities, mistaken by the ignorant for Anopheline aggression occasionally cause dire alarm, despondency and plentiful irritation. The Public Health heroes have now constructed elaborate defences. They search for sites where the Mosquito hordes breed their Anopheline fighters. They fill up ponds and pools and, here, they are assisted by the Telephone and Power Folk who refuse to allow poles and standards to give cover to the enemy. Nor is the Public Works Department idle. So far as funds permit, that corps of Engineers encourages landowners to make their property mosquito-proof and deals with the breeding grounds in creeks and other watery expanses. In the surrounding country where mosquitoes raise huge armies for attack on the Settlement, reconnaissance is tentatively made with the kind permission and co-operation of the governing authorities. And the defenders have also recruited a marvellous *corps d'elite* which has a hereditary hatred of the Anophelines—in fact feeds upon them This corps is composed of Minnow or Gambusia, cheerful fish who, themselves good meals for larger fish, manage to enjoy their brief span of life by demolishing mosquitoes. Obviously combatants thus doomed to destruction are reckless and doughty warriors. Three thousand of them inhabit Racecourse Creek where they engage daily in sanguinary battles with the Anopheline amazons. Other larvacidal fighters—as they are called—are being tested in Shanghai so that the defence against malaria is ever being strengthened. The defenders are in good heart, determined to maintain the relatively low incidence of malaria of which Shanghai is rightly proud. They are not satisfied to rely entirely on Gambusia, blocking up breeding-grounds and the rest. They also have invented their own sprayers at 100 per cent. less cost than sprayers elsewhere and just as efficient. These sprayers spread oil on exposed areas and oil is anathema to the bloodthirsty Anopheline.

This humdrum account of the campaign which goes on in Shanghai would not be complete without reference to the feelings of the community for whom the defenders thus gallantly do battle. As in all wars the "home front" is perpetually uneasy. It never believes that the Generals in the firing line are doing all that they can to keep the foe at bay. It has grave doubts about the brains of the Government. It is sure that the politicians are selling the pass. It pictures a Shanghai helplessly at the mercy of an Anopheline Dictatorship whose victory would be acclaimed by the massed bands of the Culicines. It therefore works itself up into a state of ecstatic gloom which it endeavours to mitigate by putting forward suggestions for winning the war. It sees deadly possibilities in every activity afoot. It imagines that Anopheline spies are everywhere—coming in by harmless-looking junks, insinuating themselves into the domestic privacy of the innocent Stockbroker on the backs of bulls, bears, stags and perhaps Alsatians. It vociferously demands the oiling of the whole countryside, the spraying of every dance floor, the fumigation of every cinema. It even asks that the Culicines should be exterminated at a cost of about $100,000, regardless of the feelings of the Controller or the Municipal Orchestra, which surely would be exceedingly hurt at such an attack on talented musicians. And it inevitably points to the superior excellence of the defence of Singapore, Hongkong or even the North Pole, a truly depressing loss of faith in Shanghai's virtues. This mistaken restiveness does not do much harm. It provides a little comic relief. It probably helps to delude the Anophelines into thinking that they have an easy task and, as everyone knows, over-confidence gives the other side many an opportunity. Best of all, it provides the Minnow Corps with a long-felt want—a good hearty laugh. Swimming about in Racecourse Creek in search of Anophelines to kill and eat is a grim employment. And the laughter of Minnow and Gambusia is worth hearing even in Shanghai.

EPISCOPAL AID

June 18.

Mr. Duff Cooper apparently has received from the Bishop of London a very complete assurance on the Church's attitude towards recruitment for the army. It will be remembered that Mr. Duff Cooper used expressive language to draw attention to his point. That point was simple. It suggested that those who were anxious for Great Britain to play her part in maintaining the collective system should be equally anxious to ensure British ability to fulfil the relevant obligations. In brief, Mr. Duff Cooper argued that the pacifism which relied on the collective system was quite inconsistent with the anarchical pacifism which objected to taking any part or share in the obligations of national defence. Since Mr. Duff Cooper made his speech that exceedingly prolific lecturer and writer, Mr. C. E. M. Joad, has carried the issue further. Mr. Joad has, in effect, said that assuming the effort to maintain the world's peace fails and Great Britain is inevitably involved in war, the proper attitude of pacifists is to hold themselves completely aloof, so that when the war is over their superior intelligence may make a better job of arranging peace. It says a great deal for Mr. Joad's sense of humour that he does not seem to have blushed or even shivered as he made this extraordinary statement.

But to return to the Bishop of London: in addressing the London Diocesan Conference at Westminster last month he made direct reference to the Abyssinian débâcle and the position of the exiled Emperor:

> .....Here was a man doing his best to abolish slavery and to bring order into a most difficult country, who, with every form of violence (including poison gas) had been ejected from his throne, and his country declared to be a conquered country. And all the time—that was the tragedy—Europe stood by apparently helpless. Yet he, for one, could not hold that our country was to blame. We were the only people that did anything—not another nation moved a ship or a gun—and we really could not be the Scotland Yard of the world by ourselves. If we were to be, as everyone seemed to expect, the police of the world, we must be armed with an effective truncheon....

Lest there should be any doubt regarding his own attitude on the specific subject raised by Mr. Duff Cooper, the Bishop went on to express the view that the out-and-out pacifists were going the wrong way to keep peace. Everyone wanted peace and in the next thousand years the Bishop thought that war ought to be as dead as slavery or duelling. But there was a danger in what he called "hurrying God:"

> .....That extreme pacifism, which prevented young men joining the Territorials, held back recruits from the Army, and even discouraged clergy from acting as Territorial chaplains, was absolutely hastening war. If that had been our policy in 1914.....that freedom for which our forefathers fought for 2,000 years would be at an end. Nothing in the world would induce him to believe that that was the will of God.....If the democracies of the world were to be able to withstand the armed dictators they must themselves be armed.

It will thus be seen that, whatever may be the views of the clerics whom Mr. Duff Cooper compared with Thomas á Beckett, the Bishop of London is emphatically not in agreement with them.

It seems to be a matter of considerable importance that people in England should get this question of defence into the right perspective. The strong support given to the collective system has met with disappointment on the concrete issue of the Abyssinian conflict. That does not mean that the collective system has to be abandoned or the League broken up. It does mean that, as the Government has recognized, prompt attention must be given to the reform of the League so that it is not asked to perform what it cannot do without risk of breakdown. Side by side with this question of the League's capacity lies the issue of Great Britain's ability to fulfil the obligations assumed by her as a member of the collective system, and those obligations include the responsibility for maintaining her recognized position in the world. In recruiting for the army the British system relies on open market competition with other forms of industry. The recruitment is voluntary, and so, too, for the Territorial force. This naturally makes the cost of British defence much higher than it otherwise would be, but it is probable that the Government will preserve the voluntary system so long as it can be made to produce the number of men required. If, however, political movements tend to deprive the Government of access to certain classes of the population, then the burden of defence falls unequally on the shoulders of the volunteers and a sense of injustice naturally is generated. This is brought prominently into view owing to the attitude of the present London County Council with its Socialist majority. It is preposterous for the Government to have to appeal to employers of labour for facilities to allow their men to drill and serve as Territorials or citizen soldiers when the administrative authority for the capital of the Empire declines to allow the use of a schoolroom in its vacant hours for the purposes of lectures to the Territorials. This use of the school can be obtained under the Council's rules by various organizations, including, probably, some of the extreme exponents of pacifism. That makes the present position of the Council all tho more untenable, and the Bishop of London's outspoken comment, unpalatable though it may be to pundits like Mr. C. E. M. Joad, should give the Government timely support.

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THE WAY OF THE WORLD

H.M. THE KING

On Tuesday His Majesty the King received birthday congratulations from his subjects for the first time in the new capacity as their sovereign. He becomes 42 and he has therefore come to the throne at an age three years younger than that of his late father at the time of succession. During the trying period of the last five months His Majesty has commanded special sympathy and admiration from all who have watched his demeanour, his approach to the problems of his new state and his activities in fulfilling the day to day routine of kingship. He was one of the world's personalities as Prince of Wales. In a sense that has made his task as King more difficult, but he has been remarkably successful in maintaining his own natural simplicity of outlook and yet conforming to the new dignity imposed on him by his high office. National mourning necessarily curtails the celebrations of his birthday this year. In 1937 when his coronation will have been completed, the day will appropriately be caught up in the brilliant series of post-coronation rejoicings. For the time being it is sufficient to wish His Majesty many happy returns and every support in the heavy responsibilities now resting on his shoulders.

MR. EDEN'S POSITION

The mere fact that the Rothermere press is demanding Mr. Anthony Eden's resignation is sufficient ground for assuming that the Foreign Secretary's position is exceptionally secure. No Cabinet Minister can receive to his wisdom and reputation a better tribute than the displeasure of the egregious Lord Rothermere. Apart from that pyschological oddity, Mr. Eden has given no ground for the belief that he is out of tune with the rest of the Government on foreign affairs. He hardly could be for his acceptance of the Foreign Office accorded strictly with the requirements of the Government's policy. Firmer evidence is now forthcoming in the revelation that Mr. Neville Chamberlain was not merely voicing the Government's views last week but actually getting his information on foreign affairs straight from the horse's mouth, the horse being, it is alleged, not a little dismayed for, after all, in the light of prevalent misunderstandings, Mr. Eden would obviously have been the proper announcer of the first definite statement of policy primarily affecting his department. Whether Mr. Eden is really piqued by Mr. Chamberlain's theft of his thunder, as Havas' well-informed London correspondent suggests, is open to doubt. After recent experiences Cabinet Ministers have surely learnt to preserve better teamwork than that suggestion implies. Another "leakage" would be highly distasteful. It seems more probable that Mr. Eden was content to allow Mr. Chamberlain to indulge in an intelligent forecast so that the necessary support of the removal of sanctions could be speedily mobilized. As this journal ventured to hint so long ago as January last, Mr. Eden's views have been strangely distorted by the too enthusiastic devotees of the League of Nations Union. Insufficient attention was paid to Mr. Eden's early insistence on the danger of "calling upon the League to overstrain the collective strength of its members." To-day Mr. Eden is expected to impart to the House of Commons his Government's considered policy on the Abyssinian issue. In deciding to support the removal of "sanctions," and facilitate Italy's resumption of responsibility for European co-operation, the British Government will be proceeding on sound lines. Critics of the action are those who have consistently failed to realize that participation in the collective system does not connote acceptance of sole responsibility for action taken under such policy as that system may prescribe.

KITCHENER'S SERVICE

War memoirs pouring out from various sources have tended to justify the living at the expense of the dead. Examples leap to the mind without the need to be precise in mentioning names. A victim of this cult has been the late Lord Kitchener who, even at the moment of his death, was subjected to belittlement at the hands of the popular press. There have been so many criticisms made of Kitchener's work that the public may be forgiven if it comes to wonder why in 1914 his was a name by which the nation swore and gladly set itself in disciplined array. Justice is done to him in a remarkable article in this month's "Contemporary Review" by Mr. Victor Wallace Germains who takes the criticisms in detail and demolishes them effectively. Kitchener, he points out, was blamed for many acts of omission and commission for which he was not responsible—the shortage of shells, for example. Mr. Germains' argument is that

> when all impressions are sorted out, there are three figures which from the military standpoint, are truly great —Kitchener, Ludendorff, and Foch. Each contributed to the war something which was creative, and individual to himself. Kitchener contributed the New Armies and laid the foundations of the national military organization which enabled Great Britain to step into the breach and hold the foe in play while France was exhausted, Russia in collapse and America not yet ready. Ludendorff pulled Germany together when in 1916, she seemed about to go to pieces, prolonged her resistance for two years, faced a world in arms, and came within an ace of beating it. Foch took command of armies shaken by a succession of disasters, steadied them, instituted the grand concerted offensive by all the Allied armies which laid Germany prostrate. Of these three men of genius Kitchener, however, was perhaps the greatest for he alone and from the outset measured events in their true perspective; foresaw the prolonged war. It was his work carried on in the dreariest and most arduous period of the war which laid the foundation for the triumph of Foch.

And it must be remembered that admirable as was the work of the War Office in organizing the British Expeditionary Force which landed in France in August 1914, it was based on the assumption that it would be "a short sharp war." The munitions supply was fixed to provide for "four big battles, after which, supposedly, the war would be over." The prevalence of this view is indicated by the fact that so late as December 1914 a General officer recruiting candidates for commissions definitely discouraged certain applicants on the ground that the war would be over in six months' time. Kitchener never receded from his original estimate of a conflict of "many years" to be decided by the "last million" of men Britain could put into the field. His proposals for the New Armies were ridiculed by such experts as the Military Correspondent of "The Times," Sir Henry Wilson, and the whole General Staff including Robertson and Haig. Ironically enough the Northcliffe press in its "stunt" campaign over the shell shortage assailed Kitchener. Mr. Germains makes a timely vindication of a great Englishman.

A SOUTH AFRICAN VETERAN

Sir James Babington whose death has been reported was a fine cavalry soldier who emerged from retirement in the Great War to win further laurels at sixty years of age. He first saw service in Bechuanaland in 1884, eleven years after he had entered the army in the 16th Lancers. Later he served in India and in the South African War he was one of Kitchener's most successful commanders of the mobile columns which dealt with the elusive De Wet and Delarey. From Delarey at Ventersburg Babington made a neat haul of three guns and six maxims. Later he commanded the New Zealand Defence Forces for five years and in 1907 he went on retired pay, but was given command of the Lowland Mounted Brigade from 1908 to 1913. In the Great War he first commanded the 23rd Division and did so well that in 1917 he was specially restored to the active list and promoted Major-General. In the last year of the War he was commanding the XIVth Corps. He went on retired pay finally in 1919 after a remarkable career. Promoted to K.C.M.G. and K. C. B. in 1917 and 1919 respectively, he also was decorated with the French Croix de Guerre and the Italian Croce di Guerra and Military Order of Savoy. Curiously enough even his outstanding services in South Africa never won him more than mention in despatches. He was in his 82nd year at the time of his death.

PAVING THE WAY

Mr. Stanley Baldwin's prosaical exposition of the Government's attitude toward the sanctions issue may be said to have supplemented the speeches made by him and Mr. Eden on Thursday to the House of Commons, in preparing the ground for to-morrow's vote of censure debate. Mr. Anthony Eden has pointed out to the House of Commons that there is no practical alternative to the Italian occupation of Abyssinia as any form of indigenous central government there has ceased to exist. That does not imply that recognition of the annexation or, even, the new Italian Empire must necessarily follow. The League should, however, have the opportunity of bringing the matter within the purview of discussion in establishing the relations by which Italy may seek to resume her co-operation in the affairs of Europe under the auspices of Geneva.

FRENCH FASCISTS

The French Government's decision to dissolve the various fascist organizations is not surprising. How far it will actually achieve the purpose which inspires it is another matter. The Croix de Feu is the league which forms the backbone of the fascist movement in France. It first attracted attention in November 1931 by demonstrating at a meeting presided over by M. Edouard Herriot. Its leader, Colonel Comte Casimir de la Rocque is a former colonial officer and about 50 years of age. He has been organizing the Croix de Feu for the last six years and he has a special flying brigade which acts as a personal bodyguard. The forces at his command are said to be equipped with field guns and aeroplanes. Despite occasional quarrels with the other fascist organizations, the Croix de Feu is in close association with them and their activities are co-ordinated. These supplementary leagues are the Action Francaise, the Jeunesses Patriotes, the Solidarite Francaise, and the Francistes, the last named being started in 1933 by Marcel Bucart with special paraphernalia including "shock troops, blue shirts, cross-belts and long boots" and said to number some 10,000 members.

* * *

The ways of "popular" Sunday newspapers in Great Britain are always mysterious. The exuberance of headline and sensation in which they revel seems to carry with it its own antidote in the complete apathy of its readers who refuse to be startled at any price because experience tells them that Monday morning will quite conceivably reduce the scare of the previous day to the negligible proportions of a couple of lines or even complete omission. Nevertheless it is understandable that the French Government should be moved to make a protest against the apparent desire of the "Sunday Dispatch"—a Rothermerian sheet—to harrow its readers' feelings with tales of extreme disorder in France. The sensitiveness of the French Cabinet will be understood because the Rothermere press has shown itself to be exceptionally susceptible to the influences of those "paramilitary" leagues which the French Prime Minister is proposing to dissolve. Despite its extravagances, the Rothermere press will not be accused of any deliberate attempt to stir up feeling against France. The organ in question has probably been caught up in the toils of an excessive enthusiasm. A curious development of recent press campaigns in Great Britain is to be discerned in the tendency of certain press magnates to take under their patronage the totalitarian governments of continental countries. Soviet Russia has been the object of this solicitude in certain so-called "left-wing" journals. Fascist Italy and Nazi Germany have found somewhat embarrassing demonstrations of affection in the British papers which have distinguished themselves by hostility to the League of Nations. This partisanship has been carried to such extreme lengths that it is occasionally wondered whether its representatives quite realize the importance of preserving that national outlook on which they normally lay considerable stress.

FRENCH LABOUR PLANS

It is not often that a Government on assuming office is so swiftly prompted by the course of events to put its programme to the test as has been the experience of M. Leon Blum's Cabinet. The outbreak of labour unrest has precipitated action which, possibly, might have been deferred until the new administration had found its feet. M. Blum seems to have tackled the problem with much courage and force. His deft acceptance of the comparison with Mr. Roosevelt's New Deal and his frank frontal assault on the apprehensions of his Radical critics betokened no mean parliamentary skill. The Socialist Prime Minister of France is in a curious position in that he has to depend on the support of two different sets of allies—Radicals and Communists. The former will not abandon their support of private enterprise; the latter will not permit their approval of nationalization to weaken their belief in the dictatorship of the masses. So M. Blum will have to pick his way carefully over these contradictory stepping stones if he is to cross safely to the industrial and economic reform which he considers necessary to his political salvation. He seems to have made a good beginning in wielding his precarious ascendancy. He has displayed a brilliant gift of exposition and his speech shows how largely economic issues occupy the mind of France at this juncture. It is significant however that the Senate Finance Committee, in intimating its decision to refrain from opposing M. Blum's bills for tactical reasons, has sounded a warning as to the possible effect of the new Government's spending proclivities on the national defence programme.

MAX SCHMELING'S TRIUMPH

Although it does not give him back the heavyweight championship of the world, which he won by beating Jack Sharkey in 1930 and lost to the same boxer in 1932, Max Schmeling's victory over Joe Louis is hailed as the first successful "come back" ever staged by a boxer in his class. It will be crowned conclusively if he manages to beat James J. Braddock, the present holder, in September. Seldom has a fight produced such an unexpected result. Reading the commentary on the match before the great day, it seemed that no-one hardly troubled about Schmeling's feelings. He was regarded as merely the instrument by which Joe Louis could secure the right to take Braddock's title, for it was assumed, with almost the same degree of certainty, that Braddock could not fail to go down before the "brown bomber" who had smashed the giant Carnera into semi-conciousness last June and three months later pulverized Baer in four rounds. Carnera had taken the title from Sharkey in 1933 but lost it in 1934 to Baer who, in turn, was outpointed by Braddock on June 13, 1935, so the assumption that Louis had no-one to fear was not very wild. At all events few paid any attention to Schmeling's contention that he had discovered Louis' weak spot. The fight seems to have been worthy of the occasion. Louis had the better of the first three rounds. A hard right from Schmeling in the fourth round proved the turning point of the match, although the negro's gameness was shown by his getting slightly the better of the seventh round and starting the eighth with a fierce but unavailing effort to regain the initiative. The question now arises whether Schmeling will succeed in doing what Fitzimmons in 1902, Corbett in 1903 and Jeffries in 1910 failed to do—regain the championship after having been defeated or retired. He will not underestimate the difficulty of the task, for Braddock is believed to have greatly improved his technique and in hardness is a formidable rival. The result of the match will give great pleasure to Schmeling's compatriots and be to them a most satisfactory introduction to the forthcoming Olympic Games. If von Cramm can take the hint at Wimbledon this week, the joy of Germany will be undiluted. Sportsmen generally will congratulate Schmeling for he is a modest man and deserves his success. As for Joe Louis he is very young, being only just 21 years old, so this defeat may not necessarily mean more than a postponement of his hopes, unless there is something irremediably amiss with his style. His personality has caught the public eye and his success was confidently predicted but on Friday he met his master.

EARLS OF STANHOPE

In entering the Cabinet the Earl of Stanhope is maintaining a remarkable family record. The first Earl—soldier and statesman—fought in Spain under the famous Earl of Peterborough and was subsequently foreign minister in the reign of George I. The second Earl eschewed politics but was a distinguished mathematician and Fellow of the Royal Society. The third Earl was the brother-in-law of William Pitt, a mathematician like his father, and a sympathizer with the ideals of the French Revolution. The fourth Earl was a scientist and his son the fifth Earl, in addition to being Foreign Secretary, and the sponsor of the Copyright Bill was a notable historian, the biographer of William Pitt and the founder of the Stanhope Essay Prize at Oxford University. His second son Edward Stanhope carried on the family tradition by being Secretary of State for War in Lord Salisbury's administration of 1886 and his grandson the present and seventh Earl, after serving in the Army with distinction in the South African and Great Wars, winning the D.S.O. and M. C. in the latter campaign, has risen through various minor posts to Cabinet rank as First Commissioner of Works. These seven Earls of Stanhope between them cover 263 years of English history—a striking proof of the virility of tradition even in these democratic days.

ANOTHER CENTENARY

South Australia will this year celebrate the hundredth anniversary of its proclamation by the first Governor, Captain John Hindmarsh, R. N. on December 28, 1836. Such is the enthusiasm of the people of that State that the celebrations seem to cover the whole of the current year. The Centenary Cricket Carnival was held in March, and during the present week the Anglican Centennial Exhibition is to be held with the object of showing the work of the Church in and from South Australia during the past hundred years. The Governor, Sir Winston Dugan,

(Continued on page 524.)

From Daily News Ads.

The American periodical "Asia" has been prohibited entry into China by the Government.

Mr. François d'Hardivilliers has been appointed agent for China by the Bethlehem Steel Co.

The annual general meeting of Messrs. Moutrie & Co. Ltd. will be held at its registered office on July 6.

Messrs. A. P. Nazer and Hugh Martin have entered into partnership as auctioneers of land and property.

N.Y.K. round-trip tickets at excursion rates to Japan are made available for three months by their fast steamers.

Mr. Arthur Sidney Hill will take over the business of Mr. H. M. Hodges in China, Hongkong, Manchoukuo and Japan as from July 1, 1936.

Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd. are running frequent holiday sailings to Kiukiang for Kuling, Tsingtao and other summer resorts.

Photographs appearing in the Sunday Supplement to the "North-China Daily News" are advertised for sale by Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co. Ltd., Shanghai.

Messrs. Butterfield & Swire advertise six sailings a week to Kiukiang, for Kuling; and a weekly sailing through the Yangtze Gorges for Chungking.

The Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels Ltd. have presented a petition to the Supreme Court of Hongkong for the reduction of their capital from $15,-000,000 to $11,250,000.

In accordance with Government instructions, the Customs announces that the receiving or intentionally purchasing of smuggled goods will be treated the same as receiving stolen property and will be punished accordingly, viz., imprisonment up to a term of five years, or a fine not exceeding $1,000.

The Engineer-in-chief of the Customs service invites applications from young Chinese mechanics, not over 32 years of age, for appointment to the Customs staff. They must possess a thorough knowledge of lights, fog signals, flashers, etc., and be able to repair same. Selection will be by competitive examination.

The "North-China Daily News" announce a radio broadcast twice daily over the following stations:—

XMHD—840 kc., 357 m. from 12.30 to 12.45 (except Sunday.) Foreign and China news.

XQHC—1300 kc., 230 m. from 9.05 to 9.15 p.m. Foreign and Chinese news, weather reports, etc.

Correspondence or inquiries about these services is invited and should be addressed to Radio Dept., Box 707, Shanghai.

As a means to prevent smuggling, the Ministry of Finance henceforth will subject certain kinds of imported goods, when moved for sale within the country, to inspection, while merchants who sell wholesale the specified imported goods will have to register and obtain licences from the authorities.

According to the provisional regulations governing the inspection of imported goods just promulgated by the Customs, all merchants who transport the specified imported goods first must produce the relative documentary proof of duty payment and apply for a conveyance certificate. On arrival of the goods at their destination, the covering conveyance certificate is to be surrendered to the local guild of the same trade, or a local chamber of commerce. A sub-conveyance certificate has to be obtained from the guild or chamber of commerce concerned before re-shipment of such goods may be effected.

Following is a list of foreign goods for which conveyance certificates are required:—Artificial silk yarn; alcohol; alcoholic liquors and beverages: whiskey, brandy, champagne, gin, saké, all liqueurs; aniline dyes; dry batteries; rubber, boots; canned foodstuffs; cigarette paper: compoy; cosmetics and perfumery; electrical materials; needles; kerosene; fuel, oil; piece-goods of all kinds; rubber tyres; rubber shoes; dried sea products of all descriptions; caustic soda, and sugar.

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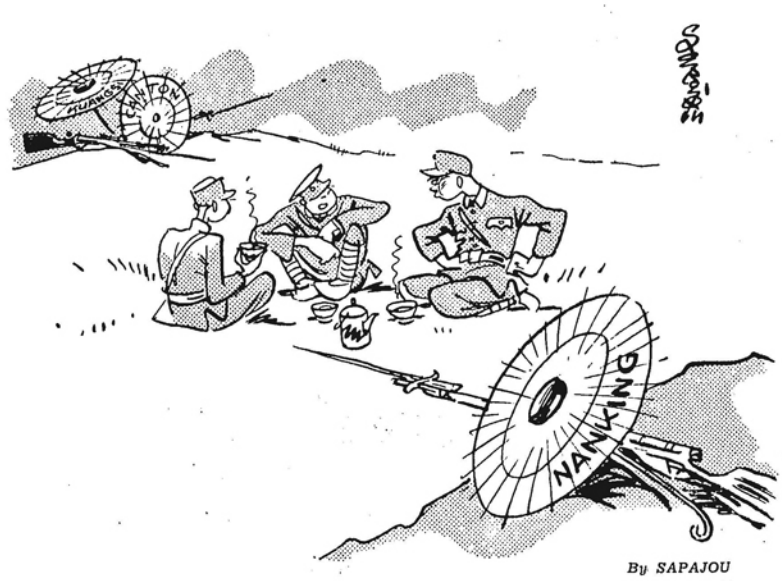
WAY OF THE WORLD

(Continued from page 523.)

was to have opened the Exhibition last Wednesday. Various home and foreign missions were to be represented and church dignitaries visiting Adelaide for the occasion include the Primate of Australia, the Bishop of Jerusalem and the Bishop of Tokyo. The English cricketers who visit Australia next winter will be caught up in the centenary celebrations, for the 4th Test Match, which will take place at Adelaide in January, will coincide with the holding of the South Australian Centenary Inter-Dominion Trotting Carnival. The stakes for the Carnival are said by the Secretary of the South Australian Trotting Association to be between £6,000 and £10,000. About 25 champions from New Zealand and the other States are expected to compete with local horses in the Carnival. The £1,000 Centenary Air Race is to start in Brisbane on December 16 and finish in Adelaide on December 18. Mr. C. J. Melrose has already played his part in the celebrations by flying from England to Australia in his Heston Phoenix monoplane. South Australia has the distinction of having the oldest government railway in the whole of the British Empire, for on April 21, 1856, the Port Adelaide line was opened and marked the inauguration of the railway system of South Australia. Over 100 local committees have been formed to give the centenary due celebration all over the State. Shanghailanders will be interested to know that Colonel L. M. Cosgrave, now Canadian Trade Commissioner in Australia, has actively assisted in the centenary celebration at Adelaide by ensuring the presence of an adequate Canadian display in the Empire Pavilion. The Exhibition was opened in March and received a special message of congratulation from the King.

A PRELIMINARY SKIRMISH

Hot though the engagement was on Thursday in the House of Commons between the Government and the various groups of the Opposition it was only a preliminary skirmish. The main battle will be fought on Tuesday when Mr. C. R. Attlee's vote of censure will come up for discussion. Mr. Anthony Eden has stated the case for the removal of "sanctions" with impressive fidelity to logic and facts. Both he and Mr. Stanley Baldwin seem to have been on firmer ground than any of their critics. The Government all along have expressed their view that support of the League was conditional on the effectiveness of that body. They insisted on the application of "sanctions" with the object of testing the efficacy of the restraining articles of the Covenant. They also made it clear that British support of the League would be strictly on a collective basis. Even then they ran great risks because the circumstances tended to place Great Britain in the van of the League's opposition to Italy's aggression. They must have been fortified in this policy by the conviction that it gave the only possible means of proving the League's worth. Had they not agreed to press for "sanctions" the argument would have been that they did not make all possible use of the League's machinery. And it is certain in the light of the attitude of some of the other members, that Great Britain could not possibly have induced the League to go further than it did. Therefore the failure to avert the conquest of Abyssinia was all the more significant. Before seeking the remedies, the logical course is to withdraw from an untenable position. That is exactly what the Government propose and they give, through Mr. Eden, the solemn assurance that they will press for the reform and consequent strengthening of the League. Mr. Eden's important reference to the prospect of bringing Germany and France together to the conference table shows that this intention is not merely a pious wish but a definite pledge of policy. This attitude of the Government compares favourably with the inconsistency of the Opposition. Mr. David Lloyd George thoroughly enjoyed himself in charging Mr. Baldwin with cowardice and the Labour Party's manifesto may glibly talk of a betrayal of the League. Yet would either of those authorities give the Government unequivocal support if the further application of sanctions impelled a declaration of war? Judging from the behaviour and comments of many of Mr. Attlee's supporters the answer is emphatically in the negative for they have taken the line that the Government is unnecessarily increasing the nation's defences and have given their countenance to various gestures in disapproval of military training. Mr. Lloyd George would have had every right to describe the Government as cowardly if it had left the issue of the removal of sanctions for settlement on the motion of some other member at the forthcoming meeting at Geneva. Great Britain has no reason to be ashamed of her leadership in the peculiar circumstances of the League's development and she does right in boldly announcing the policy she proposes to pursue rather than shielding herself behind some other nation. It is not possible for anyone to say that Great Britain has failed to give warning of her intention to press for reform of the League. That thought has consistently appeared in Mr. Baldwin's references to the limitations of the League in speeches covering a period of at least three years or more. It was abundantly clear in Sir Samuel Hoare's speech at Geneva last year. Mr. Greenwood pressed for the strengthening of the League. That view is not inconsistent with the policy which the Government outlines but its adoption must depend largely on the success attained in restoring the League's authority. The present difficulties are due to overstrain of the Covenant beyond the resources available. That mistake cannot be repeated. The situation will be clarified by the announcement now made and further examination of it in the light of the debate to be staged next Tuesday may be attempted in due course.



By SAPAJOU

SAID THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA TO THE GOVERNOR OF SOUTH CAROLINA———

SHANGHAI NOTES

FERRIER AND LOCKE

Newspapers from Home, bringing the detailed accounts of play in the Amateur Golf Championship of Great Britain, display about the golf of Jim Ferrier an absence of enthusiasm which seems hardly to have been justified by his reaching the final. Ferrier seems to have had stiff fights in all the rounds and to have proved his quality as a match-player by refusing to be downhearted and winning each time, except in the final. Such consistency might cause criticism of the comment made on his performances by some sporting writers, that he was helped by luck. Golfers know that luck may help once or twice, but not all the time. It would seem as if the presence of Locke, the eighteen years old South African champion—a beautiful stylist, which Ferrier is not—somewhat warped the judgment of the critics. Locke has been compared with Bobby Jones and Lawson Little, but he could not live up to the comparison. In the opinion of one critic, he found newspaper praise and the sense of responsibility it inspired in him, too much for his game. He failed to keep his form owing to the nervous strain. Every golfer knows that this is a good alibi, but it is a failing that does not tend to win important championships. No doubt Locke will get over it as he grows older and gains more experience in international competition.

RICKSHAW REFORM

The Rickshaw Board in a matter-of-fact statement to the Council has given an account of the two years' accomplishment to its credit. In doing this it has recapitulated the recommendations of the Massey Report and shown how far it has been able to carry out or deal with those specific proposals. The subject was examined at length in these columns not so long ago and there is no ground for modification of the opinion then expressed that the Council could avoid an apologetic attitude in contemplating the Board's achievements. The public will be gratified to note that the Special Committee is giving consideration to further plans for defeating the pirate nuisance—in other words the "tramp private rickshaw"—and that the basic principle of reduction of licences has not been forgotten. The Special Committee indeed has been at pains to obtain the Board's opinion on the possibilities of reduction and has the matter under consideration. The 1,765 new rickshaws built according to the Board's specification are believed to be giving satisfaction. It will be some time before they make their presence sufficiently felt to relieve the impression of dreary dinginess presented by the rickshaws of Shanghai as a whole.

SHANGHAI IN SURREY

Old Shanghailanders must have read with considerable interest the account of the wedding of Miss Catherine Green, the daughter of the former Editor of this journal and its present indefatigable London diarist. Although the occasion was primarily intended to give Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Toler the necessary authority for their future undertakings together, it also served the admirable purpose of collecting China hands from all parts of the globe for a brief reunion of which they seem to have taken full advantage. At all events the bride, if she reads this page in due course, will be interested to know that the vivid account of her wedding immediately brought round to this office an old admirer who delightedly recalled the days when he used to talk with her in Shanghai on the subject of gruyere cheese as she waited in a motor-car while her father temporarily disappeared into that austere fane which still closes its doors to all but the male sex, except on one day of the year.

CHAPOO AGAIN

The Chekiang Provincial authorities do not appear to be giving proper attention to their responsibilities arising out of the unfortunate breakdown in the Chapoo health resort scheme. Admittedly they were disappointed by the decision of the military department to require the closing of the area for defence purposes and the uncertainty of the prospect of reopening must have added to their difficulties. It now seems clear that the area will not be released from the privacy prescribed by military order. That order cannot be questioned for presumably it is dictated by the needs of national defence as seen at headquarters. The Government cannot, however, overlook the fact that, as is pointed out forcibly by the owners of property, land taxes were collected on the assumption that the scheme would develop on the lines originally proposed and that, therefore, the payments made to the tax-collecting authority were for value to be received. Now not only cannot the owners obtain access to their property but the money which they have paid has not been refunded, as it should be in the circumstances. The total amount of these taxation payments cannot be large in comparison with the provincial revenues and certainly not with the loss of reputation accruing from a failure to discharge the elementary duty of returning money received for services which have not been performed.

CENSORSHIP PROBLEM

Much sympathy will be felt for the exhibitors in the dilemma presented to them by the censors' treatment of "The Ghost Goes West." The cinema was so praised by reviewers in England and America and there was such a general desire to see it that the lifting of the ban came as welcome surprise. It may perhaps be argued that those who had not seen the film in its entirety were, like this journal's reviewer, inclined to allow their satisfaction with its merits to outweight their disappointment at the obvious lacunæ produced by the censors. It is true that the ordinarily intelligent playgoer could readily fill in the gaps, but at the same time he was undoubtedly deprived, especially in the concluding scene, of the pleasure of seeing the theme worked out in proper continuity. Above all the virtual elimination of the ghost destroyed the basic action of the picture. On the balance it may be agreed that the exhibitors did right to show the film for it triumphantly justified the assertion that it brought British film-production up to the highest possible standard of perfection in acting and photography. This is a gain, especially as at the Carlton Theatre just now a finished interpretation of Dickens' "Old Curiosity Shop" gives another proof of the excellence of British studios. That particular novel is not a general favourite among Dickens' admirers, but it is essentially Dickensian and good as were the productions by Hollywood of "David Copperfield" and "Tale of Two Cities," the British production of "Old Curiosity Shop" has more accurately caught the true Dickens atmosphere and, cloying though the sentimentality of the play is, achieved a really artistic success.

CHILDREN'S CINEMA

On Saturday next, at 10 a.m., by the kindness of the Carlton Theatre Management, a special cinema performance for children is being organized by the King's Daughters Society in aid of the general funds of that institution. The present summer has seriously depleted the Society's resources owing to the exceptionally acute financial depression and special efforts have, therefore, to be made to bring money into the exchequer, especially in view of the requirements of the Home for Convalescent Children, one of the Society's most important activities. The programme at the Carlton Theatre will consist of short films, including cartoons, which generally have the strong approval of that particular clientele. The Carlton Theatre is air-cooled and it is hoped that good support will be forthcoming for this special entertainment, first of all because it is expected to give very real pleasure to the audience and, secondly, because it will help to assist one of Shanghai's most deserving institutions.

LAND SALES IN SHANGHAI

The announcement that Mr. A. P. Nazer and Mr. Hugh Martin are joining forces to conduct periodical sales of land and property in Shanghai will be noted with alert attention. Mr. Nazer, as a land-valuer and estate agent of long and successful standing, and Mr. Martin, as an auctioneer of great experience with the firm now known as Messrs. Noel, Murray & Co. form an exceptionally strong combination. Their new enterprise is understood to be independent of their present activities which it will not affect or disturb. The land market is in an interesting state at the present moment and transaction of considerable significance may be expected to arise out of the conditions which have been operating in Shanghai during the last year or so. Important business interests are believed to feel that the technical experience which the new firm can offer will be particularly valuable in dealing with those transactions and on that ground alone the announcement is sure of a welcome.

THE new Customs Inspection Office, which will handle the work of checking smuggling along the railways, was to be officially opened in Nanking yesterday. It is learned that branch offices will shortly be opened at Shanghai, Kashing and Hangchow.

MESSRS. M. Yoshida, Manager of Mitsubishi Bank and A. Nishikawa, Managing Director of Toyoda Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co. have respectively been elected Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Japanese Chamber of Commerce, Shanghai.

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NEWS FROM THE OUTPORTS

SOUTHERN TROOPS ON MOVE AGAIN

"Digging In" at Hunan Cities Reported: New Divisions Formed: Central Forces Concentrating

KUANGTUNG-KWANGSI BORDER GUARDED

REFUTING rumours that Central Government troops have come to grips with Kwangsi forces in southern Hunan, a telegram from the correspondent of the "North-China Herald" in the area, received on June 20, states that the Kwangsi forces have returned to Kwangsi province in an orderly fashion.

Changsha, June 20.

It is definitely learnt that Kwangsi troops have not yet completely withdrawn from Kiyang, 60 miles south-west of Hengchow, in southern Hunan. Heavy Kwangsi reinforcements have also arrived at Yungchow, 97 miles south-west of Hengchow.

Reports alleging that Gen. Pei Chung-hsi, Vice-Commander of the Kwangsi Provincial Forces, has telegraphed to General Ho Chien, Chairman of the Hunan Provincial Government, requesting the latter to despatch Hunan troops to take over the garrison duties at Kiyang and Yungchow are entirely untrue. So far, it is learned, no negotiations have been conducted between Generals Ho and Pei.

It is reported that General Pei has detailed Kwangsi troops along the Kuangtung-Kwangsi border in view of the opposition of Gen. Chen Chi-tang, Commander of the Kuangtung Provincial Forces, towards the extraordinary movement of the former units. —Kuo Min.

Central Dispositions

Canton, June 16.

The disposition of the Central Government's troops now facing the Southwestern forces in Hunan was revealed in a statement issued by the headquarters of the 1st Group Army. Two divisions of Central troops are gradually moving towards the Hunan-Kwangtung border, along the Hankow-Canton Railway. Three other divisions have been ordered from Hengchow towards the Kwangsi-Hunan border. Behind the first line stand 30,000 crack troops, headed by Gen. Hu Tsung-nan, while the last line is formed by three or four divisions led by Gen. Hsu Yuan-chuan. Following the Shansi troops sent to Hunan last week, the Second Division yesterday also entrained for Hunan.—Domei.

Nanking Troops Moving

Canton, June 17.

Anxiety over the military situation here has not been altogether allayed, in consequence of persistent reports that the Nanking forces in Hunan are continuing to push their way southwards. The concentration of Central Government forces in Hunan is reported to have been completed, and Gen. Chiang Kai-shek is said to be unusually active.

According to Chinese evening papers here, Gen. Chiang has insisted that Gen. Pei Chung-hsi, second-in-command of the Kwangsi forces, either shall proceed to the capital or make an investigation tour abroad.

Meanwhile, Chinese reports significantly state that a number of former commanders of the 19th Army, including Generals Tan Chi-shiu and Ong Chao-hwen, are leaving for Kwangsi.—Reuter.

Aeroplane Reinforcements

Hankow, June 17.

Eighteen American-made fighting planes of the latest type, and nine Italian heavy bombers flew from the Hangchow military airdrome to Nanchang yesterday, after a thorough inspection by American and Italian experts, it was learned to-day from Chinese official sources here.—Domei.

Kiangsi Invaded

Nanchang, June 19.

Fresh troops from Kwangtung are learned to have arrived at Hsunwu (Changning) and Anyuan, respectively 23 and 15 miles inside Kiangsi. Hsunwu, where recently the 1st Division of the First Army of the Kwangtung forces entered, has now been reinforced by the 7th Division. The new troops are stationed at Pingchien. The vanguards of the Kwangtung forces have arrived at Chunmen, 20 miles north of Hsunwu.—Central News.

Rice Confiscated

Nanchang, June 20.

Confronted with the shortage of foodstuffs, Kuangtung troops stationed at Anyuan in southern Kiangsi yesterday "helped themselves" to a large quantity of rice from the district granary, according to a report received here from the magistrate of Anyuan.

Following receipt of the report, it is understood that the Kiangsi provincial government immediately dispatched a telegram to Gen. Chen Chi-tang, Commander-in-Chief of the Kuangtung armies, requesting him to prohibit Kuangtung troops in Kiangsi from taking any further high-handed steps.—Central News.

Kwangsi Army Again Moving North

Hongkong, June 17.

After a temporary lull, the troops under the command of Gen. Hsia Wei, of the 15th Army, resumed their northward march into Hunan yesterday, a military report from Wuchow indicates. The Kwangsi forces are stated to be 35 li from Kiyang, southwest of Hengchow. Meanwhile, mobilization orders have been issued to the main force of the Kwangsi army.—Central News.

Changsha Calm

Changsha, June 20.

This city remained calm to-day, and impartial observers expressed the belief that hostilities in the near future were unlikely.

The highest authorities here denied to-day that any troops of the Kuangtung or Kwangsi armies still remained within the borders of Hunan province.

At Hengchow, which the southern troops had previously approached, military activity was apparent everywhere, and the city was swarming with Central government troops and aeroplanes, but the present state of affairs was expected to be maintained pending the convocation of the meeting of the Central Executive Committee at Nanking on July 10.—United Press.

Japanese Report Activity

Canton, June 20.

"Digging-in" between Yuangchow and Chiyang, Hunan cities along the Kwangsi border, the forces under Gen. Pei Chung-hsi, assistant commander of the Kwangsi forces, are not showing signs of continuing their retreat into their own province reliable reports received here today said.

Barbed wire entanglements and land mines are reported to have been installed to defend the network of trenches in the district.

With the addition of field forces, drawn from the militia, that have been poured into the Yungchow area from Kweilin and Chuanchow, Kwangsi, the southern force in Hunan is now estimated at between 60,000 to 70,000 men.

Meantime, about 35,000 Nanking troops, commanded by Gen. Hsu Tuan Chung, commander of the Forty-Eighth Division, began moving on Wednesday from Hsiangtan to Paoching, in what observers here interpreted as a move to turn the left flank of the Kwangsi forces.

Gen. Hu Tsung-nan has been appointed commander in chief of the Central armies in the field, while Gen. Lo Lin is heading the garrison at Hengchow, important centre in southern Hunan, about 100 miles from Changsha.—Domei.

New Fortress

Hongkong, June 20.

Troop movements in Kwangsi continue, according to a message from Wuchow to-day. Five new divisions, it is stated, will be organized to reinforce the Kwangsi Army, and construction of a fortress at Liuchow in northern Kwangsi is being ferverishly pushed by the 7th Army by the order of Gen. Pei Chung-hsi, who returned to Nanning from Wuchow yesterday.

Reports from Nanning state that the Kwangsi Army is organizing three more divisions of fresh troops with the assistance of former officers of the 19th Route Army.

Gen. Oong Chao-huan, commander of the 1st Division of the former 19th Route Army, is reliably learned to have been appointed commander of one of the three new divisions.

Gen. Chang Yen, another divisional commander of the 19th Route Army, arrived in Hongkong yesterday from the United States and is shortly leaving for Kwangsi.—Central News.

Railway Normal Again

Hankow, June 21.

The night express for Changsha left here on schedule last night, marking the restoration of a normal passenger train service to the Hunan capital. The service had been disrupted for a fortnight, because the Government was employing all available locomotives and much of the railway's rolling-stock to transport troops to the south.—United Press.

Kwangsi Troops Not Withdrawn

Changsha, June 22.

The local populace are not a little puzzled by the slow movements of the withdrawal of Kwangsi troops which two weeks ago entered southern Hunan from Kwangsi.

Reports have reached here that the Kwangsi troops which started withdrawing from Chiyang, 50 miles southwest of Hengchow, early last week are now still stationed at Yungchow, 25 miles southwest of Chiyang.

The Kwangsi troops, numbering one division and four regiments, have pitched tents in the eastern and northern suburbs of Yungchow, and several scattered batches are still seen around Feihsiungshan, a small town midway between Chiyang and Yungchow.—Central News.

S. W. Military Commission

Canton, June 22.

The establishment of an independent Military Affairs Commission was formally announced here at 9 o'clock this morning.

The new body is headed by Gen. Chen Chi-tang, the Kuangtung chieftain, and includes Generals Li Tsung-jen and Pei-Chung-hsi, the Kwangsi leaders.

Simultaneously, a general headquarters of the South-western forces was formed under the Commission, to co-ordinate the military activities of the Kwangsi and Kuangtung troops. —Domei.

Canton Defies Japan

Canton, June 22.

A resolution to appoint five members of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang to attend the second plenary session of the C.E.C. in Nanking on July 10, was adopted by the South-west Political Council and Executive Committee at a joint meeting to-day. The meeting also adopted resolutions to:

1.—Telegraph to the Central Government asking the immediate withdrawal northward of troops from Hunan, Fukien and Kiangsi to fight the Japanese "invaders," and

2.—Declaring that "as long as Japan continues aggression in China, the Kuangtung and Kwangsi Armies shall seek to carry out anti-Japanese activities."—Reuter.

Reuter learns from authoritative sources that the Kwangsi authorities have decided not to reply to the second protest lodged by Mr. Tatsuo Kawai, the Japanese Consul-General here, against anti-Japanese activities in the South-west. Anti-Japanese activities are being intensified in various Kwangsi cities, according to reports received here.

The Kwangsi Government, it is learned from reliable sources, has dispensed with the services of all Japanese military advisers. It is understood that not a single Japanese officer is to be found in any part of Kwangsi.—Reuter.

No Fukien Invasion

Foochow, June 22.

Current reports that the Kuangtung forces have invaded Yungting on the border of Fukien were denied by an official despatch received here to-day. The report says that all is quiet on the Kuangtung-Fukien border, although rigid searches of passers-by are still being conducted by the Cantonese troops along the border line. —Central News.

LACK OF DISCIPLINE IN KIANGSI

Nanking, June 22.

Significance is attached here to the appearance, in the Chinese press, of reports concerning the activities of Kuangtung troops, who are stated to be threatening the Fukien border and to have forcibly occupied food depots in South Kiangsi.

General Chiang Ting-wen, Pacification Commissioner of Fukien, is reported to have telegraphed General Chen Chi-tang, Commander-in-Chief of the Kuangtung army, demanding an explanation.

Meanwhile, the Kiangsi Kuomintang has telegraphed the Central Government suggesting "drastic action to enforce military discipline."—Reuter.

BRITISH TROOPS READY IF WANTED

China Figures Prominently in House of Commons

London, June 16.

China figured prominently in the House of Commons to-day when questions were asked concerning the effect of smuggling upon British trade, the position of the International Settlement at Shanghai in the event of Sino-Japanese hostilities, and Great Britain's attitude towards the East Hopei "autonomous" regime.

Mr. Stephen O. Davies, Labour member for the Merthyr division of Merthyr-Tydfil, asked whether any British or Indian troops or warships were being moved from Hongkong to the Shanghai area; what instructions had been issued by the British Government; and whether, in the event of hostilities between China and Japan, entry into the International Settlement at Shanghai would be denied all the belligerent forces, or only to the Chinese, as on a previous occasion (1932).

The Foreign Secretary, Mr. Anthony Eden, replied that routine measures for the protection of centres of British interest in the area involved in the present disturbed situation had been taken. These measures consisted in holding in readiness, at Hongkong, of a battalion for possible reinforcement of the British garrison at Shanghai, and in the formulation of plans for the despatch, in an emergency, of units of the China Squadron to ports affected.

Question Based on Hypothesis

He would not, Mr. Eden declared, answer a question based on the hypothesis of Sino-Japanese hostilities except to say that every effort would be made to keep the International Settlement at Shanghai free of all hostilities.

Mr. A. C. Moreing, Conservative member for Preston, put a question concerning the injurious effect on British trade in Shanghai, Hankow and the Yangtze Valley by the competition of goods smuggled into north China through East Hopei.

Captain D. Euan Wallace, Secretary of the Overseas Department of the Board of Trade, said he had received a report from the British Commercial Counsellor at Shanghai (Mr. Louis Beale) comparing the Chinese Customs figures for the first four months of 1936 with the same pediod in 1935.

Generally speaking, the report indicated that the direct effect of smuggling on British trade had hitherto not been substantial because the goods smuggled were, generally, not of the type usually obtained from Britain. The position, however, was being closely watched.

Mr. R. H. Morgan, Conservative member for the Stourbridge division of Worcestershire, asked whether the British Government now recognized East Hopei as autonomous, and whether the Chinese Customs functioned there.

Mr. Eden replied: "East Hopei is part of China and, therefore, in the view of H. M. Government, under the Central Chinese Government. There has been no recent change as regards the Customs position."—Reuter.

STUDENTS ACTIVE IN SOUTH

Canton, June 20.

The Canton Students' Union gave a farewell reception to-day in honour of 30 groups of students who are proceeding to various villages in Kuangtung shortly to conduct intensive anti-Japanese propaganda.

Since the South-west's "anti-Japanese" campaign was launched, the students, whose activities had previously been curbed, have been unhindered in their anti-Japanese domonstrations.—Reuter.

OPIUM IN TAIYO MARU IS SEIZED IN SAN PEDRO

San Pedro, Calif., June 20.

Four hundred tins of opium, valued at $40,000, was seized by customs officials on board the Taiyo Maru to-day. Two stewards, Han Shee and N. G. Chom, were arrested.—United Press.

CHINESE TWINS' SUCCESS AT CAMBRIDGE

London, June 20.

The Chinese twins, Messrs. Yu Chung-hsi and Yu Ho-hsi, former students of St. John's Unisity, Shanghai, and first year men at Trinity College, Cambridge, to-day passed the Economics Tripos, Part one. Yu Chung-hsi passed in class two, division two, while his brother passed in the third class.—Reuter.

DEVELOPMENTS IN NORTH CHINA

Alleged Japanese Designs on Shantung

Peiping, June 15.

The secret arrivals here of Mr. Pan Yi-tse, representative of Gen. Li Chung-jen, Commander-in-Chief of the Kwangsi Army, and Gen. Pai Chung-hsi, second-in-command of the Kwangsi forces, is reported by reliable Chinese sources. Mr. Pan, it is stated, called yesterday on Gen. Sung Cheh-yuan, chairman of the Hopei-Charhar Political Council, with whom he discussed the Southwest situation. It is also reported that Mr. Pan will leave soon for Shansi on a similar mission.—Reuter.

Chinese Troops Arrive

Peiping, June 16.

Six trains packed with troops of the 38th Division, commanded by Gen. Chang Chih-chung, Chairman of the Charhar Provincial Government, entered Peiping in the early morning hours of June 14. On disembarking at the Yungting Gate Station, the troops, numbering 3,000, marched to the army barracks at Nanyuan.—Domei.

Designs on Shantung

Peiping, June 19.

The incorporation of Shantung in the area governed by the Hopei and Charhar Political Council is believed to be one of three matters placed before the local Chinese authorities, following a conference in Tientsin yesterday of high Japanese military officers from all over North China. The usual secrecy surrounds the matters discussed at the meeting, but it is generally believed that far-reaching decisions were reached.

Major Imai, Japanese Military Attaché, interviewed to-day, said the conference had concluded, but declared that it was not attended by any representative of the Kwantung Army. According to the belief in well-informed Chinese circles, the Japanese authorities, following the conference, have placed before the Chinese authorities three matters which they would like to see accomplished shortly:—

1.—Appointment of more Japanese advisers in North China.
2.—An independent Customs.
3.—Incorporation of Shantung in the area governed by the Hopei and Charhar Political Council.

Concerning the Customs, there are varying reports as to what is desired. The general opinion is that it is that all Customs receipts should be retained here rather than have an entirely independent Customs service. As far as Shantung is concerned, it is expected that Gen. Sung Chen-yuan, chairman of the Hopei and Charhar Political Council, and Gen. Han Fu-chu, chairman of the Shantung provincial government, will meet shortly near the Shantung border to discuss North China affairs, in which connection the belief prevails that Gen. Sung would welcome Shantung's entry into the area of the Council, in the belief that the combination would be better able to withstand external pressure.

Chinese reports state that heavy troop movements are at present in progress between Kiyang, southwest of Hengchow, and Yungchow.—Reuter.

GEN. CHANG TSU-CHUNG NEW TIENTSIN MAYOR

Tientsin, June 18.

Gen. Chang Tsu-chung, formerly chairman of the Charhar Provincial Government, this morning formally assumed the mayoralty of Tientsin. Gen. Sung Cheh-yuan, chairman of the Hopei and Charhar Council, has assumed responsibility for Gen. Chang's oppointment, in the absence of formal confirmation by the Nanking Government.—Domei.

KWANGSI VILLAGERS UP AGAINST CONSCRIPTION

Hongkong, June 18.

A tragic incident occurred recently in Hsiacheng, a village in the Wuchow district in Kwangsi, as an indirect result of the Southwest northern expedition. Indignant at the compulsory conscription order, a mob wrecked the village guild on June 11, and killed several officers. Local militia were summoned by the Wuchow Magistrate, but his intervention failed to appease the villagers.

The despatch of troops aroused the ire of the inhabitants of the neighbouring villages of Tungan and Hsienteh, who threw in their lot with the others and a clash ensued, which resulted in a number of villagers being killed and a large number injured.—Central News.

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NANKING'S SIX DEMANDS TO SOUTHWEST

(Continued from page 518.)

tle pending issues with the Southwest at the plenary session of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang.

In authoritative quarters it was said to-day that Gen. Chen Chi-tang, commander-in-chief of the Kuangtung military forces, intends to come to Nanking to attend the C.E.C. meeting on July 10.

A denial that troops of the Central Government are advancing toward the border of Kwangsi province was made by an official spokesman here to-day. The report of an advance had been circulated in the Southwest.—United Press.

Mr. Lin Sen's Assurance

Canton, June 18.

Anti-Japanese activities have been further intensified, with students commencing a lecture campaign throughout the city. Carrying banners, they invaded theatres, restaurants, and tea-houses in order to address audiences. Propaganda corps have been organized with the object of stirring the public and intensifying anti-Japanese feeling.

The headquarters of the 1st Group Army of the Anti-Japanese National Salvation Forces, as the Kwangtung military forces have been styled, has made public the text of a telegram addressed to the commander-in-Chief, Gen. Chen Chi-tang, by Mr. Lin Sen, Chairman of the National Government. The telegram commends Gen. Chen for his action in withdrawing the Kwangtung troops who recently entered Hunan, and assures him the question of anti-Japanese resistance will be thoroughly considered, and a definite course of action adopted, at the second plenary session of the Central Executive and Central Control committees, convoked to open in Nanking on July 10.

Relations between Nanking and Kwangtung have been improved by the assurances given yesterday in Nanking to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek by Mr. Feng Jui, Secretary of the Southwest Political Council. He declared that the Kwangtung authorities fully supported the Central Government, adding that General Chen was devoting his attention to the reconstruction of his province.—Reuter.

Still to Resist

Canton, June 16.

Withdrawal of the anti-Japanese army from Hunan signifies no change in the policy of resistance to Japan advocated by the Southwestern provinces, Gen. Li Tsung-jen, commander-in-chief of the Kwangsi forces, told the United Press correspondent to-day. He expressed strong disagreement with the policy Gen. Chiang Kai-shek has followed in dealing with Sino-Japanese relations, but he deprecated predictions that the Southwestern armies would attempt to fight their way northward to engage the Japanese. "If the Central Government denies us the free passage we requested, we shall wait until they repent their error and reconsider their policy," he said.

Gen. Li said touching scenes were enacted when the Central Government troops in Southern Hunan came in contact with the Southwestern men. Some of the Nanking soldiers wept, he declared, when the Kwangsi soldiers told them they were not in rebellion, but merely wished to fight the common enemy. "One hundred thousand Central Government troops now in Hunan, and many more in adjoining provinces, should be in the North," Gen. Li commented. "If they invade Kwangsi or Kwangtung, they can be considered agents of Japanese imperialism."—United Press.

Deadlock in Negotiations

Changsha, June 18.

The negotiations at Hengchow, Hunan, between high officials of the Central Government and Southwest delegates are still at a deadlock, owing to a divergence between the Kwangsi and Nanking views. The Nanking Government, according to well-informed local quarters, while desiring to effect a peaceful settlement of the crisis, is not prepared to concede the demands made by the Kwangsi leaders.

Reinforcements of Government troops continually are arriving in Hunan and, according to a message from Chungking, large numbers of soldiers are on their way from Chengtu, preparatory to proceeding down river.—Reuter.

Telegraphic Appeal

Canton, June 20.

A telegraphic appeal to military leaders throughout the country, calling on them to rise in support of a war against Japan, was jointly despatched to-night by Gen. Chen Chi-tang, Gen. Li Tsung-jen, and Gen. Pei Chung-hsi.

The message explains at length why the senders do not believe that China need suffer defeat despite her inferior equipment, and refutes the following arguments against an immediate campaign:

1.—Insufficient preparation. 2.—Opportune time has not yet arrived. 3.—United front still lacking 4.—China's armaments are inferior to the enemy's.

The telegram reiterates that the South-west's move is entirely anti-Japanese, for which reason it strongly opposes civil war but would do its utmost to oust "all traitors impeding the progress of the anti-Japanese expedition."

Meanwhile, indignation was expressed to-day by General Li Tsung-jen over the reports that the Kwangsi forces were again advancing and had clashed with the Nanking forces at Kiyang.

He described the rumours as "ridiculous," pointing out that the Kwangsi troops withdrew to Chuanchow, which is well within the Kwangsi border, before June 12.

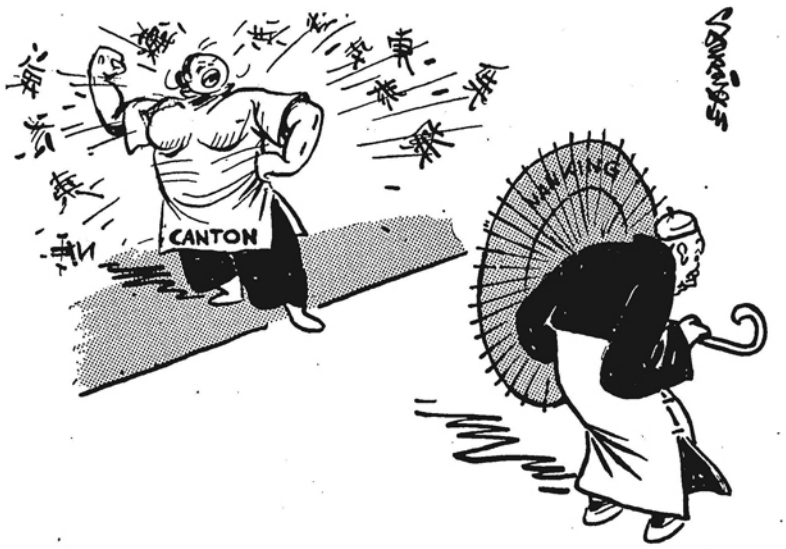
General Li also refuted the report that he and Gen. Pei Chung-hsi were going abroad.—Reuter.

National Unity Urged

Peiping, June 22.

The maintenance of national unity was urged in a manifesto issued yesterday by the newly formed Anti-Enemy and National Salvation Great Union, composed of students and faculty members of local schools.

"The nation must unite," the declaration read, "mobilizing all its strength against foreign aggression. When an emergency arises, the nation must be ready for action."—Domei.



By SAPAJOU

PURELY A MATTER OF TEMPERAMENT

SMUGGLING STOPS LOAN PAYMENTS

Japanese Told of Chinese Customs Revenue Drop: Protest Lodged by Japan Over Firing on Ship

Tokyo, June 18.

Failure to-day threatened the hitherto-successful negotiations for the redemption of Japanese loans to China, as the Nanking Government informed Japanese bondholders that a drop in Customs revenue, "due to smuggling in North China," would prevent it from keeping its word.

The question deals with the repayment by China of Y.32,478,400, representing the bulk of principal of a Y.39,608,700 loan that fell due in 1929.

Information on the subject was conveyed to assembled financiers interested in the matter by Dr. K. Uchida, managing director of the Oriental Industrial Co., who recently returned from Nanking where he discussed the matter with Chinese officials.

Strong opposition was voiced against accepting what was described by speakers as "just a subterfuge" of the Nanking government on the grounds that it would establish "a bad precedent." No decision was, however, reached.

Another meeting at which the attitude of the bondholders will be settled is to be held soon.

The loan, raised in June, 1922, carried an annual interest of eight per cent.—Domei.

Japanese Freighter Detained

Tsingtao, June 21.

A Japanese freighter carrying about 700 tons of smuggled motor oil was detained by the local Customs yesterday. Despite the strict preventive measures now in force, illicit goods continue to pour into this city from Tientsin.

Yesterday alone, about 700 bales of artificial silk and seventy boxes of sugar were shipped to the south on different trains. A report from Tsinan states that smuggled goods consisting of 200 tons of sugar and 395 of artificial silk were unloaded there from a southbound Tientsin-Pukow Railway train.—Central News.

Firing Daiei Maru

Tientsin, June 22.

Following a thorough investigation of the attack upon the Daiei Maru by a customs preventive cruiser off Chikou on June 20, officials of the Japanese Consulate-General here to-day decided to file a stern protest with the Chinese authorities.

Mr. Fumiichi Sakata, 31, the master of the ship, and Mr. Katsuji Okamoto, 37, boatswain, were wounded by the machine-gun fire to which the ship was subjected by the customs cutter. The ship's flag was punctured by bullets in 15 places.

The master was wounded in the right shoulder, while 12 stitches had to be taken in the left thigh of Mr. Okamoto, who is also suffering from a serious loss of blood.

The Customs officials, responsible for the shooting, are further alleged to have abandoned the wounded men.

A statement issued by the Consulate-General this morning said that the ship carried no goods that could be described as contraband, and pointed out that the vessel neither attempted to escape nor offered resistance.

A thorough inspection of the Daiei Maru, said the statement, has revealed more than 200 bullet marks on her hull.

The ship, the statement declared, was attacked outside Chinese territorial waters. "Had it even been attacked within the three-mile zone," the statement added, "it would not have been a sufficient justification for the firing of 200 rounds of ammunition upon a vessel offering no resistance."

There is no doubt, the consular declaration said, that the Chinese customs cruiser was responsible for the incident. The wounding of the two men and the insult to the Japanese flag also could not be ignored, the statement concluded.

The Daiei Maru, which is an eighty-ton ship, was disabled by the cruiser's fire and was towed to Taku. The captain is expected to be in hospital for two weeks, the boatswain for four.

According to the official report received by Japanese officials here from Tangku, Chinese Customs officers on duty turned off the office lights and "ran away" when Mr. Masahide Yamamoto, chief of the Japanese Consular Police, and a Japanese gendarme proceeded there to investigate the shooting early on Sunday morning.—Domei.

Customs Building Seized?

Tientsin, June 22.

Angered by the alleged firing on a Japanese ship by a Customs preventive vessel, a crowd of Japanese and Koreans to-day invaded the Chinese Customs office at Tanku and created a disturbance.

It is unofficially reported that they took possession of the Customs building, but the local Customs authorities are very reticent concerning the affair.—Reuter.

Contraband Discovered

Tientsin, June 22.

Details have been obtained regarding the exchange of firing between a Japanese smuggling boat and a Customs patrol boat at Chikou off the Tientsin coast last Saturday afternoon.

Suspected of carrying smuggled goods aboard, the Japanese vessel Daiei Maru was at 5 o'clock signalled by the Customs boat to halt for inspection.

Refusing to stop the Japanese ship fired a volley of gunshots at the Customs patrol boat, which immediately returned fire.

Overpowered by the Customs boat the ship was then towed to Tangku, and after a thorough search a large quantity of illicit goods was discovered aboard the Japanese vessel.—Central News.

200 SAID EXECUTED IN CANTON

City-wide Search for "Blue Shirts" Continues

Canton, June 20.

Twenty-seven youths, some of them staff officers of the Sixth and the Training Divisions,—were arrested here in the early morning of June 18, during a city-wide search for alleged members of the "Blue Shirts," a secret terrorist organization, whose existence has been repeatedly denied.

The raid, Domei learned to-day from Chinese sources, was ordered by Gen. Chen Chi-tang, Director of Peace Preservation in Canton.

More than 200 alleged members of the organization have been arrested and executed since March 1, the same sources revealed. Most of the executed men were young officers of the Kuantung Army and students of the Military Cadet School here.

An order, issued by Gen. Chen to divisional commanders on June 18, urged all those who have joined the "Blue Shirts" by mistake to surrender themselves on a promise of immunity. Capital punishment, according to Chinese sources, was promised those who would fail to reveal their membership in the organization.—Domei.

BRITAIN AND CHINA TO HAVE TELEPHONE LINK

Nanking, June 20.

Preparations for the projected radio-telephone service between Britain and China having been completed, traffic will be inaugurated next month or at the latest in August, it is learnt at the Ministry of Communications.

Arrangements for the service between America and China are also practically complete. Owing to difference in time between the two countries, however, further consultations are necessary before formal inauguration can take place.—Kuo Min.

Questions in Commons

London, June 15.

Representations had been made more than once to the Japanese Government concerning the smuggling situation in North China, declared the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Anthony Eden, in reply to a question on the subject by Mr. A. C. Moreing, Conservative member for Preston, in the House of Commons to-day.

The Government, he added, would continue to take any action which may be deemed useful.—Reuter.

SMUGGLING IN CHUNGKING

Informers Offered Liberal Rewards for Reports

FROM A CORRESPONDENT

Chungking, June 14.

The smuggling situation in Chungking has grown steadily worse, with the result that the municipal government has now issued a warning to the public against the purchase of smuggled articles. In the event of the discovery of such articles, generous awards will be paid to those reporting this to either the local officials or to the Custom House.

A report has been current to the effect that certain foreign vessels have been exclusively engaged in the illegal traffic, and are in the habit of unloading their cargoes at night, distributing the goods to buyers in small quantities. In an attempt to put a stop to this, a large box is said to have been placed in a prominent place by the Chungking Customs authorities, through which private information regarding movements of smuggled goods may be furnished. Informers have been offered liberal rewards.

Chengtu, too, is suffering from the effects of this illegal trade, artificial silk, sea products, cotton cloth and other commodities having been smuggled in in large quantities. This in spite of all preventive measures. It is even reported that a prominent Chengtu merchant flew all the way to Tientsin to arrange terms for the import of such goods into the city. An anti-smuggling corps has now been formed by the Chengtu Chamber of Commerce.

"Exterminating" Traitors

From Luchow come similar reports. It is stated that two large firms have concluded arrangements with certain Shanghai companies for the import of smuggled goods. Whether true or not, a "Traitor Exterminating Party" has been organized in Luchow, and two letters have been addressed by it to those two firms, informing them that violence will be used against them unless they cease being disloyal to their country.

The Szechuen bond market has been affected somewhat by the news of the unrest in the southwest, a sharp decline of 2 per cent. being recorded on June 10. This is somewhat surprising in view of the declared repayment of principal of the 1935 Szechuen Re-organization Loan, which is to be made on June 16 at the Chungking Bankers Association. The price of the bond rose from 58 to 68 in the first quarter of the current year, and from April until the moment of writing from 68 to 78.

Meanwhile, the provincial government, in order to get an idea as to the amount of rice available for relief and military purposes, has asked the various district magistrates in this province to report on the actual amount of rice stored in individual depots in their areas within a week. As might have been expected, the price of rice in Chungking, which has been suffering from exploitation and was sent up by speculators, dropped by several dollars a picul as soon as the order was issued.

SEPARATE SPHERES OF ACTION

Kwantung Army to Stay Out of North China

Peiping, June 20.

One of the important decisions reached at the Japanese military conference, recently held in Tientsin, is that from now on the Kwantung Army and the Japanese Garrison Forces in North China will each have their own particular "spheres of action," it is learned here to-day. The Kwantung Army, it was decided, will have charge of the affairs outside the Great Wall, while the North China Garrison Forces will be responsible for affairs in Hopei and Charhar.—Central News.

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OBSERVATIONS OF SOLAR ECLIPSE SUCCEED

Shanghai Scientists Take Good Photos at Huma: Clouds Intervene in Parts of Japan

Tokyo, June 19.

Complete success is reported to have attended the observations of to-day's total eclipse of the sun by the party of Japanese scientists at Huma, a lonely mining camp on the Amur River, in northern Manchuria, about 100 miles northwest of Heiho.

The party was organized by the Shanghai Science Institute, headed by Dr. N. Shinjyo and the Kyoto Observatory, headed by Dr. Araki.

Ideal weather prevailed for photographing the corona and observing the changes of terrestrial magnetism.

On the other hand, the observations of the British expedition at Kamishari, in Hokkaido prefecture, were baulked by thick clouds which intervened at the crucial period.

Clouds also interfered with the observations of the Tokyo University group at Koshimizu, but elsewhere along the 200-mile zone of totality in Japan the sky was cloudless and the conditions were perfect.

Especially was this the case at Memanbetsu, where the Japanese Central Meteorological Group and the Tokyo Astronomical Group are reported to have obtained most satisfactory results.

Aeroplanes also obtained valuable data.—Reuter.

British Expedition Fails

Tokyo, June 19.

The British expedition of scientists to Hokkaido, headed by Prof. Frederick J. M. Stratton, of the Astro-Physics Department, Cambridge University, was reported to have failed in its objective to-day when clouds obscured the total eclipse of the sun.

The Japanese and Polish groups and Dr. Joseph L. Johnson, of the California Institute of Technology, were successful in their observations, however, due to their different locations. Tokyo's partial eclipse was badly marred by rain.

Prof. Stratton, although regretting the paucity of his own results, congratulated the more successful scientists, thanking Japanese officials and the populace for the courtesy extended him. Dr. Thomas Royd's observations on the Einstein effect proved the only success achieved by the British expedition.

The Tokyo Astronomical Observatory's aeroplane was grounded while en route to Hokkaido to-day because of engine trouble.—United Press.

Great Interest in Japan

Sapporo, Hokkaido, June 19.

For 113 seconds, hundreds of astronomers, assembled here from all corners of the globe, this afternoon watched their instruments, as a dark shadow, in a cloudless sky, slowly crept over the face of the sun.

Belieing yesterday's forecast, the weather showed a marked change overnight, enabling 160 professional and hundreds of amateur astronomers to observe the complete solar eclipse. In addition to the observatories erected on land, a number of enthusiastic astronomers observed the eclipse from aeroplanes.

Denoting the general interest in the eclipse, its detailed description was this afternoon broadcast from here on a nation-wide hook-up.

Prayers for Clear Skies

Special trains brought hundreds of observers from other parts of the country, especially from Tokyo, where the weather graduated from a drizzling rain in the morning to a cloudy sky in the afternoon.

Excellent results were achieved by Japanese astronomers, headed by Dr. K. Saotome, Director of the Tokyo Astronomical Observatory, at their observation points in Memambetsu and Abashiri.

In Esashi, Nakadombetsu and Wakkanai, where the observation was completely successful, amateur astronomers and villagers burst into loud "Banzai," as the sun disappeared behind the shadow. Last night, villagers treked to their shrines to pray for clear skies.

Scientists from the British Empire, the United States, China, Czechoslovakia and Poland gathered at Kamishari, where the eclipse began at 2.07 o'clock this afternoon and ended at 4.25 o'clock. The totality at Kamishari began at 3.52.52 o'clock and lasted two min. 25 sec.—Domei.

Paris Not Unduly Excited

Paris, June 19.

Aside from a few strained necks, the partial eclipse of the sun to-day, generally visible throughout Europe, caused no disturbances here.

Several interested savants rose before 5 a.m. to observe the phenomenon and to take scientific data, while workers in trams and buses forsook their newspapers briefly to peek at the morning sky.

On July 4 next, there will be partial eclipse of the moon, invisible in the United States, but visible in Europe and Asia.—Havas.

Locusts Menace Observations

Moscow, June 19.

According to reports from ten points of observation of the eclipse, at the most important of these, Staniitza Belorechenskaya, Ak-Bulak, Sara, near Orenburg, and Omsk, successful observations were made.

Downpours of rain at Kustanai, near Orenburg and Djubge, near Tuapse, made observations impossible.

A messages from Ak-Bulak reports a sudden menace to the observations. A cloud of locusts have begun to approach the place of the expedition there, threatening to damage the fine, complicated apparatus. The population of Ak-Bulak have dug ditches around the observation field and three aeroplanes have been sent to exterminate the pests. The territory around the observation field has been poisoned with arsenic, thus removing the menace.—Tass.

***A report of the eclipse, as seen in Shanghai appears on page 532. Special article on page 552.

A CHINESE JUDICIAL EXPERT IMPRESSED

British Methods Studied at Close Range

London, June 18.

Dr. W. C. S. Ma, special commissioner of the Judicial Yuan, left for France to-day after a two-months' study of British judicial methods. Previously, he had made a similar close investigation in America. He will now continue his investigations in France, Germany and Rome.

Interviewed prior to his departure, Dr. Ma said he had long interviews with the Lord Chancellor, Viscount Hailsham, and the Lord Chief Justice. Subsequently, he attended hearings at the House of Lords, where he was greatly impressed by the dignity with which matters were conducted, and other courts.

He watched the proceedings seated, at counsel's table, in a sensational society scandal action, and also attended the Police Court and the Juvenile Court. Dr. Ma said the Juvenile Court impressed him as a particularly beneficial institution, wisely designed to prevent juveniles from becoming hardened criminals.

He visited Wormwood Scrubbs and spoke in high admiration of it. "It is more like a school," he said, "than a prison, and seems wonderfully designed to reform prisoners to give them a new start in life."

Dr. Ma found many similarities between British and Chinese ideas of judicature. Only the jury system was different, and the British system greatly impressed him. Everywhere, he said, he was received as a privileged visitor, and he paid a tribute to everyone's kindness and helpfulness. —Reuter.

I.L.O. CONFERENCE FOR ASIA

Time Not Ripe But Geneva Ready to Contribute

Geneva, June 16.

Mr. Harold Butler, Director of the International Labour Office, announced this morning that the I. L. O. will take into account the different suggestions that have been made aiming at the calling of a Labour Conference in Asia, similar to the Pan-American Labour Conference held at Santiago, Chile, some time ago.

Mr. Butler's speech was in answer to the declarations made yesterday by Mr. Chu Hsieh-fan, the Chinese workers' delegate.

"We think," said Mr. Butler, "the time for such an Asiatic Conference has not yet arrived. Nevertheless, we are ready to contribute actively to it when the right moment comes."—Havas.

PEIPING STUDENTS REMAIN RECALCITRANT

Peiping, June 18.

The education situation here has taken a serious turn, owing to the recent order issued by the Hopei and Charhar Political Council to the chancellors of all universities in the two provinces immediately to dissolve all student organizations. The students of all universities excepting one now are on strike and they have declared their intention not to return to their classes until the Council's order is rescinded.—Reuter.

THE KIDNAPPING OF MR. K. I. SAMSET

Three Soldiers Beheaded and Opium Inspector Killed

FROM A CORRESPONDENT

Hankow, June 15.

Mr. K. I. Samset, a Norwegian about 60 years old, of the Norwegian Lutheran Mission at Laohokow, was kidnapped on June 7 while on his way from Laohokow to Hankow when the bus in which he was travelling with a number of other passengers was held up by a band of roving bandits. A telephone message from Suichow, northern Hupeh, stated that contact had been made with Mr. Samset.

It is understood that Mr. Samset is alive but suffering considerably, owing to his advanced age, under the most unhealthy conditions that can be imagined in the hands of the rough brigands. It is also believed that the bandits hotly pursued by the troops have fled farther to the north and crossed the railroad (Peiping-Hankow line) near the Hupeh-Honan border.

Soldiers in Pursuit

As soon as the incident was reported to official quarters, the Chinese authorities at once set enquiries in motion with commendable speed and also did their utmost during the last week to effect Mr. Samset's speedy release. The provincial troops are in hot pursuit of the outlaws and the provincial authorities are much concerned about the fate of the old missionary. Meantime, it is reported that Mr. Carlsen of the same mission at their Laohokow Station has gone to Huayuan with an endeavour to negotiate for Mr. Samset's early release.

It was also reported that several of the suspected culprits were apprehended almost immediately after the daring outrage. They are being detained for further examinations and investigations that may lead to the arrest of the entire gang.

The first news of Mr. Samset's capture was disclosed by the Norwegian Lutheran Mission Homes and Agency here which received an urgent telegram from their Laohokow Station on June 7. So far as is known spokesman of the Lutheran Mission revealed, Mr. Samset was on his way from Laohokow to Hankow when the bus in which he was travelling was held up by bandits and he was taken prisoner.

News of activities of this robber band, which is estimated to be from 300 to 500 strong, came through a letter from Mr. R. W. D. Peck, of the Methodist Mission in Telanfu, addressed to the Rev. J. J. Heady here, in which he told the story of an attempt at wrecking buses by digging a pit across the road running from Huayuan to Laohokow. The Bus Company heard of the danger and stopped the service temporarily, thus in all probability saving the lives of many other passengers.

Mr. Peck went on to explain that his information was secured from persons who brought one of the wounded soldiers who had been riding on the same bus.

Murdered in Cold Blood

Their statement was to the effect, Mr. Peck reported, that there had been four soldiers on the ill-fated bus and they had put up a certain amount of resistance when the attack was made. Owing to their small number, they were eventually overpowered and three of them were beheaded, while one foreign passenger was carried away by the marauders.

Chinese quarters reported that one of the Government anti-opium inspectors, by name of Lo, who was travelling on the same bus, was brutally murdered by the culprits who kidnapped Mr. Samset. During the attack, it was revealed, the bandits showed absolute no mercy for their prisoners but raised their sharpened weapons and rifles to kill any one who was showing the least tendency to resist. Mr. Lo was among the unfortunates. He was brutally wounded and later carried to a hospital where he succumbed to his wounds.

Missionary Still Held by Communists

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Hankow, June 12.

News from Laohokow through the Lutheran Mission states that Mr. K. I. Samset who is in the hands of the Reds, has been taken across the railway line to the North-east border of Hupeh. He is suffering considerably, and pursuing troops are making harassing efforts to secure his release. Mr. Coulsen, who has been held up at Suishen, is leaving to-morrow for Hwayuen to try to make contact for his release.

KWANGSI MILITARY PROGRAMME

Wuchow Soldiers Assemble for Northern March: Highway Construction

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Wuchow, Si., June 8.

During the past few days troops have arrived at Wuchow from various points and have been sent by motor launches northward. There is an air of repressed excitement, and suspicion that all the truth has not been told regarding the present military activity. Kwangsi notes have dropped in value and multitudes of common people think it wise to spend their paper money now, even for unnecessary articles, rather than to keep their meagre hoardings in bills which may not be of much value if the present decline continues.

It is reported that money changers have been ordered not to deal in Hongkong currency and to-day most of the principal money shops closed their doors and refused to do business. A government threat of capital punishment for all those who refuse to accept Kwangsi paper currency as legal tender has been issued but the only result seems to be that prices have sky-rocketed until the poor are groaning with anxiety as they face calamity which seems just round the corner.

Propaganda Groups Despatched

To-day the Kwangsi University and all middle schools closed the first half year of study and both men and women joined in patriotic parades throughout the city and listened to stirring speeches delivered by Government officials delivered on the city parade grounds.

Students are being formed into propaganda corps and are being sent throughout the province to stir up the people to patriotic fever. Many of them are to start on their journey inland to-morrow and it is expected that soon all important inland cities will be seething with excitement so that Kwangsi will be glad to give her loyal sons and hoarded wealth for the cause she has espoused.

Motor Road Building Accelerated

Motor road building has taken on a new lease of life and is being pushed forward with increasing vigour.

A branch road running from Kweihsien to Kweiping is now in operation and another road has been finished which reaches in to the city of Wusuen. This is a great boon to the travelling public, for formerly when the rivers were low travelling was very tedious and slow and business suffered greatly in consequence. A third and more important road is being pushed through from Liuchow to Kweilin.

The present road that has been in operation for several years is a very winding highway and runs past many centres that would not have been connected had a direct line been chosen. This, however, increases the time necessary to make the journey to Kweilin and it is to remedy this serious defect that a new line is now being pushed through. The new line branches off from the present road a few miles east of Luchai market.

After passing through the hills it emerges on the other side and for several miles follows the route of the Big River on its eastern side, when it again enters the hills and, passing through a beautiful though sparcely populated area, emerges on the plains of Lokin and joins the Kweilin-Uinfuh motor road at the latter place. When in operation this new route will shorten the distance between Liuchow and Kweilin by at least 25 miles.

Activity on Moming Road

A feverish activity in motor road building is also said to be taking place between Nanning and Moming, a military centre about thirty miles north of the provincial capital. This motor road has been in operation for many years; in fact it was the pioneer effort in motor road building. The erstwhile military war lord that ruled Kwangsi for many years had his home in Moming and to make travel to and from the capital city easily, he violated all rules of necromancy and put a narrow motor road through, that cut the dragon's tail on many winding curves.

This road has been improved throughout the years. Two years ago Kwangsi was divided into six military areas and Moming was chosen as the centre where the troops in the provincial area should be stationed.

In order to speed up transportation it was recently decided to improve this road. Thousands of men were called into service. Labour encampments, sprang up over night along the full 30-mile length of road and the music of pick and shovel, punctuated by explosive blasts were heard on every hand. In places the whole mountain sides were torn away in order to make a wider surface. Bends were straightened, grades were lessened and a 50-foot wide road, probably the best in the entire province, is now nearing completion.

Coal-Mining in Kwangsi

Coal mining on a small scale has been carried on for years at various points in Kwangsi.

At a point five miles west of Locheng bituminous coal of a very good variety has for years been dug from the surrounding hills and is used so commonly that firewood is in little demand. Most homes have a fire-hole made in the mud floor where a coal fire is kept burning day and night.

In the slack season when farmers are not pressed by agricultural work they find it quite a paying business to become miners and not only extract the coal for their own use but also for sale. Lack of communication has hampered the trade and the development of the coal business awaits the day when more modern devices will be used for its extraction and better roads provided for shipment abroad.

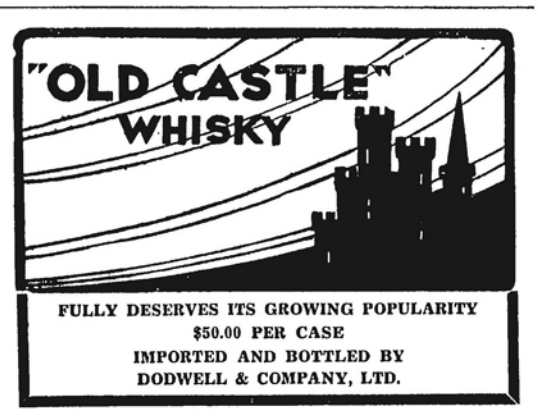
Coal is also mined quite extensively from the great earth hills lying west of Tienyang in the west. Shafts to a depth of twenty to thirty feet were sunk and much valuable coal extracted for local consumption. It can be exported by boat down the Right River, when the water is high and shipped by river to Nanning. The output, however, is so meagre that thus far no attempt has been made to seek markets farther afield.

New Mine Recently Opened

A new mine that promises to be of considerable value was recently opened in the hills about fifteen miles north of Tsienkiang. Coal in fairly large quantities is being mined and transported by motor truck to the banks of the Red River where it is shipped by junk to southern cities and to ports outside the province.

The Kwangsi government which controls the mine has seen prospects of expansion and at present are engaged in laying a narrow gauge railway from Tsienkiang to the mine. The railroad bed has been laid and the rails are slowly being put in place. It is planned that by the end of the present year this steel road will be in operation, and puffing engines that have been shipped inland will be operating.

GENERAL Liu Ju-ming, newly appointed chairman of the Charhar Provincial Government, was officially sworn into office at Kalgan on Sunday.



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DIFFICULTIES OF AMOY UNIVERSITY

Founder and President Sever Connections: Government Assistance Needed

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Amoy, Fu., June 8.

Dr. Lim Boon-keng, President of the Amoy University, it is authoritively stated, has resigned his connection with the university. A few weeks ago Mr. Tan Kah-kee of Singapore, telegraphed that his financial assistance to the University must cease and that he desired to relinquish all direct interest in it. This originally was his intention. He founded it, spent a fortune on its buildings and equipment in the hope that the Central Government would ultimately take it over. Financial conditions in the South are now maturing these original plans and the University must now be taken over by either the Central or Provincial Governments or it must definitely close.

The latter step would be a real misfortune to Amoy, but the citizens are blind to the advantages that a large influx of students from various parts of China brings to the city in business and prosperity. Amoy in its own interest should assist, but it will not. Education, in Chinese eyes, is a function of the government and not a municipal utility. The Provincial Government, situated as it is in Foochow, have the interests of the latter city at heart and, because of old provincial jealousies, have no real interest in the matter. Had the university been built in Foochow, instead of Amoy the matter would have been quite different. Ways and means to carry it on could easily have been found.

Of Sterling Character

The severance of Dr. Lim Boon-keng and Mr. Tan Kah-kee from the university brings to an end a story that is more fitted for the pages of romance than for bald reality. The university is a child of the revolutionary days of the Chinese Republic and the Great War of Europe. Mr. Tan Kah-kee's native place is Chipbee, a village opposite the island of Amoy, on the highway to many of the inland cities. His father had resided in Singapore and had not been too successful in business. When he died, he left little to his sons but debts.

Mr. Tan's sterling qualities of character were first seen and appreciated when he refused to compromise in a settlement of his father's debts, the usual Chinese manner of settling such a condition, but insisted on paying everyone in full. Probably it was an inherent sense of honesty that did this, and probably he never expected that it would affect directly his position as a business man in the southern metropolis, but it did. It enhanced his credit among the Chinese bankers, capital in large sums was at his command. Honesty proved to be the best business policy.

Offer of School Refused

With this capital at his command from the Chinese and European banks of Singapore a period of prosperity followed. He recalled the ignorance of his relations and fellow villagers at Chipbee and knowing the advantages that education gives to life, he offered to finance a school in his native village. The offer was refused. His people did not want education; they were content with their positions as small farmers and fishermen, and when he wanted to buy land on which to erect his school no one in the place would sell him a square inch.

A man who has made millions has generally characteristics different from those of the average mediocrity of mankind. Mr. Tan had determination and a persistence that made him stick to a project like a proverbial postage stamp. He could not get land for his educational hobby, so he reclaimed a creek of the sea by driving across it a wall of granite and by filling this up and got the land on which to build his school.

2,000 Students Housed

His own villagers refused to attend it, but their prejudice gradually broke down, as students flocked to it from all parts of China, from Java, Sumatra and Burma. A new generation has grown up since the first wooden school building was built; now its buildings cover a large area and over 2,000 students reside in its halls and are taught in its class rooms. The despised school brought prosperity to, and made famous, the insignificant village of Chipbee.

Then came the Great War. Mr. Tan contracted to send large quantities of wood and material to Mesopotamia, but in the end the ships he had chartered were commandaneered in the Allied cause to bring French troops from Annum to Europe. Of course he was recompensed for his lost profits.

Dr. Lim Boon-keng in those days, along with five others, were the owners of 5,000 acres of rubber land opposite the now Naval Base of Singapore. The land had been planted with pineapples as a catch crop. Mr. Tan contracted to buy, at a remunerative rate, all the pineapples to preserve. He made large contracts for tinplate, large contracts with Java for sugar. A few months later he called on Dr. Lim and asked him to break the contract. Prices had dropped to such an extent that ruin stared him in the face, nothing but bankrupcy would be the result, if the contract were not cancelled and the Chipbee school would suffer, for no more money could be sent for its support.

Contracts Cancelled

Dr. Lim called a meeting of the five others and explained the situation. To the honour of these men they readily agreed to cancel the contract in order that the Chipbee school might survive. They each voluntarily gave up a small fortune in order to allow Mr. Tan to continue his benefactions.

Other people with whom he had made contracts refused to cancel the arrangements. They refused point blank to do so. He was faced with ruin.

Then the war took a hand in the game. Tinplate, by Government order, was included among good's prohibited for export; no tinplate could be sent to the East. The firm that had contracted for these plates was now willing to cancel the contract; nay, eager to do so, but Mr. Tan refused and held them to the letter and the spirit of the agreement. Sugar, too, now began to sore in price. The sugar contractors also wished to call off, but he held them also to the terms and prices of their contract. Thus it was, by a fluke, that the millions were made that have been spent at Amoy University and the Chipbee school.

It was Mr. Tan's intention to increase the size of the Chipbee school and he mentioned this once to Dr. Lim. The latter advised him not to do so. Such a school would be too big and too unwieldy to be managed easily. The doctor then suggested an university, a suggestion that bore fruit and whose seed sprang to life in the present institution.

Many Difficulties

Difficulties occurred from the very beginning. Mr. Tan was himself in Amoy to superintend to the opening of the school. He telegraphed to Singapore, and begged Dr. Lim to come to Amoy as president of the embryonic institution, and watch over its precarious life. In ten days time Dr. Lim had left Singapore for Amoy, had closed his extensive business and for the second time sacrificed a fortune to assist his friend, Mr. Tan Kah-kee.

Both these men now relinquish their connection with the institution. Dr. Lim has long wished to resign. That is no secret. Mr. Tan's express wish only kept him in the President's position. But, now, owing to his decreased income, Mr. Tan has expressed his intention of no longer being interested in it, Dr. Lim can retire with dignity. Posterity alone will value these men at their true worth. They have both given much for China. Does China appreciate the sacrifices they have made? Amoy University does not, that is a certainty!

Robbers Shot in Kulangsu

Three robbers were shot in Kulangsu last week after a revolver duel with the police. One detective was wounded in the chest, another had his revolver shattered in his hand which was badly hurt. A detective had noticed a stranger, earlier in the day, bending over a basket of fruit at a stall and a revolver holster was outlined at his waist. He followed him to a house and then called the police station giving this information, a description of the stranger, and his suspicions that the house was occupied by undesirable persons.

The Chief of Police, Mr. Olkhosky, sent three detectives to this house to make inquiries. As they entered the front room, three men drew revolvers and opened fire on the detectives. One fell with two bullets in his breast, the other two ran off, being unarmed. They telephoned their reception to the office and Mr. Olkhosky immediately left for the house accompanied with a number of police and armed detectives. On their approach the men emerged into the open street and opened fire. Mr. Olkhosky ordered his men to take cover, but he faced the fire of the robbers. A rapid exchange of shots ensued. Two of the assailants were shot by him while the third wounded a detective in the hand before he fell. The three desperadoes are now in hospital, badly wounded.

June 12.

One of the bandits, who was shot by the Kulangsu police, died this morning. Another is not expected to live; he is the one who shot the revolver from the detective's hand wounding him. The third is quite strong for he was only slightly wounded. Brought before the Mixed Court this morning he will be handed over to the Chinese Court of Amoy this afternoon.

These three were the ring-leaders of a large gang which had its headquarters here and which operated from the island, all over the country. Many members at present are in Amoy and on Wednesday sent to the Chinese newspapers a threat of vengeance against the Kulangsu police for shooting their leaders. They asserted that they would reap a harvest on the police irrespective of what happened to themselves. All police have been watching the jetties constantly since the affair. On Thursday night seventeen men in boats attempted to land on Kulangsu from Amoy, but they were seen and 25 shots were exchanged. The bandits returned to Amoy, but vigilance continues unabated.

The detective who was shot died a few hours after the affray and his family will be compensated by the Municipal Council. Mr. A. G. Olkhosky, the Acting Municipal Secretary and Chief of Police, rendered a great service by the capture of these bandits leaders, for their capture will undoubtedly lead to the ultimate arrest or dispersal of the gang.

PEIPING IS TURNED INTO ARMED CAMP

General Kawabe Reviews Big Japanese Concentration

Peiping, June 21.

Peiping temporarily was turned into an armed Japanese camp to-day, when well over 2,000 troops invaded the city in the early hours of this morning. Between 5 and 6 a.m., bugles blared forth, ending all sleep in the Legation Quarter and surrounding parts of the city.

Early risers found every street corner of the Quarter blocked with Japanese troops, who had arrived from Fengtai and Tungchow. The street north of the Quarter also was packed. All troops were in full marching order.

The purpose of the concentration, which easily was the largest involving foreign troops since Boxer times, apparently was to enable Gen. Kawabe to review and address his brigade, after which the Tungchow and Fengtai detchments returned to those places.—Reuter.

MIGRATION TRENDS IN CHINA

Should be Towards the South Says Dr. Buck

Nanking, June 20.

Migration trends in China should be directed towards southern China instead of to the northwest as generally advocated, declared Dr. J. Lossing Buck, Professor of Agricultural Economics at the University of Nanking in a broadcast speech at the Central Broadcasting Station last night.

Speaking on the problem of land utilization, Prof. Buck pointed out that data of land utilization studies show production to be greatest in southern China per man.

Either due to the character of soil or topography, or to the absence of possible supply of irrigation water at reasonable costs, Dr. Buck emphasized, there is only a limited amount of land in the Northwest which may be brought under cultivation.—Central News.

ROBBERY AT PEIPING PALACE MUSEUM

Three of Missing Treasures Recovered by Police

Peiping, June 21.

Three of the seventy Chinese art exhibits stolen from the Palace Museum in the Forbidden City a few days ago were recovered to-day. Following information given by the guarantor of the two employees of the museum who failed to report for duty yesterday morning, the police went to a local curio shop and recovered three painted fans.

The authorities are now confident of an early solution of the case and the recovery of the rest of the missing treasures, which include a scroll painting by Chao Tze-ngao, of the Sung dynasty, 43 paintings and twelve pieces of jade.—Reuter.

MISS KATHERINE CLIVE TO MARRY

Tokyo, June 18.

Miss Katherine Clive, daughter of Sir Robert Clive, British Ambassador to Tokyo, will be married to Mr. G. W. Harrison, 28, third secretary of H.M. Embassy, on July 2 at the St. Andrews' Church.—Domei.

MEMORIAL SERVICE TO DR. J. A. SNELL

Soochow Community Pay Fitting Tribute

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Soochow, June 14.

This afternoon a memorial service was held in the St John's Church for the late Dr. John A. Snell, who died from pneumonia on March 2. The local community gathered to do honour to a doctor who had given freely of himself for Soochow and China. It was rather striking that all speakers were Chinese friends and the only foreigner appearing on the programme was the superintendent of the Soochow Hospital, Dr. James C. Thoroughman. He spoke a few words of appreciation on behalf of those attending and for the expressions of sympathy from friends in the community.

Dr. Y. C. Yang, Chairman of the Board of Managers of the Soochow Hospital, opened the meeting by stating the purpose of the gathering and also read a joint telegram from Dr. J. Heng Liu, Minister of Public Health of the National Government, and Dr. Chen Pao-zy, Vice-Minister of Public Health. Both expressed regrets that duties in Nanking prevented their being present and they also expressed appreciation for the contribution Dr. Snell had made to the cause of modern medicine in China.

Arrival in March, 1900

Dr. Snell received his medical training at Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee, arriving in Soochow March 12, 1909. All of his service was spent in this city. He was a man of large ability, rare skill and of untiring energy. His interests were wide and his hobbies many. He seldom took a vacation but he did see to it that he got some shooting during the winter.

As one speaker expressed it, "Dr. Snell was the first to reach the hospital in the morning and the last to leave it in the evening, usually at 11.30 p.m." His hobbies saved him from breaking under such strain. Many bore testimony to the fact that his skill had saved life, relieved pain and suffering and made life fuller. He was a surgeon, but he was also interested in anything that meant advancement. He was never too busy to give one advice about plans for work or buildings. His good cheer, magnetism and vigour made a large contribution to the progress of the Methodist work.

Contribution to Christian Cause

The present plant of the Soochow Hospital will stand as a monument to Dr. Snell. Dr. W. H. Park founded the hospital but a man of Dr. Snell's initiative was required to bring it to its position of leadership in Soochow. One speaker, Dr. Z. T. Kaung of the Methodist Church, expressed it well when he said, "Dr. Snell got the best, gave the best of work as administrator and surgeon and therefore made a large contribution to the Christian cause."

The Mayor of Soochow, Mr. Dun Zien-he, spoke appreciatively of Dr. Snell's contribution to the city of Soochow in the way of public health and surgery. Dr. H. P. Chu, president of the China Medical Association, spoke of the work the late doctor had helped to foster, which work had helped to extend the influence of western medicine.

Debt of Gratitude

The two representatives of the board of managers of the Soochow Hospital were unique in that they could present the work of the late doctor; one from personal experience with him and the second from his association with Dr. Snell in the city. Mr. Li Kun-yoen, the first, not only served on the board of managers but feels that his life was saved by Dr. Snell, as the latter gave him two blood transfusions from his own veins, when Mr. Li was suffering with a carbuncle several years ago. Mr. Li expressed it that he felt as if he were Dr. Snell's blood brother. Mr. Tsang Yin-doen then stressed the point that both Dr. Snell and Dr. Park had been good neighbours and that the friends of Soochow would always feel a debt of gratitude for the links of friendship with America welded by them.

Following special music rendered by the St. John's Church choir, Mr. Kaung Zang-dah spoke of the high esteem with which the city of Changchow holds Dr. Snell. "Had it not been," commented Mr. Kaung, "for the interest and help of Dr. Snell the Changchow General Hospital would not have reached the high degree of success that it has." In this connection it is interesting to note that a striking trait of the late doctor came out when the hospital was opened. In the beginning he opposed opening it there on the ground that there were not enough men to extend the work, but once he was convinced of the need and the place the hospital was filling no one gave more freely of time and thought than did Dr. Snell. Mr. Wang Vun-tseu, of Soochow, spoke of the straightforward way in which Dr. Snell dealt with his patients. In the early days of his service this was some times misunderstood, but as time went on, a feeling grew up that if you were really sick you had better see Dr. Snell.

Representative Attendance

The church was beautifully decorated and with the special music the programme was all that could be asked. Every essential point in the service of Dr. Snell was covered and a representative number of Chinese and foreigners attended the service, among them being Mr. Kawanishi, Japanese Consul in Soochow.

As one came away from the meeting there was the feeling that a strong man had gone out of life in its very noon time. His life had been full of service, self sacrifice and thought for others. His creed was expressed not so long ago in a motto, that he himself wrote—"A clean mind, a clean body, clean words, a clean life."

Dr. Snell is survived by his wife, Mrs. Grace B. Snell, his daughter Mrs. John Darr, his two sons Walter Snell and Freddie Snell, all of Soochow. Also by the eldest daughter, Mrs. Frank Tweedy, his eldest son, Mr. Raymond Snell, and two daughters Miss Martha Snell and Miss Grace Snell, are in America. Mrs. Snell will be leaving soon to make her home in Nashville, where the younger children expect to complete their education.

JAPAN'S VAST NEW DEAL PLANS

Comprehensive Aspirations for Next Thirty Years

Tokyo, June 21.

Taking in all phases from sheep breeding to aviation, Japan's "new deal" to-day slowly reached draft form as high Cabinet officials studied proposals submitted by various ministries in an effort at co-ordination.

The draft will be discussed by the Cabinet beginning July 3 and, according to present expectations, should come out in a revised form by August 10.

Seventeen far-reaching proposed measures are understood to be under consideration. These include:

Assistance to China in kind for the construction of railways and for the financial rehabilitation of the country.
Centralized control of overseas trade.
Creation of a Government national health unit.
Social relief for farming villages.
Readjustment of local and central government finances.
Increased taxation.
Extension of the monopoly system.
Increases in Japanese forces in Manchoukuo and the creation of New Army divisions at home.
A Five-year naval building programme.
Creation of an air ministry.
Extension to eight years of the present six-year system of compulsory primary education.
Establishment of crop insurance.
Reform of Japan's steel and iron industry to assure self-sufficiency.
Promotion of coal liquefaction companies.
Control of electric power by merging all companies into one semi-official organization.
Creation of ministers without portfolio.

The creation of a ministry of air, which unlike those in Europe would deal exclusively with civilian aviation, has been proposed primarily by the military, who want the creation of a large number of civilian aviators to provide a reserve from which military fliers may be drawn in an emergency.

Emigration on a large scale is also included to be undertaken on a twenty-year basis costing Y.150,000,000 to Y.200,000,000, beginning next year, to send 10,000 households, representing 50,000 people, to Manchoukuo, lead to the emigration of 5,000,000 Japanese in twenty years.

Research in sheep breeding would be co-ordinated in Japan, Chosen and Manchoukuo to produce a breed that would best withstand climatic conditions. At the end of thirty years, under this scheme, Japan would have 6,000,000 to 7,000,000 sheep.—Domei.

JAPANESE DEATH RATE LOWEST ON RECORD

Tokyo, June 13.

Japan's population showed an average natural increase of 117 persons an hour during 1935, vital statistics compiled by a central government bureau here revealed to-day.

Births totalled 2,190,681, an increase of 146,874 over the preceding year, while 1,162,058 persons died. The latter showed a decrease of 72,525 against 1934 and represented a death rate of 16.78 per thousand, the lowest on record.

The net increase in population was 1,028,622, surpassing the record of 1,007,398 set in 1932.

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STRANGE PHILOSOPHY OF LAMA LORE

Departing Soul Requires 49 Days in Special 'Purgatory:' Tibetan Varieties of Hell and Heaven

By Tibetan

Tachienlu, May 28.

Round the world in eighty days is mere child's play to getting out of Bardo in 49 days. The Tibetan lady who owns and occupies the large caravansery next door to us in Tachienlu died over one month ago and about fifty strong, hefty lamas and drabas are having a somewhat strenuous time getting her soul out of Bardo into a place of peace and rest. The alloted time apparently is 49 days and unless they work very hard the lamas may fail in their effort to get this poor soul to a place of safety on the other side of the creek.

They are, however, not to blame for the heavy task before them. It appears that the Aja, our next door neighbour, was not a very kindly lady and frequently was very hard on her servants, men and women, and made demands on her guests, lamas and drabas, that put her in a very bad light. A poor person, a water-carrier, rented a room in this large caravansery and the Aja demanded, apart from the rent, so many days labour each month. A draba rented a room and the Aja demanded from the poor fellow so many days praying. A poor lama rented a room and the Aja demanded so many days reading a some well known Sutra.

Poor soul, had she only realized that, whatsoever a man sows that shall he also reap, she might have been more careful of her deeds in this present life. Instead of being cruel she might have been kind, and instead of being hard she might have been sympathetic. If she had only known, after her decease, the terrible task the lamas would have in getting her out of Bardo, she might have followed the principle that, it is more blessed to give than to receive. However, like many another, she thought the time to die had not yet come. When she passed away she was still on the sunny side of forty, though she had been ailing for some considerable time.

The lamas prayed long, hard and loud for her recovery, and while doing so consumed enormous quantities of rancid yak-butter tea, without accomplishing very much. She died and apparently is now in Bardo.

Lamaism v. Buddhism

On the Roof of the World it is not easy finding the exact distinction between Lamaism and Buddhism, that is, where one begins and the other ends, and what Buddha teaches and the lama preaches. That there is something definitely and distinctly Lamaism we have no doubt and we very much suspect that Bardo is largely, if not entirely, a lama creation. The Tibetan idea is simply two words: 'bar' meaning between and 'do' signifying two, therefore Bardo is 'between two,' that is, life and death or death and life.

Its precise meaning, however, as understood by the lama, is a state between the place of torment and the land of bliss: a place where the soul has the possibility of an escape from torment; a second chance. According to the lama, when the soul dies it goes there, and it is his business, provided the deceased relatives are well to do and have a sympathetic interest in the departed soul, to get it out of Bardo and into Zhingkam, the spiritual abode. These abodes or spiritual spheres are ten in number, and into which particular one the spirit enters depends very largely on the kindness and ability of the lama and the sympathy and resources of the Aja.

All wealthy people in the land of the lamas, no matter how wicked they may have been, will occupy a first-class seat in the spiritual abode. The plan seems very much like the arrangement of seats in the Adelphi. The one class principle of the Trocadero is not very popular in the Great Closed Land. If the Incarnation is big here he will be big there and the opulent lama here will be opulent there.

Bardo Hell and Heaven

The ideas held however by the metaphysical Buddha and the superstitious lama reveal the great distinction between Buddhism and Lamaism. The lama covers his spiritual abode with grass, flowers and trees and there is the singing of the birds and the humming of the bees. His Bardo is carefully divided up into six states and his place of torment has eight very cold sections and eight very hot sections, and there is a minute arrangement of subdivisions. Heaven, like a New York skyscraper has 33 storeys, all of which, when pictured by the lama's vivid imagination, are like summer palaces by the sea.

What happens is something like this: the Aja's soul left the body nearly forty days ago and immediately ten lamas and drabas, including her incarnation son, worked night and day citing books, prayers or sutras, blowing trumpets, beating gongs, clanging cymbals and offering incense. The idea was to accumulate an enormous amount of virtue and enable the soul to pass safely and peacefully through the six states of Bardo. The Tibetan word is 'ge-wa' (virtue), but is certainly not virtue as we understand it.

The deceased Aja has now to "lay off" sin and "lay on" virtue and as she is quite unable to do this herself it must somehow be done for her; hence the incessant blowing, clanging, beating, clapping, reading, singing and praying. When the Aja's soul crossed the stream it suddenly appeared in the august presence of Shingje, the Lord and Judge of the dead. The region over which he has control lies in the south, beyond the three peaked mountains; in this terrible abode the soul finds itself in a place where the rays of the sun and moon have faded and everything is covered with gloom.

There is no denying the justice and mercy of Shingje: there he sits in calm judgment with a mirror in one hand and a measure in the other, while before him hang the fateful scales. But more damaging still is a nice little pile of black and white pellets or bullets which tell their own tale. Everytime the Aja spat in her neighbour's face down went a little black pellet, and everytime she gave her neighbour a cup of butter-tea down went a little white bullet.

All very simple and very plain. The ominous pile spoke for itself and all the Aja's soul had to do was gaze upon it. To weigh her vice and virtue on the scales was quite unnecessary, to gaze in the mirror was equally so and to use the measure was merely adding insult to injury. The Aja's soul passed into the first state of Bardo, namely, the State of Birth, that mother of all evils, which the weary lama conceives to be the father of all trouble. In the lama's philosophy there are four evils, birth, old age, sickness, and death: and the greatest of these is birth, because it is the source of the other three. Eliminate birth and humanity's troubles are automatically cancelled: so teaches the red-robed lama, but how is it to be done?

Religion of Many Births

The birth risks in the land of the lamas are simply appalling and this no doubt accounts for the entire absence of insurance companies. So important is the idea of birth that my large Tibetan dictionary devotes several pages to the subject. There are viviparous, oviparous, moisture, humidity, apparitional, supernational posterior and anterior births and re-birth, and every single one of them is stamped with the hall-mark of desire, sin, sorrow and death.

No one can hold the lama responsible for his own birth but he is not going to be responsible for the birth of any other. Like Paul of old, however, the wretched lama cries, "For I know that in my flesh dwelleth no good thing: for to will is present with me; but how to perform that which is good I find not." And so there are 7,700 lamas and drabas in Drebung and 5,500 lamas and drabas in Sera and 3,300 lamas and drabas in Galden and hundreds of thousands of lamas scattered all over lamaland and all religiously exorcised over the horrible question of birth.

Weighed and Found Wanting

When the Aja's soul stands before the Lord of the Dead she sees her judgment in black and white: no disputing that, the glass reveals its terrible tale and the measure shows her where she comes short. Like Belshazzar, the Aja is weighed in the balances and found wanting. The soul enters the first section of Bardo, the Birth State. The lamas on earth now begin their serious task, namely, praying that the Aja will be born with a 'mi-lu' that is, a human body. Birth is bad enough but when the re-birth is that of a cow or a frog it is a serious business.

The next region in Bardo is the Dream State and those who have kept as close a record of their dreams as Freud will know how miserable this place can be. The body may fight against weakness but the soul is at the mercy of every wicked and unclean dream; and here is a whole state where dreams dominate the situation. H. G. Wells' dream, "The State of Things to Come," is wild enough, but what must it be to a state where the soul is dreaming all the time. That the lamas are working very hard is revealed by the fact that the soul now reaches the Meditation State. When a soul begins to meditate there is some hope. The fourth region is that of the Death State, and when a soul dies in Bardo there is some prospect of a brighter day. Section number five is the Existence State and here the Aja's soul becomes alive again. The sixth, the last and final region, is the Revolving State. The lama's wheel of fate begins to move and everything now depends on where it will throw this distressed and harassed soul: it is either up or down, as the Aja is now finished with Bardo. The curtain falls at this stage and the performance comes to an end.

Immortality at Last

According to the lama's philosophy the Aja's soul has now put on immortality and the little black pellets cannot stop her progress to the Paradise of rest and joy and peace. The different sects in the land of the lamas, Yellow, Black, White and the Red have their own conceptions of Bardo, and the numbers vary, some giving nine, five, six, and seven. Again, some systems teach that the soul spends seven days in each section, hence 49 days, others teach that the soul may pass at one bound from Bardo to Zhingkam. The whole system is elaborately worked out and the lama speaks with all the assurance of a prophet. In fact the walls of every lamasery in lamaland are carefully drawn with scenes depicting the charms and beauties of Dewajen.

CHINESE LECTURER FOR OXFORD

Wealthy Residents' Gift to University

London, June 17.

The first lectureship for a scholar of Chinese birth in a British university has been founded at Oxford by the wealthy residents, Mr. and Mrs. Spalding.

The lectureship is tenable for three years and carries with it a stipend of £400 a year, which is the same for all Oxford lectureships as distinct from professorships of whatever nationality. The maximum stipend for the post is £500.

Mr. E. R. Hughes, professor of Chinese at Oxford, interviewed today, said: "It is felt at Oxford that there should be a supreme centre for the study of Chinese culture. The new lecturer will specially devote himself to the translation of important Chinese writings on philosophy and religion and also give the usual lectures.

"Mr. and Mrs. Spalding," he proceeded, "have never lived in China, but they are very interested in the country, have already generously founded a chair of eastern religion and ethics at Oxford, and have done much to promote the social happiness of Chinese students.

"The new lecturer will be probably brought from China. We want one of the younger scholars from the best Chinese university. Two or three names are already being considered, but no decision has yet been made.

"Travelling expenses will, of course, be allowed. It is hoped that the lecturer will begin work next October."—Reuter.

CHINA'S LONG-DISTANCE TELEPHONES EXTENDED

Nanking, June 17.

The newly-installed Hankow-Changsha long-distance telephone service, which constitutes one of the trunk lines of the nine-province telephone network, was officially opened to traffic yesterday. Another line, linking up Hangchow and Nanchang, respectively provincial capitals of Chekiang and Kiangsi, along the Chekiang-Kiangsi Railway, was also inaugurated.—Kuo Min.

OBITUARY

Prince So

Kalgan, June 21.

Prince So, of the Silingol League under the control of the Pailingmiao Political Council, died of paralysis on June 15, at the age of 56. Pending the appointment of a new chief, Mr. Taichitoketoh, assistant executive of the league, will take charge of the tribal affairs.—Central News.

Mr. Hanpei Nagao

Seoul, June 21.

Mr. Hanpei Nagao, industrialist and a member of the board of directors of the Japan Y.M.C.A., died in a hospital here yesterday from an apoplectic stroke. He was seventy years old.—Domei.

FILIPINO DEFENCE PLAN SUBMITTED

$80,000,000 Programme to Spread Over Ten Years

Manila, June 19.

A plan to make the invasion of the Philippines impossible has been submitted to the Commonwealth Assembly by Gen. Douglas MacArthur, formerly Chief-of-Staff of the United States Army, who has been appointed Field-Marshal of the Philippine Army.

The plan includes:—

The use of speed-boats armed with torpedoes;

Air defences; and

The introduction of universal military instruction.

The programme, which will be spread over a period of ten years, will cost U.S. $80,000,000. It involves an army consisting of regulars and reserves, supported by an air force and a marine division.

When completed, according to Gen. MacArthur, it will make the conquest of the Philippines so costly in men and money "as to give pause to the most ruthless and powerful."—Reuter.

BANKERS ASK MANY QUESTIONS

Mr. Hirota Speaks of North China Trade

Tokyo, June 20.

China figured prominently in today's discussions between the Premier, Mr. K. Hirota and a number of leading bankers, the bankers asking Mr. Hirota to take immediate steps for the promotion of Japan's trade with North China. The bankers also asked Mr. Hirota to pay due attention to the silver question in the United States and India, in view of its close relation to the situation in China.

The bankers expressed their concurrence with the Government's "low interest" policy, but asked Mr. Hirota not to ignore the position of those who depend for their livelihood upon the interest from their savings.

The Premier was questioned by the bankers on the correctness of the report that Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, chief Economic Adviser to the British Government, suggested during his sojourn here last week that Japan and Great Britain give support to the three major Chinese banks, should they be merged under the Central Bank of China.

Emphasizing that politics appeared to play an important part in the conduct of Chinese banks, Mr. Hirota expressed his belief that the unification of the three banks would be "extremely difficult."

The meeting lasted two-and-a-half hours.—Domei.

NANKING HELPS STUDENTS TO FIND JOBS

Nanking, June 17.

The appeal of Chinese college graduates for jobs has drawn the sympathetic response of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, who has decided to instruct all Government bureaux to take in competent university trained men. He also will urge all private enterprises to employ college graduates as far as possible, in order to give more chances to those who really are competent and willing to render service to society.—Central News.

Mr. Gerald Sydney, at one time leading tenor of the Royal English Opera Company and more recently of Shanghai, has opened in Hongkong a studio of singing, elocution, public speaking and piano. Since his recent departure from port, he appeared in several public functions in the Colony, it being suggested that he should broadcast over Station ZBW as well.

A DANGEROUS RISE THE YANGTZE

Nanking and Hankow Both Fearful for Dykes

Nanking, June 21.

The Yangtze is rising again, the watermark in the capital registering yesterday 5.7 metres, which is 0.2 metres above the danger point. The Nanking Municipal Bureau of Public Works has established an engineering committee to take precautionary measures.—Kuo Min.

Hankow, June 21.

With the arrival of high tides, the embankments of the Yangtze River at Kienli, southern Hupeh, are again in danger.—Kuo Min.

HUGE RANSOM ASKED FOR FATHER BURNS

Bandits Include $5,000,000 and Artillery in Terms

Mukden, June 21.

Preposterous ransom demands have been made by the captors of Father Joseph Burns, the American Roman Catholic missionary who was seized by bandits near Tunghua, east of Mukden, on February 5. According to a letter, written in Chinese and signed by Father Burns, brought in to-day by a messenger, the bandits want, among other things, $5,000,000 and artillery.

Negotiations for the release of the priest are proceeding, but the latest demands of the bandits offer little encouragement.

Father Burns at present is held captive in an almost impregnable fortress on a mountain peak in south-eastern Manchuria. Steep paths made difficult by melting snow are the only approaches to the fortress, which, held by an unknown number of bandits, is immune from a surprise attack.—Reuter.

STUDENT AFFAIRS IN CANTON

From Our Own Correspondent

Canton, June 9.

Simultaneous with the suppression of the anti-Japanese demonstrations among the students a drill corps was started, and yesterday General Headquarters made it known that all students who have not had military training will have to identify themselves with the "iyungkwan." Its members will not be given weapons, but some will act as Red Cross stretcher bearers, some as propagandists.

Before long there are to be drafted from among the community a certain number of citizens who will be obliged to receive instruction in police work. Perhaps the Canton police will have to go to the front and these conscripts will substitute while they are away.

Representatives from Yunnan, Szechuen, Hunan and Kweichow have been recalled by their governments during the past few days. To each province the Southwest Government will send persons seeking their co-operation; their neutrality if co-operation is out of the question.

After receding to $1.75 in comparison with provincial banknotes, the Hongkong dollar went to $1.80 yesterday. If the two currencies continue to draw away from each other, the rice tax will be taken off, probably later this week, and the tax will be lessened on other provisions. Wholesalers of cotton thread used in making summer clothing closed down last Friday because of the impossibility of getting fresh stocks at reasonable prices. Importers are bringing in nothing and only dispose of what is in stock.

At Swatow these foreign notes are more costly than in Canton, because the Bank of China has been a heavy buyer of Hongkong and Chinese national banknotes.

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SHANGHAI NEWS

"SHODDY SWINDLE" OVER SMUGGLING

Customs Spokesman Refutes Japanese Allegations of High Tariffs: The True Picture

Shanghai, June 17.

The allegation repeatedly made by Japanese officials and merchants that the smuggling rampant in North China is due to unreasonably high Chinese tariff rates and to lack of zeal on the part of the Customs authorities in enforcing preventive measures is a sheer distortion of facts, said a spokesman of the Customs authorities, yesterday. "The plain truth," he said, "is that this scandalous situation was precipitated by forcible interference with the Chinese Customs preventive service in discharging its legal duties, and it has nothing to do with the tariff. If high tariffs were the real cause of the smuggling, then the same conditions might be expected along the entire coast of China as now exist in East Hopei. Besides, granting for the sake of argument that certain import duties are too high, the situation should be rectified by negotiations and not forcibly by smuggling tacitly approved and openly connived at by one of the importing countries."

Far from being a case of the Customs preventive service lacking in zeal, the spokesman continued, the fact is that the Japanese military authorities have balked at every turn China's efforts to stamp out the illicit traffic and have prevented the Chinese authorities interfering with the smugglers, both on land and on sea.

"Shoddy Swindle"

The spokesman went on to quote an editorial in the London "Times" on May 18, which commented that the evasive answers of the Japanese authorities to diplomatic protests concerning the smuggling in North China indicated "that connivance in this shoddy swindle is not merely an affair of the local military faction, but a deliberate stroke of governmental policy." To show that the Chinese tariff rates on the smuggled articles are by no means higher than those levied by other countries, including Japan, the spokesman gave several comparisons.

In certain instances, Japanese tariff rates converted at the present exchange rate are lower than the corresponding Chinese rates, but are 125 to 2,295 per cent. higher than the Chinese tariff when they are converted into Customs gold units, equivalent on the basis of 1 G.U. to Yen 0.8025, that is, the GU/Yen exchange prior to the devaluation of the Yen.

"What is more," the spokesman continued, "China has perfect freedom and the treaty right to impose any rates of duty on articles imported, as long as it does not infringe on the most-favoured-nation clause. On the other hand, Japanese merchants are under treaty obligations to comply with the Customs regulations governing tariffs, inspection, and the prevention of smuggling. This is clear to anyone who knows anything about the Sino-Japanese Commercial Treaty of 1896 and the Sino-Japanese Tariff Treaty of 1930.

"The Japanese press further decries that certain Chinese tariff rates (meaning the percentage equivalent of certain specific rates) are exorbitantly high under the present Yen/GU exchange. This is another misrepresentation of the real situation."

The True Picture

To get a true picture of the situation, he stated, attention should be drawn to the devaluation policy pursued by foreign governments in the last few years, which has brought down their foreign exchange on countries retaining gold currency. The par value of one Customs gold unit (containing 60.1866 centigrammes of pure gold) is fixed at Pence Sterling 19.7265, U.S.A. Gold Dollar 0.40, or Gold Yen 0.8025. Because of foreign devaluation, the exchange value of the Customs gold unit is now 32.50d, U.S.$ 0.6738, or Yen 2.31166 (as of April, 1936). The effects of such a sharp depreciation in the exchange value of devalued foreign currencies on the Chinese tariff, or any tariff collected on a gold basis, have been an apparent increase in the percentage equivalent of all specific rates as applied to goods from devaluation countries, and a falling off in the revenue collection from *ad valorem* goods.

"This high percentage equivalent referred to by the Japanese press," the spokesman concluded, "is the outgrowth of currency devaluation—the devaluation of Yen in Japan—rather than being due to the rate of duty itself. As regards the argument that it is not fair to charge a specific duty on Japanese goods which are much cheaper than European or American products, whether a commodity should be subject to specific or *ad valorem* duty largely is determined by the nature or characteristics of that commodity, rather than by its cost. A casual reference will show, he said, that where the commodity is under a specific duty in the Chinese tariff, it is so treated in the Japanese tariff. Comparatively simple in administration, specific rates usually predominate in present-day tariff-making. In many tariffs, the number of specific rate headings is found to exceed that of *ad valorem* headings, and in the Japanese tariff there are more specific rate headings than in the Chinese tariff.—Central News.

DETECTION OF CRIME IN SHANGHAI

How the S.M.P. Calls Science to Its Aid

The methods employed in the detection of crime and the manner in which the Shanghai Criminal Investigation Department works were the subject of a lecture given on Thursday evening by Mr. S. C. Young, Deputy Commissioner of the S. M. Police, at the International Arts Theatre. Mr. Young addressed a large audience, and was introduced by the Secretary of the Shanghai Municipal Council, Mr. J. R. Jones.

Murder, according to Mr. Young, is the worst crime that can be found in any country, and he emphasized the fact that this particular crime is brought to the attention of people more than any other. Yet murder, as far as results show, does not present as many difficulties as do many other lesser crimes. All manner of scientific means are used in catching the murderer to-day. The modern criminal is more scientific than the older type, and thus it is necessary to use science to catch him. Fingerprints are especially valuable. He told of the development of the fingerprint until it came into universal use. Although signatures and seals could be forged, it was realized early that a thumbprint could not be.

The earliest official use of fingerprints was by Sir William Herschel in 1858. He used the thumbprint as a protection against forgery, and all documents and seals of his were accompanied with his thumbprint as an added precaution. The general use of the fingerprint in connection with the detection of criminals was delayed, however, owing to the lack of a method of classification which would enable the finding of the required prints in a collection. Sir Francis Galton and Sir Edward Henry ultimately evolved a system of classification, and the latter introduced it to Scotland Yard in 1901, when he was Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis.

Photography also is considered specially valuable in the detection of the criminal, as it affords a means of identification. Both front and profile pictures are taken of a man, and, although many changes may be made in his appearance, such as the growing or cutting off of the hair or moustache, he still can be identified. Measurements also are taken of a criminal, so that, no matter what change he may make in his appearance, he still can be identified.

Mr. Young spoke at length on the point of identification, and said the Bertillon system of identification was devised some years before a method of classifying fingerprints was evolved.

BOY SCOUTS BUILD KIANGWAN ROADS

Three Thousand Lay Down Three Highways

Labour service was rendered by more than 3,000 Chinese Boy Scouts, all above the age of 16, in the Civic Centre in Kiangwan, on Sunday, under the supervision of the Shanghai Chinese Boy Scouts Association's Board of Directors. Government officials present included Gen. Wu Te-chen, the Mayor, Mr. K. C. Pang, Educational Commissioner, and Mr. Tang Hsing-pah, of the Shanghai District Kuomintang. The purpose was to demonstrate the reconstructive spirit.

Armed with spades, the 3,000 scouts built three roads in the Civic Centre, known as Hsing Hsien, Hu Woo, and Chi Jen Yung, respectively. After the building, the scouts engaged in a route march over the roads.

"N.-C. Herald" Photo.

NEW AMBASSADOR ARRIVES

Mr. Shigeru Kawagoe, new Japanese Ambassador to China, arrived in Shanghai on Monday in the ss. Asama Maru. He is shown above with Mrs. Kawagoe and their son.

WORK OF RICKSHAW BOARD GROWS

Record of Two Years Now Presented to Council: Progress and Notable Achievements

In a report recently submitted to the Shanghai Municipal Council the Rickshaw Board, having now been in existence for two years, took the opportunity to summarize the work done during that period by comparing the results achieved with the recommendations of the original Rickshaw Committee which were adopted by the Council two years ago.

Recommendation No. 4.—"That no definite recommendation be made in regard to the reduction of public rickshaw licences below 10,000, but that the Board appointed under the recommendation above shall from time to time make recommendations to the Council with a view to the gradual reduction of rickshaw licences."

This matter is at the present time under consideration by the Rickshaw Special Committee to whom the Board has communicated its opinions.

Recommendation No. 5.—"That a register of owners as recently compiled for the Rickshaw Committee be given effect as soon as possible."

This task has been satisfactorily completed.

Recommendation No. 6.—"That immediate amelioration of the conditions under which rickshaw pullers live should be achieved by providing increased opportunity for earning through regulated rentals and fares, pullers' licences, provision of better vehicle, etc."

The rentals are now regulated and a fare tariff plate has been placed on the splashboard of each vehicle. The Board points out that there is no means of enforcing the observance of this tariff where both parties desire to bargain. Pullers' licensing has been introduced and better vehicles have been provided in addition, the establishment of the Pullers' Mutual Aid Association may be said in the opinion of the Board to go a long way towards improving the conditions under which pullers live by enabling them to provide for themselves facilities which could not possibly be obtained by individual effort. The Pullers' Mutual Aid Association provides for elementary education of pullers and their children, outdoor and indoor clinics, sickness benefits, a measure of life insurance and assistance towards funeral expenses, and in addition pullers can use the Association's cemetery, free baths, dormitory, restaurant and tea lobbies. In the opinion of the Board it may be said that, on the assumption that his earning power has not diminished, the actual economic condition of the puller may be said to be from $1.70 to $2.40 per month better than was the case two years ago in addition to the benefits obtained from the Pullers' Mutual Aid Association.

Licensing of Pullers

Recommendation No. 7.—"That all rickshaw pullers, public and private, be licensed by the Council, etc."

The licensing of pullers has been satisfactorily accomplished. At the present time another batch of public pullers is being licensed so that the effective number may be adequate for the needs of the industry.

Recommendation No. 8.—"That the rent charged to the public rickshaw puller be 80 cents (small money) per 24 hours or proportionately for any period of less than 24 hours, and that such rental charge be revised by the Council from time to time."

The rental charge has very recently been reduced to 77 cents (inclusive of 7 cents subscription to the Pullers' Mutual Aid Association). The recent reduction is considered to have been of benefit to the puller without inflicting any undue hardship upon the owner.

Recommendation No. 9.—"That a table of public rickshaw tariffs both by distance and time, be posted prominently on each rickshaw."

This has been done. The Tariff of Fares is set out in "small money or its equivalent," but the Board does not recommend replacing the present plates by new ones in the immediate future.

Recommendation No. 10.—"That as soon as feasible the type of public rickshaw be improved."

There are now 1,765 model rickshaws on the streets and in the opinion of the Board there is little doubt from the public point of view but that the new design gives greater comfort and weather protection than the old one. Inquiries from pullers show that the new model as designed is well balanced and handy to operate.

Recommendation No. 11.—"That much stricter inspection of vehicles be enforced than has heretofore been the practice."

Much has been done and though much remains to be done the problem is largely one of providing sufficient staff for the work.

Recommendation No. 13.—"That where practicable, rickshaw stands might be erected."

There are at present 91 rickshaw stands in the Settlement, the greater number of which have been added during the past two years.

Recommendation No. 14.—"That the licence conditions for rickshaws be revised."

This has been done. The Board has under consideration the possibility of adding a clause to the public pullers' licence to allow of the confiscation of the licences of those who do not follow their vocation regularly. If the number is limited it must be made effective.

Recommendation No. 15.—"That the compaign against tramp private rickshaws be continued."

This is being done, and at present the Rickshaw Special Committee is giving consideration to further means to combat this nuisance.

BODY TO STUDY ALL S.M.C. AFFAIRS

Japanese Organization Now More Powerful

Adding to its membership three powerful Japanese bodies, the Shiikai, a Japanese organization for the study of Settlement affairs, on Tuesday, June 16, held its first meeting under a new charter, the local Japanese press reported on Wednesday.

Its membership now includes the Japanese Residents Corporation, the Japanese Chamber of Commerce and Industry, the Federation of Japanese Millowners' in China, the Federation of Amalgamated Japanese Street Unions in Shanghai, Japanese municipal councillors and commissioners.

The objects of the organization, according to its charter, consist of the study of affairs relating to municipal administration, Japanese councillors and commissioners, and Japanese ratepayers. The Japanese Consulate-General will have supervisory powers over the body.

Mr. Takeo Yamamoto, a councillor, and the Residents' Corporation were elected directors at Tuesday's meeting.

MR. KAWAGOE HOPES FOR CO-OPERATION

New Japanese Ambassador Meets Old Friends

Greeted by high Japanese and Chinese officials, and by a large number of personal friends in Shanghai, Mr. Shigeru Kawagoe, the new Japanese Ambassador to China, arrived on Monday afternoon in the ss. Asama Maru. He was accompanied by Mrs. Kawagoe and their son Yutaka. The Ambassador expects to remain here for several days before leaving for Nanking to present his credentials.

Mr. Kawagoe issued a prepared statement upon his arrival. He said:—"I wish to state that I am keenly conscious of the great responsibilities of the post which I have come here to occupy. Fortunately, like my predecessors, the former Ambassadors, Messrs. Arita and Ariyoshi, I have long been immersed in Chinese affairs, in and out of my country, and have a large number of friends in all parts of China. Relying upon my old friendships and personal connections, I will do my best toward the readjustment of Sino-Japanese relations.

"The difficulties that confront China to-day are many and complex, but the economic development of the nation is, I believe, of the most urgent necessity, and there is no need to say that Japan sincerely hopes to be able to collaborate with China for this very purpose. I am confident that such collaboration in the economic field will serve to bring our two countries together still closer, promote amicable and neighbourly relations between our peoples, and ensure the peace of East Asia. I appeal to all my friends for their generous support and co-operation toward the fulfilment of my mission."

Among the many people who were present to greet the Ambassador upon his arrival were Mr. K. Wakasugi, Chargé d'Affaires; Mr. I. Ishii, Japanese Consul-General; Major-General S. Kita, Military Attaché; Mr. Horiuchi, First Secretary; Rear-Admiral O. Sato, Naval Attaché; Mr. M. Amano, president of the Japanese Residents Association; Capt. T. Ohtorii, of the S.V.C.; and Rear-Admiral E. Kondo, Commander of the Naval Landing Party. Chinese officials included Mr. Wang Chong-chun, representing Gen. Wu Te-chen; Mr. Chow Cha, director of the Foreign Office in Shanghai; and Mr. Shien Shu, former Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Kawagoe met officials and friends in the ornate reading room of the Asama Maru and for about twenty minutes received cards. Later he gave an interview to the press. Two questions were asked—one about the trouble in Canton, and the other about the smuggling in Tientsin. To both questions the Ambassador replied that he would have to study the situations before making definite statements.

DETERMINED FIGHT AGAINST OPIUM

Foreign Settlements to Be Asked to Assist

Nanking, June 18.

The Inspectorate-General of Opium Suppression, under the Military Affairs Commission, has instructed the Greater Shanghai Municipal Government and the Special Opium-Suppression Commissioner in the Shanghai area to start negotiations with the authorities of the Foreign Settlements in Shanghai for the enforcement of opium-suppression. This step is taken in view of the fact that, with the enforcement of opium suppression by the Chinese authorities, numerous addicts have taken refuge in the Concessions.

According to a report from the Greater Shanghai Municipal Government, the number of opium addicts registered with the authorities from July 1, 1935, to the end of December of the same year was slightly over 35,000. It is believed many others who have not registered have removed to the Foreign Settlements.—Kuo Min.

***A special article on page 554 deals with the opium traffic in Shanghai.

FORMER SHANGHAI DOCTOR SUES FOR $100,000

Los Angeles, June 18.

Dr. Eric R. Wilson, formerly of Shanghai, brought suit to-day against the Medical Acceptance Corporation and nine individuals for $100,000 damages, on the grounds that an alleged "abortion ring," against which he recently gave testimony, had abused an agreement under which it had purchased his gynaecological practice, and had opened offices in other Pacific Coast cities, using his name on the office doors without his permission.—United Press.

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MONEY REFORMS PROVE SUCCESSFUL

Future Depends on Internal Stability and North China Settlement, Says Sir F. Leith-Ross

JAPANESE GOVERNMENT'S ASSURANCES

"WHEN I return home I shall watch with closest sympathy the development of the situation here," said Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, Chief Economic Advisor to the British Government, in an interview on Monday evening at the Cathay Hotel to nearly sixty members of the foreign, Japanese, and Chinese press.

Sir Frederick sailed for England on Tuesday on board the ss. Rawalpindi, and in the interview on Monday he first issued a statement outlining his impressions of his mission to China, and then answered a large number of questions concerning the statement and some of the results of his nine months' stay in the Far East.

He arrived in Shanghai on September 21, 1935, accompanied by Lady Leith-Ross, and was joined by Mr. E. Hall Patch, of the Treasury, Mr. C. Rogers, of the Bank of England, and Miss N. Cracknell, his secretary. Mr. Hall-Patch will not be returning to England, Sir Frederick revealed that day, but is to be attached to the British Embassy as its financial adviser.

In his statement on Monday, Sir Frederick said:—

"His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom sent me out to examine the financial and economic difficulties of China and the possibilities of our assisting her, in conjunction with the other Powers interested, to overcome these difficulties. I have spent nearly nine months here and have done my best to investigate conditions as I found them, without prejudice or preconceptions. A large part of my time has necessarily been spent in Shanghai, but I have visited Nanking, Tientsin, Peiping, Hankow, Chungking, Amoy, and Canton, and have met representatives of the Government authorities and local banking and trading communities in all these centres. It had been the hope of my Government that the U.S.A., Japan and France would appoint experts to collaborate with me, but this did not prove possible. However, an important Economic Mission from the United States recently visited China and I have found their report of great interest. I have maintained contact with Japanese Government representatives and bankers here and have paid two visits to Tokyo so as to obtain first hand information of the views of the Japanese Government.

"The considered report on my mission will have to be presented in due course to my Government, but it may be useful, before I leave China, to give some outline of my impressions.

"N.-C. Herald" Photo.
Sir F. Leith-Ross

The Currency Position

"The first question to which my attention was directed was naturally the position of the currency. Silver has for many centuries been the currency of China, and the sudden and sharp rise in the value of silver during 1934 caused a similar rise in the exchange value of Chinese currency. Chinese produce became too dear in relation to world prices, exports fell off and silver had to be exported to meet the adverse balance of trade. This, in turn, caused a contraction of credit and an acute deflationary crisis: prices began to fall, debts could not be met and the banks became more and more frozen, particularly in Shanghai where the collapse of the real estate boom created a special problem. By October, 1934, the situation had become so serious that the Chinese Government imposed a variable export tax on the export of silver, thereby divorcing the Shanghai dollar from the free silver standard. But this measure, while it mitigated the extreme effects of the rise in silver, did nothing to remedy the difficulties which that rise had already caused: and when I reached Shanghai last September it was evident that further positive measures had to be evolved. China had abandoned silver, without adopting any alternative currency basis.

"I did not bring any cut and dried scheme out with me to put over the Chinese Government. There were several possible alternatives, and the decision between them, depending as it did largely on Chinese psychology, could only be taken by the Chinese Government. I was examining the situation with a view to the preparation of a detailed programme with adequate safeguards and if possible with international support. But before any such scheme could be devised, the exchange market became dangerously weak and the Chinese Government decided to adopt an inconvertible managed currency on the basis of their own resources.

"I had no responsibility for this bold step but I have of course closely followed the situation and I have no hesitation in saying that the action taken has been fully justified by the success which it has achieved. It was accepted throughout China without any serious difficulty. The notes of the Government banks have been steadily replacing the silver dollars in circulation. Their exchange value has been firmly maintained and the resources at the disposal of the Government banks for this purpose have substantially increased. The rate of exchange fixed has tended to encourage exports and the resulting increase of agricultural prices should, in due course, lead to an improvement in the purchasing power of the agricultural producers. The adverse balance of trade has been greatly reduced, and it seems probable, so far as can be judged from the statistics available, that international receipts and expenditures of China on income account are now evenly balanced. Thus the fundamental economic conditions for a stable currency are fulfilled.

"I think the Chinese Government are to be congratulated on the progress which their policy has achieved. Already much has been done to re-establish sound financial and economic conditions. Confidence in the currency is growing. But much has still to be done before it can be solidly assured as a basis for long-term trading and investment plans. The currency reform had to be put into force at short notice, and the various measures necessary to make it water-tight have had to be drafted piecemeal and fitted together gradually. The unification of the note issue and the reorganization of the Central Bank as an independent Reserve Bank has not yet been carried through effectively. There have been unfortunate speculative movements of a non-commercial character which have disturbed sentiment. There is a large Budget deficit entailing constant recourse to Government borrowing. The domestic bond market is depressed and Government credit low. Though the money market is now comparatively easy, many of the commercial banks are far from liquid. Meanwhile, both in the Southern provinces and in the North, there have been political difficulties in carrying through the currency reform, as it should be done, on a national basis. Lastly, the sharp fall in the price of silver, following the suspension by the U.S. Treasury of silver purchases on the world market, aroused misgiving. But all things considered there would appear to be every reason, so far as economic factors are concerned, for confidence in the present currency scheme, provided that the Chinese Government complete and carry through efficiently the programme of internal reforms including especially the reorganization of the Central Bank and the reform of the Budget.

Future Prospects

"The prospects of the currency and indeed of the whole financial situation of China for the future will depend first on the maintenance of peace and order in the interior of China, and secondly on a settlement of the special situation in North China. In particular, the Customs revenues are a vital factor in Chinese finance and every effort should be made to put an end to the difficulties in the way of their collection in East Hopei. These difficulties cannot be removed without a better political understanding between China and Japan. During my last visit to Tokyo, I was assured that the Japanese Government desires such an understanding; that it favours the maintenance of the Chinese Customs administration and will give no support to the creation of a special tariff by any local authority in China; and that it has no wish to interfere with the internal administration of China. It is greatly to be hoped that a solution of the present difficulties will be reached which will restore general confidence and security for trade and investment.

"I have dealt at length with the currency position because financial security is the basis of trade. Erratic exchanges and contraction of credit strangle enterprise. The currency reform has laid the foundation for an increase of trade activities. But the export trade could be still further stimulated if the burden of local taxes, interport duties and export duties could be reduced and if the standards of production, manufacture and handling could be improved. It rests with the Chinese themselves to promote exports by such means. But I would sound a note of caution in regard to the tendency to create control by monopoly—or anything resembling a monopoly—of the natural exports of China. As regards imports, the immediate prospects may not seem encouraging. But it is no use importing goods that cannot be paid for, and the export trade of China must improve before progress in imports can be looked for. If, however, present tendencies are maintained, there is every reason to expect a gradual and steady improvement in the import trade. I hope that British exporters will take advantage of the turn in the tide when it comes. They must expect to face keen competition; enterprise and expert salesmanship will be required, as well as readiness to take some risks. Needless to say, they must make a careful study of market requirements and establish the closest possible contact with their Chinese customers. Indeed, in every field of business, co-operation with Chinese interests should be aimed at. The establishment of the Sino-British Trade Councils in Shanghai and Hankow will, I hope, help in this direction.

"Imports, of course, are largely affected by the tariff, and I hope that the Chinese Government will consider whether the present tariff cannot be revised in a downward direction so far as this is possible without reducing revenue. During recent years a number of the tariff rates have been pushed up to a point at which they produce no revenue and merely prohibit legitimate trade. These rates require to be reconsidered in the light of the present exchange position. Industrial interests will no doubt press strongly for the maintenance of the highest possible protective tariff, but the advantages they obtain will be at the expense of the agricultural population. It is the duty of the Government to strike a fair balance between the interests of industry and of agriculture, but I believe that in China the restoration of rural economy should have first consideration. In my opinion, therefore, a downward revision of the present tariff would be advantageous to China both in its financial and in its economic effects. The Maritime Customs is the basis of Chinese Government credit and it is in the first interests of China both to maintain that service in all its traditional efficiency and to adjust the tariff so as to secure the maximum revenue.

British Exports to China

"The development of China will require the importation of much capital goods and this is probably the most promising field for British exports. Such exports would be greatly facilitated by a flow of credit to China, where capital is scarce and the yield under proper management should be be fully remunerative. In the past the United Kingdom has done much to develop the railway system of China, but unfortunately many of the loan obligations thus incurred have not been fully met. These defaults have seriously prejudiced the credit of China, and her efforts to secure finance for new development purposes have been correspondingly hampered. The National Government appear genuinely anxious to settle outstanding obligations, within the limits of their financial possibilities, and also to remedy the serious defects in the administration and management of the railways, with a view to enabling them to meet their charges. It must be borne in mind that defaults are, in the main, a heritage of years of civil strife and social disorganization. If a reasonable settlement could be reached in regard to these old debts, the way would be open for financing extensions to the present railway system and opening vast stretches of country to foreign trade. No other form of enterprise could be more beneficial both to China and to the United Kingdom, and every effort should be made to overcome the difficulties.

"Apart from railway financing, which calls for long-term credit, the possibilities of arranging middle-term credits deserves exploration. Such credits would be of particular value for financing public utility schemes. I have been impressed by the energy and capacity with which the municipal authorities are developing local projects of this character and I think the British manufacturers and exporters should consult the banks operating in China, as well as the government departments concerned, with a view to obtaining finance for soundly planned projects.

"There are also many openings for the investment of private capital in properties or undertakings in China: but if investors are to be attracted to such ventures, confidence must be re-established by abrogating any measures that have the effect of discriminating against foreign capital, and, as regards real estate, by securing that the legal rights of mortgagees are fully protected. Foreign capital cannot be expected to assist China unless it is assured of fair treatment.

"I fully agree with the observation of the American Economic Mission, viz: "A vast change is coming over China: a modernization that as compared with ten or even five years ago, marks many centuries." I believe that this change will make China not a less but a more fruitful field for British enterprise—commercial, industrial and financial. Our principal interest here is to promote the peace, the prosperity, and the trade of China, and in working for this, it seems to me that we are working in the interests of all countries trading with China. The reconstruction of China is a vast task which will take years to accomplish and there is room for all to assist her in this task. The present Chinese Government has, despite conditions of peculiar difficulty, made remarkable progress in the restoration of law and order, the resettlement of the devastated regions, and the development of communications. Their recent currency reform was, in my opinion, planned on sound lines and it is in the interests of everyone that it should succeed.

"In conclusion, I should like to express on behalf of my colleagues and myself to the Chinese Government and their officials and to the Chinese and foreign bankers and traders whom we have met our warm thanks for the assistance and hospitality extended to us wherever we went.

That, he said, was a statement as to his impressions, and he had little to add to it. He would, however, be glad to answer any questions to the best of his ability and, in reply to a Japanese enquiry, said it was not his intention to visit Tokyo again at the moment. He was returning home via Suez.

Was your last visit to Tokyo successful?—I am not a good judge of that.

Do you expect any great possibility of economic co-operation between Japan and China?—I certainly hope there will be co-operation between Japan and China, and Japan and ourselves, for the stability of China.

The Silver Clause

Have you any views on the validity of the Silver Clause in debentures, mortgages, etc?—That is rather a technical problem. At present I think it has been dealt with by means of special resolutions under which creditors have accepted payment in paper dollars without prejudice to the provisions of the Silver Clause. I think the present situation is perfectly satisfactory, and I hope it will remain so. Actually, payment in silver could be enforced, I suppose, but I think it will settle itself.

Does not the stability of the Chinese currency depend entirely on the permanence of the Nanking government?—I think I have dealt with that in my statement.

Do you think the situation as mentioned in your statement has been changed by the recent shipments of silver to America?—No, I do not think it has changed the situation I referred to. The shipments have been of assistance to China in giving an addition to her foreign exchange resources, and have restored confidence.

Is it true that part of them have been used to pay for aeroplanes, etc?—The money has been used as part of the foreign exchange reserves, and this has been drawn upon for making foreign payments of all kinds.

Regarding the Central Bank, Sir Frederick said that he thought the Chinese Government had the question of the three government banks under consideration and he hoped they would "make a good job of it."

When you were last in Japan, there was a statement from official circles regarding co-operation with China, materially, and not financially. Can you disclose the context or programme of that material co-operation?—While I was in Japan, I had discussions with representatives of the Japanese government, and in particular with the Minister of Finance, on the possibility of loans to China, development loans, that is, for the development of the railways. The Japanese attitude is that, subject to a better political understanding, they were most anxious to co-operate and improve the railway situation, but were not in a financially strong enough position to make loans. They can only make loans in the form of material credits; that is, they can provide railway equipment on credit, but no cash.

Capital Badly Needed

Can you offer any opinion as to whether it would be desirable for China to have money loans at the moment?—I think China badly needs capital, and capital here carries high rates of interest. I think it would be beneficial to China to raise loans for any reconstructive and renumerative scheme. At the moment, the credit of China does not stand high enough for her to get loans on good terms. I hope the progress being made will continue, with the result that the credit of China will rise.

There has been a rumour that the Kailan mines will be sold to the Japanese in exchange for a British sphere of influence along the Yangtze River?—I am told that that rumour has been circulating during the last thirty years. I have no reason to believe there is any more truth in it now than there was thirty years ago. I have heard nothing about it.

Is it possible to reconcile China's currency policy with the recent Farmer's Bank issue?—I think that the Farmer's Bank notes issue does possibly conflict with the uniform currency, but I understand that this exceptional issue is limited to a certain period of time as well as to the amount.

Thanking the press for the way he had been treated, Sir Frederick said that he came out here without any prior knowledge of the Far East. That was perhaps one of his recommendations, as he could claim to be free from any preconceived ideas. He had had a most interesting mission, and had learnt a great deal about the difficulties confronting the Chinese Government, the Shanghai community, and in particular, British merchants and traders living here.

He did not want to exaggerate in any way what little it had been possible for him to do. If he had succeeded in assisting the co-operation between the British and Chinese elements that must go together to create prosperity in Shanghai, and to help co-operation in stablizing the currency and the economic situation in China generally, he would feel rewarded.

Mr. H. G. W. Woodhead thanked him on behalf of the press for his courtesy and for the frankness with which he had answered their questions.

A large crowd of diplomatic, consular, and Chinese government officials are expected to be at the Customs Jetty this afternoon to bid Sir Frederick farewell. By courtesy of Sir Frederick Maze, Inspector-General of Customs, a Customs launch is being placed at the disposal of Sir Frederick and Lady Leith-Ross, who will accordingly depart from the Customs Jetty at 2.15 p.m., a quarter of an hour before the tender which finally takes passengers to the ss. Rawalpindi.

Distinguished Career

Sir Frederick Leith-Ross was born in 1887, was at Oxford University, and entered the Treasury in 1909. He was private secretary to Mr. Asquith, the former Prime Minister, and represented Britain on the Finance Board of the Reparations Commission from 1920 to 1925. He was the negotiator of the financial agreement with the Egyptian Government in 1929, and was the principal British financial expert at the Hague Conferences of 1929 and 1930. He has been Deputy Controller of Finance in H. M. Treasury since 1925, and since 1932 has been Chief Economic Adviser to the British Government. Prior to his mission to China, in 1934, he proceeded to Berlin to initiate discussions between Britain and Germany as then affected by the German machinery for the control of imports and the allocation of foreign exchange.

SIR F. LEITH-ROSS SAYS GOODBYE

Farewell Cocktail Party Given to Many Friends

Diplomats, banking and government officials, both Chinese and foreign, as well as their personal friends and others, numbering more than 300 in all, called to bid Sir Frederick and Lady Leith-Ross *bon voyage* at their farewell cocktail party on Monday evening.

A few of those who attended the cocktail party were Sir John and Lady Brenan, Mr. and Mrs. T. V. Soong, Mr. and Mrs. Loy Chang, Dr. and Mme. U. Y. Yen, Mr. and Mrs. Bang How, Mr. and Mrs. Li Ming, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Lieu, Mayor Wu Te-chen, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Boissevain, Dr. Wang Chung-hui, Mr. K. Wakasugi, Group Captain and Mrs. R. P. Willock, Mr. and Mrs. Jabin Hsu, Mr. W. J. Keswick, General Linson Dzau, Mr. and Mrs. Tsuyee Pei, Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Beale, Dr. Anne Walter Fearn, Mr. A. H. George, Mr. and Mrs. R. Calder-Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Chancellor, Mr. V. G. Bowden, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Cassels, Miss Susan Macnaghten, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Scott, Mr. Sterling Fessenden, Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Cantlie, Brigadier F. S. Thackeray, Col. and Mrs. F. R. W. Graham, Mr. and Mrs. Robin Gordon, Mr. Paul Barentzen, Dr. and Mrs. O. C. Lockhart, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Lynch, Mr. Robert Grant, Dr. H. Chatley, Miss Theodora Chatley, Miss Joyce Middleton, Mr. and Mrs. S. Matsumoto, Dr. C. Kuangson Young and others.

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SHANGHAI'S POOR ECLIPSE

Clouds Hide Sun from Local Astronomers: Only Seen for a Few Minutes

Even under the best of weather conditions, Shanghai would only have seen an eclipse of the sun of a magnitude of 0.4 on Friday afternoon. But with the presence of dark, low-lying clouds, which commenced to arrive over the city late on Thursday evening, and hung about the whole of yesterday, there might just as well have not been an eclipse so far as the general population of Shanghai was concerned. True, at about 1.30 p.m., shortly after the eclipse began, the clouds cleared for a few minutes, and those who happened to remember it, looked through smoked glass and saw just a small portion of the top of the sun obscured, but the clouds closed up again a moment or two later.

Siccawei Observatory, although it was prepared to make what observations it could, did not entertain very high hopes of success, as the meterological conditions this year were generally unfavourable in the middle path of the totality of the eclipse, and the chances were well in favour of the sun being totally hidden from local eyes.

When eclipses of either the sun or the moon took place in former years, it was the signal for a large proportion of the uneducated Chinese population to fire off quantities of fire-crackers, offer up prayers, and beat as loudly as it could on gongs, tin pans, and other instruments of percussion, in an attempt to scare away the "Heavenly Dog" which, according to popular legend, was attempting to swallow the celestial body.

With the growing tide of mass education, however, this proportion is definitely in the minority to-day. What with the combination of depression, bad weather, and mass education, fire-cracker shops that day were unanimous in reporting "no sale."

The Eclipse Elsewhere

The path of the total eclipse began in the Mediterrannean Sea, south of Malta, and crossing the Peloponnesus, passed along the north-western coast of Asia Minor, over the Black Sea. Travelling north of the Caucasus mountains, it entered Siberia near Orenburg, and eventually traversed a small part of Manchoukuo, the island of Yezo, and ended in the Pacific Ocean near a longitude of 180 degrees and a latitude of 26 degrees.

Due to the unfavourable conditions which might be expected in the middle path of totality, the various scientific bodies established themselves north of the Caucasus mountains and the Caspian Sea, where weather conditions were expected to be much better. The English, Italian, and American expeditions were attached to three parties of astronomers of the Pulkowa Observatory, while the party from Cambridge University established themselves on the island of Yezo. The three private French parties were to study the eclipse from Ineboli, in Asia Minor, Armavir, north of Caucasus, and Kustanai, close to the Russian party near Orenburg.

A great deal of scientific and photographic apparatus was taken by the various bodies, whose main objects in studying the eclipse were fourfold. Photographs were to be taken if possible of the corona and the prominences; the structure of the inner portions of the corona, seen only during total eclipses, were to be carefully studied and photographed; spectroscopic observations were to be made on the corona, the protuberances, and the low-lying regions of the chromosphere, while attempts were also to be made to try and determine the extent and boundaries of the corona; and lastly, research was to be made on the influence of the eclipse on the Hertzian waves and the radio waves, particular attention being paid to the question of "fading," which has been a great annoyance to short-wave listeners.

"We Didn't Bother"

"We didn't bother about it at all," said Father E. Gherzi, of Siccawei Observatory, in an interview with the "North-China Daily News" yesterday evening. Weather conditions were of course impossible, he said, and it would have been a waste of time and effort to try and make any observations. This also applied to the few short minutes when the sun was visible through a gap in the clouds.

The next solar eclipse, he said, would be in September, 1941, when the path of totality will pass over China, and will include the Yangtze and Yellow River valleys, Chekiang and Kiangsu. Shanghai will not be in the totality zone at all, he said, and local astronomers who wish to observe it will have to travel some two hundred miles in order to make their observations. Father Gherzi pointed out that observations, to be most successful, have to be made as near as possible to the path of totality, which was the "reason why people travel over a thousand miles to see it." While much depends on weather conditions, he thought it highly likely that Siccawei will be represented at the next solar eclipse.

"N.-C. Herald" Photo.

THE ECLIPSE OF THE SUN

Here is shown the partial eclipse of the sun that was viewed by Shanghailanders on Friday afternoon. The photo was taken from the roof of the "North China Daily News" Building during one of the rare moments when the skies were not overcast.

Science Institute's Good Results

Shanghai's own solar eclipse observation crew, consisting of members of the Shanghai Science Institute, Route Ghizi, scored a "complete success" in their operations at the little border town of Huma, north-east Manchoukuo, advices received here on Saturday said.

"Skies all clear stop Observations carried out as per schedule stop Leaving here to-morrow" was the message received by the Science Institute from Dr. Niizo Shinjyo, director of the establishment and head of the expedition at Huma, late on Friday. This was the second dispatch from Dr. Shinjyo, the first one having indicated a clear sky and the completion of all preparations.

While Dr. Shinjyo will return to Shanghai at once, other members of the expedition will remain in Manchoukuo to complete the collection of data on magnetic and electrical phenomena brought about by the eclipse.

Chinese Group's Success

Tokyo, June 20.

Complete success was achieved by the small Chinese party, which set its observation point at Esashi, together with Kyoto astronomers. The group included only Dr. Yu Chingsung, Director of the Central Observatory in Nanking, and Miss Tsou I-hsin, one of China's best known feminine astronomers.

Packing her trunks, Miss Tsou said she was happy at the success which crowned her and her partner's observations, and expressed her sympathies to the less fortunate foreign scientists.

A preliminary report on yesterday's observations, according to Dr. K. Saotome, Director of the Tokyo Astronomical Observatory, will be published in about three years. A complete report on the observations, he added, would not be issued for 20 or 30 years, while the scientific value of the findings would not be certain for several hundred years.

The next opportunity to observe a solar eclipse in Japan, he said, will be in 1943 and twenty years later.—Domei.

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF CHINA

Society to be Represented at London Congress

That the Numismatic Society of China be brought to the notice of all coin collectors, as increased membership was essential if the Society was to progress, was urged at the annual general meeting.

An invitation was received in March from the Royal Numismatic Society, London, inviting the Society to send a representative to the Numismatic Congress to be held in London this year in celebration of their centenary. It was decided to request Mr. Tracey Woodward to represent the Society.

At the close of the meeting the following were elected to serve on the committee for 1936-1937:—

President: Mr. A. de C. Sowerby, Hon. Secretary: Mr. G. D. Raeburn, Hon. Treasurer: Mr. K. F. Mulder, and Mr. H. E. Gibson.

TIFENG ROAD SCHOOL RECORDS PROGRESS

Satisfactory Year Reported by Headmaster

Continued progress during the year was reported by the headmaster, Mr. A. W. Bennett, at the annual prize-giving of the S.M.C. Public School for Junior Boys, Tifeng Road, held last Wednesday afternoon. Dr. H. Gordon Thompson, of the Henry Lester Institute of Medical Research, was in the chair, and others supporting him were Professor W. H .Taylor, of St. John's University, and Mr. L. C. Healey, Superintendent of Education, in addition to Mr. J. H. Pile, a member of the school staff.

In his annual report, the headmaster said that the staff of the school had been strengthened during the year by the arrival of Mrs. Evans, Mr. Anstice and Mr. Yeh, and the work of the junior department, which extended over four years, had gone ahead very satisfactorily. Under the careful and systematic instruction of the mistresses the standard of tuition and achievement had risen above that of former years.

In the secondary department, the teaching of history, Latin, Chinese and geography had been successfully re-organized and developed. Beginning in September, the school would reach maturity, and it would then offer the usual four years of junior and five years of secondary instruction. The senior form would begin working more specifically for the school certificate examination of Cambridge University.

In the October examination of the Royal Drawing Society, they entered 53 candidates, and received 51 certificates, 44 of them with honours. In the March examinations, out of 67 candidates, 65 gained certificates, 59 of them with honours. For the second time in the history of the school, a Henry Lester scholarship had been won, and David Sopher had been awarded one of the two scholarships offered. Another of their pupils, James Quaile, came first in the Junior Essay competition of the Shanghai Educational Association, and Horace Starling was nominated to a Colin Buchanan Scholarship, Michael Schiller being awarded a George Lanning scholarship.

Athletic Activities

As regards athletics, they still lacked a gymnasium for indoor training and adequate playing space for football and cricket. Much had, however, been done by the masters, who had given unstintingly of their time, and he also wished to thank the Shanghai Cricket Club and the Police Cricket Club for facilities kindly afforded this season. The school had distinguished itself in the Inter-School Sports, and in the Inter-School Swimming Sports. The school scout troop, under Mr. Close, also continued to flourish.

After the distribution of prizes, Dr. Gordon Thompson addressed the pupils, and said that as they went away from the prize-giving he wanted them to remember two words, "Be straight."

The Prize List

The prizes were distributed as follows:—

Preparatory Form. General Progress:—Abily, Chang, White, Harrap, Gender, Buckley. Form I Lower B. General Progress:—Watson, Bowden, Goldbert, Cox-Walker, Tchakallan.

Form I Lower A. General Progress:—Erbe, Bluck, Smith, Dobrohotoff, Kusakabe. Form I Upper B. General Progress:—Davison, Lee, Figueiredo, Villas. Special Progress:—Kovalevsky.

Form I Upper A. General Progress:—Wilson, Chang, Levy, Glass, Burton. Form II. General Progress:—Lim, Courtney, Tucker, Boddy, Sopher.

Prize for the neatest set of papers in the recent examination in the junior department:—Bell, Form I Lower B. Form III. General Progress:—Tuttelman, Karmiloff, Levy. Special Progress:—Cooper, Vantchurin.

Form IV Lower. General Progress:—Memelsdorff, Rudec, Hoffmann. Special Progress:—Hooper, Courtney.

Form IV Upper. General Progress:—McEuen, Thompson, Uydens, Taylor. Special Progress:—Toomer. Form V Lower. General Progress:—Sopher, Barrett, Healey, Schiller. Special Progress:—Filman.

Prize for the neatest set of papers in the recent examination in the secondary department:—Wahamaki, Form IV Lower.

Prize to the school vice-captain, Kliene. Prize to the school captain, Prince. The Healey Cup for studies, awarded twice yearly, was won in December by Scott House and again in June by Scott house. The Ollerdessen Cup for athletics, awarded annually, was won by Hardy House. The Inter-Patrol Shield was won by the Peewit Patrol.

In addition to the above, a number of Royal Drawing Society Certificates won during the year were presented to the pupils.

At the end of February this year, there were 31 public telephone pay-stations in service in Shanghai. To-day the number of stations is just over 200.

ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY GRADUATION

Commencement Address Given by Dr. Y. T. Tsur: China's Need for Practical Men

Emphasizing the importance of industry in the present development of China and the need for practical instead of theoretical men, Dr. Y. T. Tsur, Vice-minister of Industry, and one of St. John's University's most prominent alumni, urged those graduates going abroad to study applied science instead of political science.

Dr. Tsur's advice was given in an address delivered at the 57th annual commencement day of St. John's University, held in the assembly hall on Saturday afternoon, when the record number if 89 diplomas and 83 certificates was presented to sucessful students. Of the former, 68 were graduates of the School of Arts and Science, 11 of the School of Civil Engineering 9 of the School of Medicine, and one received the degree of M. S.

The ceremony was attended by several hundred people, who despite intermittent showers, enjoyed the walks of the beautiful campus before partaking of refreshments which were served in the lounge. Adding to the pleasure of the occasion were the musical selections rendered by the Band of the 4th U.S. Marines at the beginning of the programme.

The auditorium and galleres were filled to capacity, the corridor and lounge taking care of the overflow. The simple, white-walled dignity of the hall was made attractive by potted geraniums and hydrangea lining the windows. Before the platform were tables containing silver shields and trophies awarded for scholastic and sporting achievements. In the background were the Chinese and American flags flanking the university emblem.

Following the singing of the national anthem, the invocation was offered by the Rt. Rev. Bishop J. W. Nichols, D.D. The president of the University, the Rev. F. L. Hawks Pott, then gave the announcements for the year. The address by Dr. Y. T. Tsur, given in both Chinese and English, preceded the conferring of diplomas, certificates and prizes, which concluded the exercises. About 50 people, including the president, members of the various faculties, and guests of honour, were seated on the platform.

Dr. Tsur's Speech

Dr. Tsur began his address by stressing the important part industry had to play in the new development of China. It was well for those students now starting life and embarking on a career, to know the qualifications necessary for success. They were enthusiasm, institutional interest above personal interest, perseverance, capital as typified by good health, good character, and improvement of one's knowledge. He referred to Dr. Hawks Pott as a splendid illustration of his ideal.

He had noted that of the graduating class of 1936, 29 were expected to go abroad for advanced study. Of this number, 23 were taking up economics and political science, and the rest, engineering. Referring to the former, Dr. Tsur stated that what they would learn abroad would be mainly theoretical which would not help them much when they returned to China and had to tackle realities.

In urging them not to take up political science but to study the practical aspects of economics, he advised the students to learn statistics, accounting, and rural economy. In conclusion, Dr. Tsur said that he hoped he could persuade them to change their minds and study applied science instead of political science.

Encouraging Year

The president prefaced his announcement by stating that the past year had been very encouraging and that the enrollment of students had reached its highest peak. The standard of work had advanced and the emphasis had been put on quality rather than quantity. He referred to the irreparable loss of an esteemed colleague, Professor Francis Wiley Gill, who had been connected with the Department of English for thirteen years, eulogizing him as one whose influence for good had been of incalculable value.

The accomplishments of the past year included the completion and use of the new building for the Senior Middle School, and the library had been enlarged by the erection of a gallery in the stack room, thus securing space for housing of the Sheng Chinese Library, Dr. Hawks Pott reported.

Acknowledgement was then made of gifts which included the valuable collection of books known as the Tsung Shu Chi Chen, donated by Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Finance, four cases of Chinese books presented by Mrs. A. Y. Wang, and other volumes given by various donors.

A special fund of $1,000 had been anonymously given for what was to be known as the C.F. Remer Fund, the interest to be used annually for the purchase of books on Economics. A fellowship for the Medical School, known as the Tsailiwal Yin Tyau Fund, founded by Dr. M. T. Z. Tyau, would provide $200 a year for a deserving student. A sum of $466.10 presented by the Johannean Board of 1935 would provide for the erection of stone benches on the campus. In addition to these gifts, the alumni, had thus far contributed $27,000 to the Sustenation Fund that is being raised for 1936, 1937 and 1938.

Record Number

The president then called attention to the record number of diplomas and certificates to be presented. He said that from no Christian college in China had a larger number of students gone abroad for post-graduate study than had from St. John's. This year 29 would continue their studies in the United States and Europe. Those who had returned to China were now playing an important part in its development and St. John's could be justly proud of them.

OLDEST CO-ED GETS PRIZE

Shanghai University Holds Graduation Ceremony

The presentation of a prize to Mrs. W. G. Owens, probably the world's oldest co-ed, and a speech by Dr. H. H. Kung on service after graduation were highlights of the 24th annual commencement exercises of the University of Shanghai held at the University in Military Road on Saturday afternoon. Diplomas were awarded to 111 students, 79 receiving the B.A. degree, and 32 receiving the B.S. degree. Of the total number, 31 were women.

Mrs. Owens, who is more than 70 years of age, has been doing graduate study in the sociology department, gathering material for her thesis for the Master's degree, while her husband, Dr. W. G. Owens, aged 78, has been teaching chemistry in the university during the past year. As a token of appreciation for their service to the institution and also for Mrs. Owen's diligent study, Dr. Herman C. E. Liu, the president, presented souvenirs to them.

Also included in the programme were the singing of the national song, the invocation and awarding of prizes. Special music was given by students in the music department, Miss Ling Tsuin Hwa singing, "My Heart Ever Faithful," by Bach, and a mixed chorus singing, "Jesu, Joy of Man's Desiring," also by Bach.

Dr. Kung's Speech

The day's programme began with a reception for the guests, faculty, and members of the graduating class held in the Woman's Hall shortly after 4 p.m. The academic procession, composed of the marshals, the candidates for degrees, the alumni, members of the board of directors, the faculty, the president and the commencement speaker, formed shortly before 5 p.m.

Dr. Kung, the main speaker, was introduced to the gathering by Dr. Liu. In dwelling on the question "How should college graduates prepare themselves for social service?", he first laid emphasis on character. For character, he said, was the thing in a man which enabled him to adopt the proper attitude toward life and society, to hold fast to his ideals, to stand hardships, to resist temptations, and to follow what his best judgment and conscience dictate to him. Continuing, he said: "I emphasize character as the first essential of your future success because I feel very strongly that what our country needs to-day more than anything else is not so much men of education but men of character, men of absolute honesty, purity, love, courage and unselfishness, men who place service to their fellow-men above their personal gains."

Secondly, Dr. Kung asked the graduates to continue their study after their graduation, for the "world is a great university; knowledge is limitless and progressive, and the business of learning should last through life."

Dr. Kung then urged the graduates to be prepared to work hard, to toil and to persevere. A faint heart and lazy mind would never get one anywhere. All the great men of the world were men who had worked hard from humble beginnings.

Highest honours were given to Mr. Yu Bien-ming, Miss Gin Bao-ni, Miss Djang Chiue, Mr. Gao Pao-chi, Mr. Yang Shih-hsin, Mr. Gen Sing-cai, Miss Li Chuin-wu, Mr. Ling Tieayu and Miss Hsu Kwan.

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VIENNA TO SHANGHAI BY CAR

Two Austrian Motorists' 16,000-Mile Trip

A 16,000 miles trip by car from Vienna to Shanghai over roads that were good, bad, and impossible has been successfully completed by two young Austrian motorists who have now arrived in this city, and are making arrangements to return by ship. Mr. Max Reisch and Mr. Helmuth Hahmann, both of Vienna, started out from Europe a year ago, in an attempt to complete the journey out to Shanghai in as short a time as possible.

As far as Calcutta, they made good progress, covering some 9,000 miles through Palestine, Trans-Jordania, Iraq, Persia, Afghanistan, Baluchistan, and India in four months. This, they told the "North-China Herald" on Thursday, was the easiest part of the trip, with the exception of one or two bad spots in Afghanistan. They believe that in a few years a motor trip from India to Europe will be quite commonplace.

Most round-the-world tourists ship their vehicles from Singapore to a port in Siam or Indo-China, but Messrs. Reisch and Hahmann claim to be the first to have avoided that difficulty by crossing Burma, the southern and northern Shan states, northern Siam, and the provinces of Laos and Annam in Indo-China. In support of this, they produced a document signed by a high official of the government of Indo-China, attesting to the truth of their statement.

This portion of the journey was actually the most difficult, and frequent delays were experienced, due to the almost total lack of roads in the jungles of the Shan states and in the Laos province. They took nearly a month and a half to cover 120 miles with the assistance of thirty coolies. In Laos, the car had to be dismantled and shipped over the Mekong rapids, while a great deal of valuable help was given them by the different rulers of the Shan states. In northern Siam itself, however, they found excellent motor-roads.

Through S. W. China

They will carry back with them, they said, a pleasant memory of travel in China, and will not fail to carry back news of the excellent progress made in road-building. From Indo-China, they travelled via Nanning and Kweilin into Hunan. On the Kwangsi-Hunan border, they found the road had not been completed, but with the help of the local authorities finally got through over the rice-fields. They proceeded on into Kiangsi, visiting Kingtehchen, the "porcelain city," en route, and arrived in Shanghai by way of Anhwei and Chekiang.

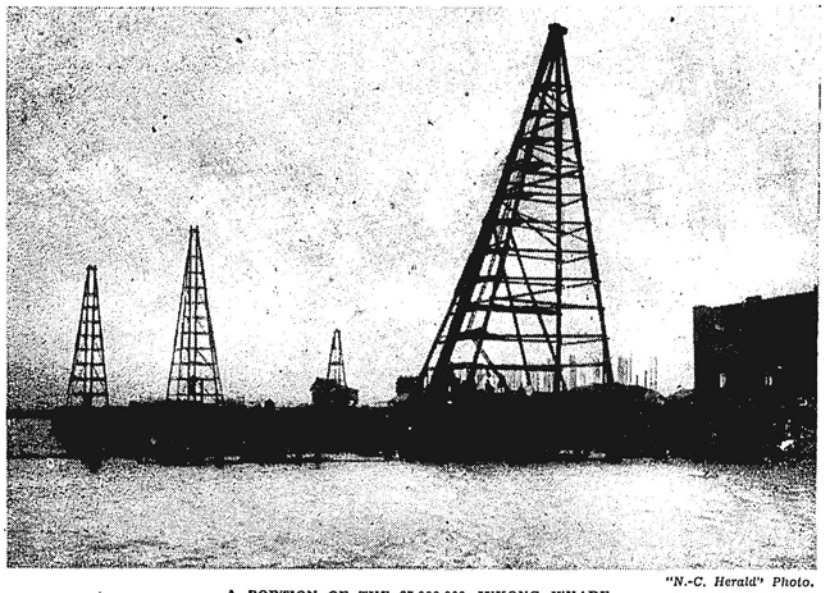
They have, they say, made the trip primarily to show the world that there is such a place as Austria, and are to carry back with them records in the form of a cinematograph film, as well as a report which they are to give the Austrian Touring Club, and which will later be sent to the A. A. in England. Their car has an exceedingly novel appearance, which is accentuated by reason of the fact that the wheels are extra large, in order to afford good ground clearance over muddy and badly rutted roads. The body was specially made for the trip, and can be dismantled from the chassis in ten minutes, with the loosening of seven screws. It is fitted with an extra petrol tank, giving it a cruising range of 600 miles, and a water-tank holding 18 gallons.

This is Mr. Reisch's third trip of this nature. In 1932, he completed a journey through the Sahara, and in 1933-1934 made another of over 8,000 miles from Europe to India. They are to remain in Shanghai for about a week, returning to Vienna by way of the Suez Canal.

AMERICAN COMPANY, S.V.C., ENTERTAINS

In the last of this year's functions of the American Company, S.V.C., officers and men entertained a large number of guests on Saturday afternoon in the new plant of the U. B. Brewery, by courtesy of the management. More than 100 members of the unit and their guests attended, Capt. J. C. Doughty and Lieut. W. Portrude being in charge. The officers, according to their own statements take little credit for the success of the affair, preferring that Sgt. "Soup" Engstrom and Messrs. H. B. Roe, manager, and W. Hollman, braumeister, should be accorded full marks.

An excellent lunch was served, consisting of "hot-dogs" and sauerkraut, to which was added the fine draught beer of the establishment, indulged in after an inspection of the magnificent premises. Dancing and photographs followed.



"N.-C. Herald" Photo.

A PORTION OF THE $7,000,000 JUKONG WHARF

In coping with the economic construction programme of the National Government, a $7,000,000 wharf is being constructed north of the Jukong Creek below the Point Island Canal in the Whangpoo River, offering modern shipping facilities. A ceremony for the laying of the corner-stone was held on Saturday afternoon in the presence of a large number of Government officials, bankers and shipping and industrial leaders. Mr. T. L. Soong presided, while Dr. H. H. Kung performed the ceremony.

IMPROVING LOCAL SHIPPING FACILITIES

$7,000,000 Wharf Project Launched: Cornerstone Laid at Ceremony

A $7,000,000 project, designed to furnish better shipping facilities and thus provide a new impetus for the development of China's foreign trade, has been launched with the construction of the Jukong Wharf below Point Island in the Whangpoo. On Saturday afternoon, Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Finance, laid the corner-stone at a ceremony attended by several hundred guests, including Sir Frederick Maze, Dr. H. Chatley, a group of bankers, industrial and commercial leaders.

The construction is divided into three stages, and when the first stage is completed in a few months, there will be two sections of reinforced concrete wharves with a total length of 1,180 feet and over a frontage of about 1,500 feet, four warehouses, one office building housing the wharf offices, the Customs Examination Rooms, passengers' waiting rooms and several residences. The storage space will amount to roughly 15,000 tons, giving about 12.7 tons per foot of wharf, and about ten tons per foot of frontage.

Upon the completion of the whole project, there will be an uninterrupted dock frontage of almost 3,000 feet, ample enough to accommodate five of the biggest ocean liners calling at this port at the same time, eight reinforced concrete warehouses of four storeys high, three steel-sheds, in addition to a group of buildings.

Official Ceremony

As streets leading to the wharf have not yet been completed, guests were transported from Point Island to the site by Whangpoo Conservancy Board launches. The ceremony began shortly after 3 p.m. inside a building where the guests were entertained with wine and tea.

With cranes and derricks silenced for the occasion, the brass band from the Bureau of Public Safety opened the day's programme. After the usual Kuomintang ceremonies, Mr. T. L. Soong, Chairman of the Jukong Wharf Construction Committee, traced the beginning of the wharf in his opening speech.

"In 1922, a committee of six eminent consulting engineers of international fame, together with the Engineer-in-Chief of the Whangpoo Conservancy Board, met in Shanghai and chose the situation of Jukong Wharf as the best wharf site in the Shanghai harbour. This committee included the former Chief Engineer of the Port of London, the former chief of the U.S. Corps of Engineers which controls all harbours in America, the former chief engineer of the Suez Canal and the former Chief Engineer of the ports in the Netherland Indies, together with two other well-known consulting engineers in harbour matters.

"There is no doubt that the Jukong Wharf will be an important factor in the full development of the economic life of the nation which represents the chief aim we are endeavouring to accomplish."

Railways and Airfield

Mr. Soong then revealed that transportation of goods might be effected in a shorter time and at a lower cost. Three railway tracks would be laid connecting the wharf with various railway lines, in addition to an air port to be constructed behind the site, while the river front would also be utilized for the same purpose. Thus the wharf would become the centre of air, land, and water transportation of the country, he said.

Dr. Kung, the next speaker, stressed the importance of Shanghai as a port, where over 50 per cent. of the international trade of China was concentrated and about 40 per cent. of the country's interport trade passed through at present. Unfortunately, he said, practically all the wharves were located up-stream and, due to shallow waters and narrow reaches of the river and congested traffic, shipping became difficult and dangerous at times.

With the construction of the Jukong Wharf, not only would these difficulties be eliminated, but up-to-date shipping facilities would be offered, Dr. Kung continued. The wharf is situated at a point where the river is the widest and the water the deepest. Because of its excellent bank line, steamships of every description might anchor there at any time without waiting for the tide. This, he said, would mean not only safety but also economy of expense for the steamers. Furthermore modern equipment would be installed, and comfort of the public would be well looked after.

In conclusion, Dr. Kung paid a tribute to the work of the committee and the City Government, which either of which the construction would not have been possible.

Need of Facilites

Gen. Wu Te-chen, the Mayor, expressed gratification at the construction of the wharf which would not only help bring prosperity to Shanghai but increase in volume of China's foreign trade. In spite of the fact that Shanghai is the fifth biggest port in the world and the biggest in China, wharf facilities were by no means adequate to cope with the growth of the port. The construction of the Jukong Wharf, therefore, filled a long felt need.

Gen. Wu then stressed the convenience and efficiency in transportation following the completion of the wharf. When streets were completed, one might be able to reach the Civic Centre from this wharf in six minutes, and the Cathay Hotel in 20 minutes.

Mr. Chow Tso-ming, banker, congratulated the authorities in taking up the gigantic project and expressed the hope of an early completion.

The construction was recommended by Dr. Kung to the Central Government after his appointment to the post of governor of the Central Bank in 1933. Simultaneously the City Government had also made plans for such an undertaking. In March, 1934, the Central Bank decided to start construction of the wharf and a construction committee was formed. The committee consists of the following members: Mr. Jian H. Chen, Mr. Churtong Yih, Dr. H. Chatley, Dr. O. S. Lieu, Mr. T. L. Soong, Mr. Chang Kia-ngau, and Mr. Hsu Kan.

STATESMAN REJOINS HIS DAUGHTER

Meeting After Twenty-five Years Separation

Mr. Chu Cheng, president of the Judicial Yuan, who mystified attendants of a fashionable local Chinese hotel when he registered as a "farmer," on Thursday sprung into the pages of the local Japanese press in the role of a kindly father meeting his newly-wed daughter to give her his blessing, after 25 years.

The daughter, so the Japanese dailies state, was born in Japan while Mr. Chu was a fugitive from the justice of Imperial China as a co-plotter for the downfall of the reigning dynasty with Dr. Sun Yat-sen, father of the Chinese republic.

When Mr. Nagatomo Kayano, a Japanese friend of the young revolutionary, offered to adopt the child, Mr. Chu is said to have readily accepted.

Renamed Hanako Kayano, the girl was brought up as a Japanese and never learned Chinese.

Romance blossomed into her life with the arrival in Japan last year of Mr. Chang Wu, described by the Japanese press as a "disciple" of Mr. Chu, who was sent to Japan at the expense of the Judicial Yuan for study.

Professor Hikomatsu Kamikawa of the Tokyo Imperial University, under whom Mr. Chang was studying, was requested to act as the traditional "go-between" in arranging a wedding.

Recently married, Mr. and Mrs. Chang arrived in Shanghai on June 15 and registered at a Chinese hotel on N. Szechuen Road, where Mr. Chu called on them on Wednesday, the Japanese dailies said.

COMING-OF-AGE OF "TOC H"

Organization That Started During the Great War

Near the Ypres Salient, in Poperinghe, in December, 1915 a Soldiers' Club was opened in a little Belgian house, and in it men of all kinds and ranks mixed together in friendship, came to know one another, and made the discovery that what they had in common was greater than their differences. Between the years 1915 and 1918, the Rev. P. B. Clayton was in charge of Talbot House (as it was named in memory of Gilbert Talbot), and after the war he and a band of survivors re-founded it under its original name of Toc H, which arose from the fact that in signalling the initials of Talbot House are known as "Toc H."

Its aims then, as now, were to maintain that spirit of fellowship learnt during the war and to pass it on into civil life, and to charge this spirit with the challenge of the Gospel and to spread it among all men everywhere. Under the able leadership of Padre Clayton, or "Tubby," as he is affectionately known, it progressed by leaps and bounds, and thanks to his indomitable energy, Toc H to-day has over 1,000 branch units in Great Britain, and 500 scattered throughout the Empire and abroad.

This year, a festival in celebration of the movement's twenty-first anniversary is being held. It commenced on June 15, and will last for a period of three weeks. Delegations from all over the world have arrived to attend the ceremonies during "Central Week," which commences to-day, and which includes a service in St. Paul's Cathedral with an address by the Archbishop of York, and a Festival Evening in the Crystal Palace on Saturday next, when H.R.H. the Duke of Kent will light the Lamps of Maintenence.

Shanghai Branch

A few years ago, a Toc H group was founded in Shanghai, and having recently been raised to the status of a branch, is now entitled to its own Lamp of Maintenence. Details of this special ceremony, which is to be held in the local headquarters at 375 Rue Bourgeat at the same time as the ceremony at home, have not yet been completed, but it is learned that, following the custom of dedicating the lamp to some member of the community or district who has served his fellowmen in a spirit of sacrifice, the local branch will dedicate its lamp to the late Dean Symons, who, it will be recalled, died after a life of devotion to the community of Shanghai. In addition, his two sons died at the Front during the war, and it is particularly fitting that he should be thus remembered.

MILITARY DISPLAY ON JULY 4

Active preparations are proceeding for the celebration of Independence Day, the American National Holiday, on July 4. While following the customary programme of previous years, a departure this year will be observed in the location of the reception at the Consulate-General, which will be held from 11.30 to 12.30 on the seventh floor terrace of the new quarters of the Consulate-General, in the Development Building, No. 181 Kiangse Road (corner of Kiangse and Foochow Roads).

DRINK

AGE—QUALITY—ECONOMY

IN

PETER

DAWSON

WHISKY

Agents

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STUDENTS BESIEGE NORTH STATION

Numbers Again Try to Go to Nanking

There were further manifestations of anti-Japanese feeling among Chinese students in Shanghai on Sunday when a "siege" was made of the North Railway Station at about 8.30 in the morning. A small band of students suddenly appeared from Chapei, and gradually the numbers increased until at length about 500 students were in occupation, settling themselves close to the main gate of the station, which was closed immediately on their arrival. The party included a large number of girl students, a few of whom were carrying satchels containing first-aid equipment, in case of emergencies. The intention of the students was to get hold of a train and travel up to Nanking, where they were to present a petition to Government officials urging them to send troops to North China in order to fight the Japanese.

Soon after the "occupation" of the station by the students, the Reserve Unit arrived on the scene, and remained throughout the morning just outside the station, ready to take action immediately, should the situation become serious. Barbed wire barricades were thrown across all the approaches to the station, which were guarded by soldiers, while large detachments of the Peace Preservation Corps, the Bureau of Public Safety and the Chinese militia were on guard both outside and inside the station.

The students remained fairly peaceful throughout most of the morning, a band of them seating themselves in a large circle inside the main gate. Anti-Japanese banners were much in evidence, while every now and again a student would get up and give an impromptu address, or yell a slogan, which the remainder would immediately take up. Leaflets were distributed with anti-Japanese slogans printed on them.

Train Held Up

Early in the morning, a group of about 40 students held up a train believed to be proceeding in the direction of Hangchow, by stationing themselves on the track. On discovering that it was not going up to Nanking, their destination, the students allowed the train to proceed. Practically all the traffic during the morning was held up, students stationing themselves across the track just outside the station, and also on locomotives. Chalk was used to write anti-Japanese slogans and caricatures on the carriages and locomotives. Much amusement was caused during the morning by a small student who seized a red flag from one of the station staff and insisted on walking along the track in a threatening manner upon the approach of a locomotive.

Except for an occasional shout of approval at the words of one of their number, the students showed no sign of violence during the morning, contenting themselves with wandering about the station or waiting peacefully while negotiations were being made for securing a train to convey them up to Nanking. No action was taken during the morning by the authorities, and no casualties were reported.

Entrance to Settlement Stopped

The students left the North Station early in the afternoon, marched west through Chapei accompanied by members of the Bureau of Public Safety, and then sought to enter the Settlement over Stone Bridge, in the Sinza district. The gate on the Settlement side was closed and a large contingent of Police was held in readiness there and at Markham Road Bridge to repulse possible invasion. The Police Reserve Unit stood by in the district until word came that the crowd had dispersed in the vicinity of Markham Road Junction. There were no encounters with the Police.

An inspection made in the late afternoon by Mr. R. W. Yorke, Assistant Commissioner of Police, showed no student activity in the Western district. Special precautions were taken, however, to prevent any reassembling of students in the Settlement following their scattering in Chinese territory. All bridges over the Soochow Creek were carefully watched.

Last December students "besieged" the North Station for days in an effect to get to Nanking to protest against Japanese action in North China.

One of the most audacious criminal coups in the downtown district this year was virtually frustrated on Monday, June 15, when a gang of six armed Chinese obtained only $5 loot at the offices of the Dah Kong Cotton Spinning Company, a Japanese concern, in Wayfoong House.

SHANGHAI STUDENTS HOLD UP RAILWAY SERVICE

"N.-C. Herald" Photos.

Snapshots of Sunday's demonstration by Shanghai students on the railway. Young men are shown blocking the lines and painting inscriptions on the engines, whilst big crowds gathered behind wire barricades at the station, controlled by Settlement and Chapei Police.

EUROPE TO SHANGHAI IN EIGHT DAYS

Local Resident Flies Here from Amsterdam

Travelling from Amsterdam to Hongkong, and from there to Shanghai, by the first air service offering a through connection between these two places and carrying mail, and also being the first person to book a through passage between Europe and Hongkong, Mr. H. R. Semmelink arrived here recently on his return from home leave. Mr. Semmelink, who is a member of the Shanghai staff of the Java-China-Japan Line, is enthusiastic about the possibilites of this through connection between Europe and the Far East, which brings Amsterdam and London within eight days of Shanghai.

"Home seems a very short distance away now that this through connection has been established," he declared, "and it is undoubtedly the ideal method of transport for those who wish to spend as much time as possible out of their home leave in their native country. I had just completed my leave, and was in a hurry to get back to Shanghai, so I decided to take the through connection offered by the K. L. M. and the Imperial Airways. Leaving Amsterdam on June 3, in the early morning, I arrived in Penang at about 1 p.m. on June 7, travelling for this part of the journey by the K. L. M. Next morning, I left for Hongkong by Imperial Airways, arriving there at about midday on June 9. Taking a ship for the rest of the way, I was back in Shanghai by June 11."

The K. L. M. aeroplanes used on the Far Eastern route, explained Mr. Semmelink, hold the record for the journey between Amsterdam and Hongkong, and are of the same type used in China over certain routes, the Douglas D. C. 2. They normally carry six passengers, in addition to luggage and mail, and are most comfortable for travelling over long distances. Two services a week are operated over the Far Eastern route in each direction, the aeroplanes starting off from Amsterdam and finishing up at Bandoeng, in Batavia. Most of the journey is covered at a height of about 10,000 ft. and, as Mr. Semmelink pointed out, this adds materially to the comfort of the journey, as it enables the passengers to sleep without difficulty after reaching Baghdad, when the weather becomes exceedingly hot, rendering it difficult to sleep after the plane has landed for the night.

Excellent food and comfortable hotel accommodation are provided en route, the passengers sleeping on land, except for the rare occasions on which night flights are made. The K. L. M. machines carry two pilots, a mechanic, and a wireless operator.

SAILORS SAVED FROM WHANGPOO

French and Americans Give Aid to H.M.S. Grimsby

What might have been a tragedy was averted by quick action on the part of British, French, and American gunboats moored off The Bund, and resulted in nothing more serious than a ducking for six British sailors. The incident occurred about 10 o'clock last Wednesday morning, when H.M.S. Grimsby steamed up the river to relieve H.M.S. Lowestoft at the British Naval Buoy. A whaler manned by six men was lowered to moor the ship and during this operation the boat capsized. The accident was witnessed on board the French gunboat Rigault de Genouilly and also the American gunboat Panay.

A motor boat from H.M.S. Grimsby picked up four of the men, while the other two were rescued by French and American boats. Only a few noticed the mishap from The Bund. Later the capsized whaler was recovered.

Shanghai to House Art Treasures

Nanking, June 17.

Upon the conclusion of the exhibition here on June 21, the Burlington House Chinese art treasures will be shipped to Shanghai for safe custody. The local exhibition, which has been going on since June 1, is still drawing large numbers of admirers daily.—Central News.

BOY VICTIM FOUND SAFE AND SOUND

Held for ransom by kidnappers for more than three weeks, the five-year old grandson of a wealthy stone merchant residing in Chapei was brought here safe and sound by the Chinese Police on Friday. Five other boys found in the same lair were to be restored to their respective homes.

Meanwhile additional arrests were made in Shanghai. Led by a new suspect, the detectives of the Bureau of Public Safety left for Wusih again on Wednesday. With the assistance of the Wusih Police, the police party raided a small boat outside the West Gate in Wusih, in which two additional suspects were arrested. Later in the day, a third man was arrested in a straw hut in Wusih and it was through this man that the definite trail of the gang and their victim was picked up.

ORDERED HOME ON WEDDING EVE

Japanese Consul Here Given New Post

Two and a half hours before the beginning of a banquet celebrating his wedding on Thursday, June 11, to Miss Nakako Hanya, Mr. Arata Sugihara, senior Japanese consul here, was informed late on Tuesday afternoon, of his recall to Tokyo, the Japanese press reported last Wednesday.

He will be succeeded by Mr. Kiyoshi Fukui, a secretary of the Foreign Office, whose appointment was gazetted on Tuesday.

Mr. Sugihara has served in the Consulate-General in Shanghai since February, 1932.

The wedding of Miss Hanya, a former reporter for the "Yomiuri Shimbun," a leading Tokyo daily, was arranged by Mr. Itaro Ishii, Consul-General, and Mrs. Ishii.

FIRST FLYING CLASS INAUGURATED

Ceremony Held at Lunghwa Aerodrome

Although training will not start until next Monday, the first aviation class of the Flying Club was inaugurated at a ceremony held at the hangar of the Lunghwa Aerodrome on Thursday morning. Official of the National Aviation League and local Chinese governments and 32 students, including a girl, were present.

Gen. Wu Te-chen, the Mayor and president of the Club, presided over the ceremony and spoke of the importance of aviation in China in view of the vast area and the need of communications. The aim of the class is to train civil aviators who may be of service to the Government in an emergency. Mr. Wang Shao-lai, vice-president, also urged the students to set a fine example for others to follow.

After the ceremony, Mr. Yang Kuo-chu, an instructor, gave a stunting exhibition. Among the guests present were Major-Gen. Tsai Ching-chun, Commissioner of the Bureau of Public Safety, Miss Li Ya-ching, aviatrix, Mr. Tseng Yi-ching, director of the Naval Air Establishment, and Mr. Wu Wen-chu, director of the Tien Chiu sauce factory which contributed an aeroplane to the Government.

The training, consisting of ground work and flying lessons, is expected to be completed in six months at a tuition fee of $600. A certificate is awarded a student after the latter has had fifteen hours' experience in the air including seven or eight hours' solo flight.

UNIVERSITY CLUB ANNUAL MEETING

Judge Milton Helmick Elected President

At the annual meeting of the American University Club, held on Tuesday, June 16, in the American Club and presided over by Dr. J. Usang Ly, supported by the executive committee, Judge Milton Helmick, retiring vice-president, unanimously was chosen president for the 1936-37 season. Dr. F. C. Yen was chosen vice-president and Messrs. J. B. Lee and Bruce Smith, hon. sec. and hon treas., respectively.

Before the formal business of the meeting Dr. Ly introduced the Rev. C. E. Patton, Past President (1930), who under medical advice was quitting China. In a short witty address, Mr. Patton indicated his subject as "Hail and Farewell." The speaker did not care for the connotations attached to "farewell," the French "au revoir" he could not pronounce—he did prefer the German 'Auf Wiedersehn," and would those coming to Pasadena, kindly look him up; perhaps he even might return to China, health permitting.

BOARD OF PULLERS' AID ASSOCIATION MEETS

The thirtieth meeting of the Board of Management of the Pullers' Mutual Aid Association was held on Monday, June 15, at the Association's Headquarters.

Statistical reports of the Association's activities for April and May were submitted. They showed a steady upward growth of all activities. Financial statements for April and May were also submitted and approved.

It was decided not to proceed with the proposed Savings Bank scheme, as unanticipated difficulties in the functioning thereof had arisen.

It was noted that the purchase of six mow for a cemetery in the country to the north of Chapei had been concluded.

It was announced that 25 tea urns had been distributed at various points in the Settlement and more would be provided should demand warrant it. Small bottles of Cholera drops are available for members at all centres also at the Licensing Station and Rickshaw Inspection Depot.

It was directed that close study as to the possible advantage, financial and otherwise, of securing further premises for a hospital and treating member patients there instead of sending them to the various existing hospitals available, be made.

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FIRST CREMATORIUM FOR SHANGHAI

Construction Plans Made by City Government: Dr. Wu Lien-teh on Great Need

Occupying 20 mow of land, the first crematorium will be built by the Shanghai City Government in front of the First Cemetery, North Chung Shan Road, at a cost of $40,000. Half of the sum will be given by the City Government. Dr. Wu Lien-teh, Director of the National Quarantine Service, will be responsible for the collection of $10,000 contributions, while Mr. Yih Yu-hu, Mr. Kwan Chun-tse, Mr. Wang Yeh-tse and Mr. Wang Ih-ting, for the remaining $10,000.

The crematorium is planned to relieve the congestion of cheap coffins temporarily laid on fields in different parts of the city. The authorities hold that these coffins will not only prove detrimental to public health but a waste of good ground. Under the auspices of the City Government, a preparatory committee was organized with the following members: Mr. Yih Kung-chao, Dr. Wu Lien-teh, Major-Gen. Tsai Ching-chun, Mr. Huang Ching-lai, Mr. Kwan Chun-tse, Dr. Shen Yih, Dr. Li Ting-an, Mr. Wang Chang-chun and Mr. Wu Hsin-ya.

The design and construction of the crematorium are under the charge of the Bureau of Public Works of the Shanghai City Government.

Dr. Wu Tells of Plague Evils

"The virtual abolition of cremation for the past 600 years has resulted in the occupation of at least one-eleventh part of the arable land of China by graveyards," Dr. Wu Lien-teh, director of the National Quarantine Service, said on Thursday when speaking on "Cremation" at the weekly luncheon gathering of Rotarians at the Metropole Hotel.

Cremation was practised in China with the introduction of Buddhism in the reign of Wu Ti of the Han dynasty, A.D. 25-57. Marco Polo (1254-1324) in his "Travels" spoke again and again of Chinese idolaters burning their dead. The practice ceased, however, when Confucianism, which taught the sacredness and inviolability of the human body in the phrase "Do not dare to injure the body, hair and skin inherited from your parents," held sway in the country. The emperor issued an edict forbidding the burning of the dead, and though devoted Buddhists continued the practice, the masses started to bury their dead.

Land Wasted

From an economic standpoint the abolition of cremation was most unfortunate, Dr. Wu said, for instead of being a self-sufficient nation in the matter of food, the country had become a large importer of rice, wheat, meat and other food-stuffs, amounting to over 200 million dollars annually.

"No one who has travelled in the interior can help being impressed by the unduly large number of graves, many uncared for, which stud the landscape almost everywhere," Dr. Wu said. "Instead of suitable land yielding crops for the support of the living, a considerable portion is now occupied by unsightly coffins. Even in the midst of this great city of Shanghai, within a mile of the Bund, one may notice hundreds of ugly smelly corpses in all stages of decomposition. Some coffins are actually empty, the contents having been removed by dogs or the ravages of time."

"Such a state of affairs should not be allowed to continue," he said, "for apart from sanitary reasons, the presence of innumerable coffins in the midst of the living is contrary to the aesthetic nature of a people who for generations have been noted for their artistic tastes."

Reforms Under Way

Thanks to the leadership of Gen. Wu Te-chen, Mayor of Shanghai, plans were under way to rectify this evil, Dr. Wu said. A committee of influential men, who in April 1935 considered the construction of an up-to-date crematorium at Kiangwan, met on June 11. The gathering was presided over by the Commissioner of Health of Greater Shanghai.

At the meeting it was announced that a suitable piece of ground measuring 20 mow (3½ English acres) at Kiangwan had been allotted for the purpose, and that if the public would subscribe an initial building fund of $20,000, the Municipality would contribute another $20,000 for the purpose of erecting an electric furnace, temple of worship, and picturesque garden. The management of the crematorium would be undertaken by the municipal authorities, assisted by the Chinese Cremation Society, which it was decided to form then and there. The principal objects of this society are:—

1.—To promote a sanitary, economical and aesthetic method of disposal of the dead.

2.—To help the government and people of China in utilizing fertile land now wasted upon burial grounds for the cultivation of useful crops. In this way farmers will derive more income from their land, and the government more taxes.

3.—To co-operate with government and municipal authorities in establishing and maintaining crematoria amid suitable artistic surroundings for the disposal of the dead.

4.—To infuse more knowledge regarding the benefits of cremation among the people of China.

5.—To develop friendly intercourse with similar organizations throughout the world.

Personal Experience

One example was given by Dr. Wu of the benefits of cremation. It was a personal experience in 1911 when he was sent to Harbin to combat the pneumonic plague epidemic, which was claiming a death toll of 100 daily in the native city of Fuchiatien. The sick were getting too many for the medical staff to look after and the dead were lying unburied in the country fields along a stretch of one or two miles because the ground was frozen to a depth of seven feet.

The only course open to him was to wire for permission to cremate the corpses, Dr. Wu said. Eventually he obtained it and huge funeral piles, in lots of 100 corpses, were made and burnt. The mortality rate from the plague thenceforth made a sharp decline from February 1 until it reached nil at the end of the month.

MR. W. J. KESWICK'S GARDEN PARTY

Very Big Company Present Despite Rain

Rain, which came down in torrential showers, could not mar the garden party (already once postponed) which Mr. W. J. Keswick gave in the spacious grounds surrounding his home at 442 Hungjao Road, last Wednesday afternoon. Early comers were drenched to the skin by the rain which fell shortly after the first guests arrived. Some sought shelter under the marquee erected over the refreshment tables, and others ran for the house, while a score or more simply stood about and "took it."

Although the lovely lawn was made muddy by the time most of the guests had arrived, it did not prevent the gentlemen and many of the ladies, the latter in their trailing garden party frocks, wandering about, their heels sinking deep into the turf.

Mr. Keswick greeted his guests just over the Chinese red bridge at the beginning of the garden proper. As soon as the skies cleared, Shanghai turned out literally by the hundreds to attend this largest outdoor affair of the year. Mr. Keswick was host to both Chinese and foreign guests. A few of the 1,000 who were invited and who were seen strolling about the lawns, seated at the tables arranged close to the dance floor, or engaged in conversation in intimate groups were:—

Sir Frederick and Lady Maze, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Hawkings, Miss Ethelwynne Hawkings, Miss Dorothy Hawkings, Mr. P. W. Massey, Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Martin, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. O. Middleton and Miss Joyce Middleton, Mr. and Mrs. Harry F. Payne, Group-Captain and Mrs. R. P. Willock, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Culbertson, Mr. E. F. Harris, Mrs. Ian Beith, Mrs. R. R. McD. Parr, Mr. H. D. Rodger, Major McEwen, Mr. T. G. Drakeford, Mr. F. A. Pollock, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Chancellor, Mr. H. A. Scott, Mr. Bruce MacDonald, Mr. and Mrs. H. Maitland, Mr. Marshall Bolton, Miss Susan Macnaghten, Commander and Mrs. Skyrme, Mr. and Mrs. Godfrey Phillips, Mr. Hugh Reeks, Mr. and Mrs. H. V. Wilkinson, Miss Billie Smith, Mr. Loos Williams, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Gande, Mr. and Mrs. A. Brady, Mrs. Corfield, Mr. and Mrs. P. G. Calcina, Mme. du Pac de Marsoulies, Count F. von Sternberg, Mr. and Mrs. Egerton Mott, Mrs. C. S. Franklin, Miss Franklin, Mr. J. R. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. McBain, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. McBain.

Mr. and Mrs. Chester Fritz, Mr. and Mrs. Robin Gordon, Commander and Mrs. W. E. Warner, Miss Hilda Yen, Mr. and Mrs. James Lee, Mr. and Mrs. C. Liu, Miss Helene Tsang, Mr. Ben Silbert, Mr. and Mrs. Delvaux de Fenffe, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew de Gherardi, General Yang Hu, Mr. Richard Price, Miss Violet Price, Mr. Soong Han-chong, Miss Lee Ya-ching, Mr. Edmund Toeg, Mrs. R. E. Toeg, Mr. John Kane, Marquis G. G. Cittadini Cesi, Mr. and Mrs. Ivy, Mr. and Mrs. Lansdale, Mr. H. E. Arnhold, Mr. Sterling Fessenden, Mr. and Mrs. N. F. Allman, Mr. and Mrs. Rutherford, Mr. and Mrs. N. L. Sparke, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Hayes, Mr. Q. de Schompre, Mrs. Alice Herlofson, Mr. R. Herlofson, Miss Emily Hahn, Miss Kay and Miss Lorna Lucas, Miss Esmee Barton, and scores more.

Two bands provided music during the "at home" hours. The band of the Lancashire Fusiliers played throughout and the Jessfield Club orchestra provided music for dancing.

WEDDINGS

Toler-Green

The wedding took place on Tuesday, June 2, at Christ Church, Virginia Water, England, of Miss Catherine E. Green, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. O. M. Green, of Greenway Cottage, Wentworth, Virginia Water, and Mr. Frederick William Toler, son of the late Mr. F. W. Toler of Holmes Chapel, Cheshire, and Mrs. Toler of The Box, Chalfont St. Peters. The church was decorated with blue and pink flowers arranged in large gold bowls on gold stands, the pink flowers toning with the bridesmaid's dresses.

The ceremony, which was fully choral, was conducted by the bride's uncle, the Rev. Peter Green, D.D. Canon of Manchester and Chaplain to the King assisted by the Rev. E. H. Gladstone Sargent (Vicar of Christ Church) and the Rev. T. P. Hampson. Mr. J W. Appleton was at the organ, and the singing was led by a choir composed of boys from the London Choir School, and the men of Christ Church. The bridesmaids were Miss Ruth E. Green (sister of the bride), Mrs. Betty Fairbairn and Miss Rosemary Menzies.

Mr. Peter Clarke was the best man, and the groomsmen were Mr. Brian Reynolds, Mr. Richard Springer, Mr. Earland Clear and Mr. John King.

The reception was held at Wentworth Club, when the 240 guests included many friends from Shanghai, most of whom are now resident in England.

Gray-Gates

The wedding of Miss Ellen Marjorie Gates and Mr. William Newman Gray III, took place on Monday, June 15, in Holy Trinity Cathedral with the Rev. E. J. Ottewell officiating.

The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Gates and the bridgeroom is the son of Mr. and Mrs. William Newman Gray, Jr., both well-known Shanghai families.

Miss Barbara Gates, a sister of the bride, and Miss Inga Sjostedt were the bridesmaids. Another sister of the bride, nine year-old, Wendy Gates, was the flower girl.

Mr. P. B. Havens was the best man and the ushers, both Cathedral school-mates of the bridegroom, were Mr. C. Chadderton and Mr. G. Forrestier.

Mr. and Mrs. William N. Gray III left for a honeymoon in the United States and Canada. They expect to be away about four months.

Tsou-Cheng

A pretty wedding took place at the Burlington Hotel on Thursday morning when Miss Cheng Mao-tsing, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cheng Yao-nai of Canton, became the wife of Mr. Tsou Yueh, son of Mr. Tsou Lu, a member of the C.E.C. of the Kuomintang and President of the Chung Shan University in Canton, and Mrs. Tsou.

Mr. Chu Cheng, President of the Judicial Yuan, and Mr. Tan Chen, Vice-President, officiated. Gen. Hsu Chung-chi, Vice-President of the Control Yuan, and Mr. Lo Yih-chun, member of the C.E.C., acted as introducers. Gen. Tan Chi-shiu, former commander of the 19th Route Army, who was rumoured to be leaving Canton for Kwangsi, acted as an usher.

More than 200 guests attended the ceremony, including Gen. Wu Te-chen, the Mayor, Mr. Tsou Ling, Vice-Minister of Finance, Mr. Yang Teh-chao, personal representative of Gen. Chen Chi-tang, Mr. J. Usang Ly, President of the Chiao Tung University, and a group of Government officials. They were entertained at a tiffin in the hotel after the ceremony.

The bride is a student of the Chung Shan University, while the bridegroom will graduate from the Chiao Tung University this term. The two families were neighbours in Canton.

Robinson-Ezra

In a quiet civil ceremony on Thursday morning at H. M. Consulate-General, Mrs. Mozelle Ezra and Mr. Eric C. Robinson were united in marriage. Mr. J. W. O. Davidson officiated and the only witnesses were Mrs. Robinson's two sons, Mr. Denzil and Mr. Cecil Ezra. Mrs. Robinson is the widow of the late Mr. Edward Ezra.

Stocks-Sergevina Kajinova

H. M. Consulate-General was the setting on Saturday at 11 a.m. for the quiet civil marriage of Miss Lydia Sergevina Kajinova and Mr. Henry James Stocks. Mr. J. W. O. Davidson officiated and the only witnesses were Mr. and Mrs. Robinson and Mr. and Mrs. Swayer. Mr. Stocks is a member of the S.M.P.

Peters-Stubbe

On Friday morning Miss Frances Marie Stubbe and Sergeant Leslie Edward Peters, First Battalion The Queens Royal Regiment, Quetta, attached to the British Forces Headquarters, were united in marriage at H. M. Consulate-General by Mr. J. W. O. Davidson.

OBITUARIES AND FUNERALS

Mr. Joseph Welch

News has just arrived in Shanghai of the death in England recently of the father of Mr. A. J. Welch, of Messrs. J. A. Wattie & Co. Mr. Welch senior, who was 92 years of age, died on June 15. He was a very well-known figure in the early years of Shanghai's existence, arriving out here in 1864 on board a sailing ship by way of the Cape. He was engaged in the tea trade, and soon after arrival joined the firm of Messrs. Anderson and Bell, who have now become Messrs. Dodwell & Co., Ltd. He later formed his own firm under the name of Welch, Lewis & Co., as a tea merchant.

He was vice-chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council during the year 1899, when Prince Henry of Prussia unveiled the Iltis Memorial on The Bund. Retiring home to England in September, 1900, he opened an office in London, and worked there for a number of years. He was also the secretary of the China Association for a few years. He finally went into retirement in 1908. Mr. Welch was a great churchman, and a member of the Shanghai Club.

Sympathy of Council

Mr. H. E. Arnhold, Chairman of the Municipal Council, on Thursday addressed the following letter of condolence and sympathy to Mr. A. J. Welch:—

Dear Mr. Welch,

I have to express the deep regret felt by my colleagues on the Council and myself at the news of the death of your father.

Mr. Joseph Welch was prominently associated with public affairs in Shanghai over a long period and served on the Council in the years 1890-1, 1893-4, 1897-8 and 1899-9. He was Vice-Chairman of the Council during the latter part of the session 1893-4 and again in 1898-9 when the negotiations that had been proceeding for the extension of the Settlement attained a successful conclusion.

I wish to convey to you and to the whole family of the deceased the sincerest condolence and deepest sympathy of the Council.

I am,
Yours sincerely,
H. E. Arnhold,
Chairman.

Mr. H. S. Myler

The remains of the late Mr. Henry S. Myler, second engineer of the ss. Kanchow whose death occurred suddenly on June 12, were interred in Hungjao Road Cemetery on June 15, in the presence of a large turn-out of his shipping colleagues. Those present also included Mr. E. McLaren, of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, Mr. W. Bell, Superintendent Engineer, Mr. Curry, assistant Superintendent Engineer, and Mr. W. E. Kirby, secretary of the China Coast Officers and Marine Engineers Guild. The service was conducted by the Rev. E. Harthan of the Mission to Seamen. The pall-bearers were Captain Nisbet, Captain Atkins, Captain Brotchie, Chief Engineer Le Mercier, Chief Officer Firkins, and Second Officer Dyers.

Mrs. Leonilde Maria d'Almeida

Funeral services were held on Saturday afternoon for one of Shanghai's oldest residents, the late Mrs. Leonilde Maria d'Almeida, who was born in Shanghai on February 29, 1860. Services at the Church of the Sacred Heart and at the graveside in the Paihsienjao Cemetery were conducted by the Rev. Father F. X. Farmer. Mrs. d'Almeida is survived by four daughters, Miss Maria d'Almeida, Mrs. R. E. Gillmore, Miss C. d'Almeida of Shanghai, and Mrs. Lightfoot of Manila, also by seven grandchildren, Alfredo, Margaret, Eileen, Mildred, James, Daisy, and Walter. The casket was carried to the grave by Messrs. E. Palma, H. Palma, H. Ribeiro, F. Vaughan.

BOXER TRUSTEES MEET

The 39th meeting of the Board of Trustees for the Administration of the Indemnity Funds remitted by the British Government was held on Monday at the Bankers' Club, and was attended by Messrs. Chu Chia-hua, R. Calder-Marshal, Yen Te-ching, Tseng Yung-pu, Yeh Kung-cho, Li Szu-kuang, Li Shu-hua, K. Cantlie, H. V. Wilkinson, Chen Chi-tsai, J. B. Tayler, Tseng Yang-fu and T. L. Soong.

The question of distribution of funds to educational and cultural institutions for the 25th fiscal year was thoroughly discussed and a detailed report will be published by the Board in a few days, according to Kuo Min.

PERSONAL NOTES

Sir Frederick Leith-Ross returned from Nanking on Saturday.

Mrs. L. Soyka si left Shanghai on Saturday for Dairen. Mr. Soyka hopes to join her this week.

Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang, deputy commander-in-chief of the Northwest Bandit Suppression Forces, returned to Sian on Saturday by 'plane.

Sailing for the United States in the President Hoover on Tuesday, June 23, were Mr. C. V. Starr, Mrs. Frank L. Hough, Mr. and Mrs. U. S. Harkson, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. R. Turner and Mrs. E. F. Sutterle.

In celebration of the 60th birthday anniversary of Dr. John Leighton Stuart, founder and president of the Yenching University, Peiping, a banquet was given by the Shanghai Alumni Club on Saturday when over 150 alumni members attended.

Skvirsky.

Leaves China

Marquis G. G. Cittadini Cesi who is sailing for Italy on June 26 after three and one half years in China attached to the Italian Embassy.

M. Fernand Pila, retiring French Ambassador to Japan, was decorated with the First Class Order of the Rising Sun with Grand Cordon last Wednesday. M. Pila will leave Tokyo for Kobe on June 22, where he will embark for France on the ss. Sphinx.

Mr. Frank Rawlinson, 30 years old, son of Dr. Frank J. Rawlinson, editor of the "Chinese Recorder" at Shanghai, arrived in Memphis, Tenn., on June 18 from Earle, Ark., and told of being beaten by unknown men after investigating the troubled labour situation in that area.

Sir Alasdair D. A. MacGregor, K.C., Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Hongkong, returning to the Colony after leave spent in England and Scotland, and Lady MacGregor, were among the passengers in the Empress of Japan which arrived here on Tuesday, June 16, and left next morning for the South.

Carrying instructions from Gen. Chen Chi-tang, Commander-in-Chief of Kwangtung Forces and Mr. Lin Yun-kai, Chairman of the Kwangtung Provincial Government, Mr. Feng Jui, director of the Bureau of Agriculture and Forestry, arrived on Monday, June 15, in the ss. President Hoover on his way to Nanking to discuss the present political situation. Mr. H. O. Tong, Superintendent of Customs, arrived in the same vessel.

Mr. Yakichiro Suma, Japanese Consul-General in Nanking, whose stay in Japan was cut short by the political tension created by the northward advance of South-western troops last week, arrived here last Wednesday in the ss. Shanghai Maru. Mr. Suma was summoned to Tokyo to confer with high Gaimusho officials on current developments in China and was originally due to return here on June 22 with Mr. Shigeru Kawagoe, the newly-appointed Japanese Ambassador to China.

Mr. C. H. Lowe, director of the Shanghai Office of the China International Famine Relief Commission, left on Tuesday, June 16, in the President Hoover for America and will be away for about three months. Mr. Lowe will spend a week in Honolulu and will then visit the leading cities in the United States and Canada in the interest of the work of the China International Famine Relief Commission. From August 14 to 29, he will attend the Institute of Pacific Relations conference at Yosemite, California, as a member of the China delegation. He is expected to be back in Shanghai about the latter part of September.

London mail dated June 4, transmitted via Siberia, was delivered in Shanghai on June 22.

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COMMERCE AND FINANCE

MONEY AND EXCHANGE

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank

MONDAY, JUNE 22, 1936

OFFICIAL SELLING RATES

London—tel. transfer C.S.$1 .....1/2 5/16
New York—tel. trans. C.S.$100..U.S.$29 3/4
Paris—demand C.S.$100 ....Francs 453
India—demand C.S.$100 ....Rupees 79
Batavia—demand C.S.$100 ..Gulden 43 7/16
Hongkong—demand C.S.$100 ..Hk.$92 1/2
Yokohama—demand C.S.$100 ..Yen 102
Singapore—demand C.S.$100..Sing. $50 3/4

BANK'S SELLING RATES 10.00 A.M.

£1 @ 1/2 3/16 .....$ 16.70
U.S. $100 @ 29 15/16 .....$334.03

BANK'S BUYING RATES 10.00 A.M.

£1 @ 1/2 7/16 .....$16.623
U.S. $100 @ 30 3/16 .....$331.26

London—demand 1/2 7/16
4 months' sight credits 1/2 13/32
4 months' sight docts 1/2 15/32
6 months' sight credits .....1/2 [illegible]
6 months' sight docts 1/2 11/32
New York—demand .....U.S. $30 3/16
4 months' sight credits 30 1/4
Paris—4 months' sight docts F. 467 nom

CLOSING RATES

Sterling .....1/2 3/8 U.S. $30

Canadian Exchange

The Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China opening selling rate yesterday:—

Can. $100 at 29 15/16=C.S.$334.03

National City Bank of New York

MARKET SELLING RATES 10 A.M.

U.S. $1=C.S.$3 3614 Stg. £1=C.S.$16.8421

MARKET BUYING RATES 10 A.M.

U.S. $1=C.S.$3.31263 Stg. £1=C.S.$16.5875

Italian Bank for China

It. Lire 3.78=C.S.$1 Swiss F. .91 1/2=C.S.$1

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Belgas 1.76 1/2=C.S.$1 Belgas 29.52=£1

Deutsch-Asiatische Bank

OPENING SELLING RATES

Berlin-H'burg T.T. C.S.$100=Rm. 74.00

Central Bank of China

Equalization charge 3 per cent.

	London	New York
Bar silver spot	19 1/16	—
Bar silver forward	19 3/4	—
Bar Gold, per fine oz.	£6.18.9	U.S.$35.00
Shanghai gold bar basis	.....$1,128.30	
Native interest		.08
Customs gold unit	.....$2.239	

" " " versus £ Stg. 32.46875 Pence
" " " versus U.S. $ 67.875 Cents

Central Bank's opening official rates for T.T.

London ...	1/2 1/2	Berlin	75 1/8
New York .	30	Japan	103
Paris	460	Hongkong .	93 1/2

Subsidiary Coin Exchange

Klangnan silver 20cts. a.m. 500=$83.33.
Canton silver 20cts. a.m. 500=$83.33.
Copper:—a.m. 300 coppers=$1
5 silver 20cts. and 36 coppers=$1
26 coppers=10cts. silver
10cts. silver and 3 coppers=10cts. big money.

LOCAL EXCHANGE REPORT

Messrs. Drakeford, Davis & Wilson

INTER BANK JULY DELIVERY

£	Highest 1/2 11/32	Lowest 1/2 5/32
U.S. G.$	29 7/8	29 13/32
Yen	101 7/8	101 3/4

Cash

		SELLING		BUYING
£	T.T.	1/2 3/8	4 m/s. l.c.	1/2 1/32
G.$	T.T.	30	4 m/s. l.c.	30 3/4
Fcs.	T.T.	455	4 m/s.	456
Rs.	T.T.	79 1/4	7 d/s.	79 7/8

BAR SILVER

	Ready	For'd
London pence per std. oz.	19 1/16	19 3/4
N.Y. cents per oz. troy unquoted		
Bombay Rs. per 100 tolas	48.15	—

Bombay offtake 150 bars. Market quiet.

London silver was 1/4 up ready and forward at 19 1/16d for spot and 19 3/4d forward. It was reported that the market rose on bear covering, Indian buying and the smallness of offerings. China sold and the market ruled quietly steady at the rise. New York silver was unquoted and Bombay silver was 7 annas up at Rs 48.15.

The local exchange market opened yesterday morning with sellers for cash at 1/2 3/8 sterling, 30 U.S.$ and 102 1/8 yen. The market was very quiet but steady both for near and forward.

CHINESE TRUST FIRM SUSPENDS BUSINESS

Pending a meeting of the board of directors, the Tung Yih Trust Co., in Peking Road, a Chinese concern, will suspend operations temporarily. Established in 1921, with a capital of $2,500,000, the firm has branches in Canton, Nanking, and Hankow, where insurance departments also were established. Financial stagnancy, caused by business depression in the country, is said to be one of the reasons for the suspension.

WEEK'S EXCHANGE NOTES

Shanghai, June 20.

At the close of business on the 18th instant the stock of silver in Shanghai was Tls. 1,335,000 and $158,650,000.

These figures include Tls. 1,335,000 and $150,260,000 in Chinese banks in which there were no bars.

BAR SILVER

There were no movements.

SYCEE

Imports were:—
Tls. 270,000 from Sian.

Exports were:—
Nil.

DOLLARS

Imports were:—
$100,000 from Chinkiang.
150,000 " Ningpo
$250,000

Exports were:—
$16,690,000 to New York.

Silver

London quotations come to-day at 19 5/8d ready and 19 11/16d forward, a drop of 1/8d in ready and 1/8d in forward as compared with last week.

Exchange

The official T.T. rate remains unchanged at 1/2 3/8d.

Selling T.T. 1/2 3/8d. U.S. $30 1/16.
Buying 4 m/s. l.c. 1/2 1/2d. U.S. $30 3/8.

BIG DOLLAR SYSTEM IN KUANGTUNG

Adoption in Three Stages: Help from Nanking

Canton, June 18.

The Kuangtung authorities are reliably understood to be contemplating the adoption of the "big dollar" as Canton's currency unit in the following three stages:—

The Central Government will give Kuangtung a special appropriation of $10,000,000 to cover losses resulting from the changed currency and, meanwhile, the notes of Kwangtung Government banks are to continue circulating.

Kuangtung's silver stock will be placed under the control of the note issue supervisory committee, which would be authorized to buy 30,000,000 "big dollar" notes from Central Government banks with an equivalent amount of silver. Kwangtung banks will gradually recall their local notes.

After all local notes have been recalled, only big dollar notes will be legal tender. Subsidiary notes, however, will be issued by local Government banks.—Reuter.

Nature of Agreement

Hongkong, June 19.

A further indication of the nature of the agreement reached between the Central Government and Kuangtung on financial questions became available to-day.

The agreement indicates that Nanking and Canton have achieved a degree of rapprochement which will probably ensure Kuangtung's neutrality in the event of hostilities between the Central Government and Kwangsi.

It is expected that, unless political upsets intervene, Kuangtung will complete the change over to the "big dollar" as its currency unit, in conformity with the National monetary system, by September.

The Kuangtung provincial bank has already handed over its silver stocks, amounting to $78,500,000 in subsidiary coins and $19,500,00 in big silver dollars, to the Note Issue Supervisory Committee. Part of this silver, it is understood, is to be utilized to buy 30,000,000 "big dollar" notes from the Central Government banks.

Banking circles confirm the report that the Central Government has agreed to advance to Kuangtung a special appropriation of 10,000,000 "big dollar" notes to "cover various expenses incurred by the proposed change."

Kuangtung banks will gradually recall their local notes, and thereafter only "big dollar" notes will be legal tender. Subsidiary notes, however, will be issued by local Government banks.

Meanwhile, the Kwangsi government is taking further steps to check the flight of capital from the province.—Reuter.

SHANGHAI MARKETS' WEEKLY REVIEW

Cotton Prices Advance Further: Japanese Buy: Weather Spoils Tea Crop

Shanghai, June 20.

The main feature of the week was a further advance in the price of Chinese Cotton. Japanese are buying up local supplies, which are said to be running low. The Keemun tea crop is reported to be the worst one seen for many years and a large percentage of the teas are not up to standard owing to weather conditions. Chunmee is effected in the same way.

PIECE GOODS

There is no change to report in the Piece Goods market.

Yuenfong Auctions

Twenty-six packages were sold at this week's Yuenfong Auctions. The tone of the market was much the same as that of the previous week though there was greater demand. Black Italians remained steady, Black Velvets, Black Venetians and Black Coatings were 28, 30 and 31 cents a piece higher respectively. Black Poplins declined by 14 cents a piece. There was little demand for White Shirtings which slumped 41 cents a piece. White Lawns, on the other hand, advanced substantially by 70 cents per piece.

COTTON AND YARN

(Weekly report by courtesy of Messrs. J. Spunt & Co.)

Chinese Cotton: A further advance of $1 has been registered during the week under review. The principal factors being the continual appreciation in the foreign markets as well as the diminution of stocks of the local growth. Prices are very firm in the interior marts owing to paucity of supplies. Local spinners and particularly Japanese have shown great interest in absorbing the domestic staple of all grades which are available at about $5 per picul cheaper when compared with similar grades of the Indian growth and over $10 per picul cheaper when compared with that of the American staple. While the bulls are not so strong in their attitude as in the previous two months when they took up large quantities of cotton from the local Exchange, the bears on the other hand appear to be less active in their selling operations owing to the scarcity of tenderable cotton. As a matter of fact some of the shorts are already undergoing very great anxiety in endeavouring to cover their short commitments. Taking a broad view of the situation in general the indications are that purchases of the old crop cotton, particularly the silky grades, or any recessions will prove to be eventually profitable.

Yarn: Although the demand improved somewhat, prices have not advanced commensurately with that of the raw material. Mills are certainly working under very difficult conditions. Speculators in general pay more attention to raw cotton than to yarn. However, more prosperous conditions may be expected during the next two months provided no internecine warfare intervenes.

SHANGHAI MARKET

Shanghai, spot ex-mill	$52.50
Tungchow spot ex-mill	$54.50
Shensi, spot ex-mill	$55.00
Lingpao, spot ex-mill ....$58.00 to	$64.00
Tientsin rough, spot ex-mill	$49.00

Tone of the market: Firm.

WHEAT AND FLOUR

World Wheat markets continue to be steady. The outcome of the American crop is the most important factor.

There is no business in foreign wheat to China and with native crop wheat now becoming available, there is no interest for foreign wheat at prevailing prices.

The Shanghai flour market continues steady for near positions whilst there is a decided discount for forward deliveries.

RICE

Rice prices have kept steady. The wholesale price of Chinese Rice ranged from $9.60 to $11.10 per picul yesterday morning and the retail prices quoted by local shops were:—

Chinese Rice: Best quality $11.20, Good quality $10.40, Ordinary quality $9.70. Saigon Rice: Best quality $10, Good quality $9.20, Ordinary quality $8.20.

SILK

The high prices paid by local consumers and speculators in the Raw Silk market do not interest buyers abroad, and as holders are not prepared to lower prices just yet, the export market is at a standstill.

TIMBER

One or two small inquiries resulting in a little business were made in the timber market during the week, but otherwise trading was quiet. Pacific Coast prices are steady and local yards are fully supplied for the moment.

PRODUCE

Except for a little inquiry for beans, produce markets were again very quiet.

PAPER

There is not much improvement to report in the paper market except that local prices for newsprint on reels have advanced. There is consequently a certain demand although not very much has yet been closed. Germany still seems to be the most competitive in this line. Otherwise the market remains inactive. Deliveries from local stocks continue to be slow.

TEA

Black Tea: Keemun. The crop is a worse one than has been seen for many years, a large percentage of the teas showing traces of the bad weather during manufacture. Nevertheless demand has been fairly heavy, although restricted in scope. Settlements to date amount to 33,000 half-chests, and the stock is 21,000 half-chests with not much more to come. Prices opened very high, but are now on about the same sterling level as last season. The supply of Keemun and Ningchow Teas has been taken over by the China Black Tea Trading Bureau, which is the official organ of the Anhwei and Kiangsi Provincial Governments.

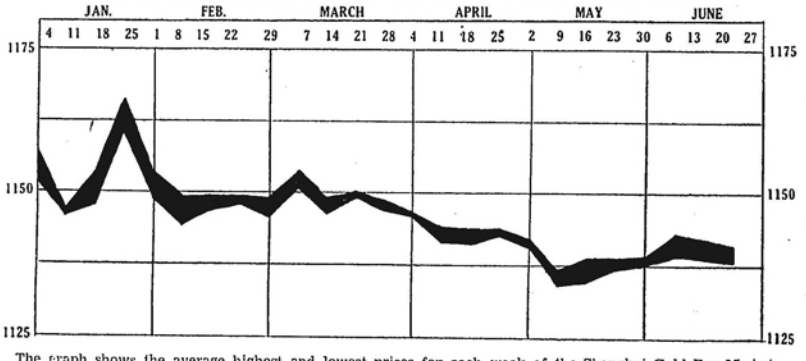
Ningchow. This dying market has opened too but demand is poor. One or two lines made by modern methods, however, have fetched fairly good prices.

Green Tea: Chunmee. Crop quality is on the average poorer than last season, being also affected by bad weather. There has been a good demand for better grades. Sterling prices are appreciably lower than last season.

Sowmee. Only a small quantity has arrived so far, and demand is restricted to the finer parcels.

Gunpowder. A large business has recently been done in Pinheads. Prices, after sagging to a very low level in sterling, are now recovering.

NARROWING RANGE IN THE SHANGHAI GOLD BAR MARKET



The graph shows the average highest and lowest prices for each week of the Shanghai Gold Bar Market, the black area displaying the range of movements.—By courtesy Dah Fah Yung.

GOLD BAR MOVEMENTS

By courtesy Dah Fah Yung

Shanghai, June 22.

Business was fairly light during the past week, and the range of movements narrow, there being no extra news to cause some excitement in the market. Owing to heavy liquidations by longs who now held the majority of the overnight positions, a lower level than the previous week's quotations was witnessed in the gold bar price during the period under review.

Longs, liquidating on a large scale, forced the market to drop to $1,136.30, the lowest price recorded during the past week, on Monday but buying by a certain bank brought back a good feeling, which resulted in a late rally to $1,139.70.

Owing to the price of custom gold unit being raised, the market opened at $1,142.40 on Tuesday, about three dollars higher than the previous closing, but as offerings were abundant during the greater part of the day, it sagged again to $1,139 at the end of the day.

The market opened low at $1,137.90 on Wednesday but profit-taking by overnight shorts at this low level brought the price back to $1,139.50.

A dull market prevailed on Thursday with fluctuations confined to between $1,141.80 and $1,139.70.

The market remained steady at about the $1,140 mark during the large part of Friday, but a sudden wave of selling at the end of day caused it to slump sharply to $1,138.80.

The week-end session saw a dull market confined to between $1,140.40 and $1,138.90.

STANDARD OIL OBTAINS N.E.I. CONCESSION

San Francisco, June 19.

The Standard Oil Co. of California announced to-day that its subsidiary company, the Netherlands Pacific Petroleum Co., had obtained an oil exploration concession of 1,482,000 acres on the east coast of central Sumatra, opposite Singapore and midway between the prolific Atjeh and Palembang Djambi oilfields.—United Press.

China's Debt to U.S.A. Now $16,608,329

Washington, June 20.

China's debt to the United States stood to-day at $16,608,329, according to information made available at the Treasury Department.

The amount represents the balance due on loans which originally amounted to $26,318,211, including the cotton, wheat and flour loans. Previously held partly by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and the Grain Stabilization Corporation, the amounts still due have been consolidated in the hands of the Export and Import Bank, it was announced.—United Press.

SHANGHAI FOREIGN TRADE IN MAY

General Increase in Volume Over April Totals

Shanghai's foreign trade during May, as shown in the Chinese Maritime Customs returns, recovered slightly in volume over the drop recorded for April. Silver bullion to the value of C.$16,500,000 was exported abroad during May.

Merchandise Shipment

The following table of totals for Shanghai Foreign trade for the past five months, in standard Chinese dollars, gives the position for merchandise:

Merchandise, in S.C.$

Month	Imports	Exports
January	55,052,268	37,344,341
February	40,577,570	22,800,179
March	48,230,299	27,278,134
April	53,005,926	25,621,063
May	53,841,473	28,006,712
Jan.-May	231,613,536	141,050,429

Bullion Shipment

The following table gives Shanghai's bullion shipments for the past five months and the total for the January-May period, no exports of gold being on record for the entire period:

	Silver (in S.C.$) Imports	Exports	Gold (in G.U.) Imports
January	—	10,664,432	761,137
February	3,000	300	51,010
March	—	—	24,005
April	—	—	23,674
May	—	16,500,000	4,419
Jan.-May ...	3,000	33,164,732	864,245

*No bank-note exports included.

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RAILWAY BUILDING IN CHINA

Mr. Chang Kia-ngau on Vital Part Played in Economy

The belief that railway construction played a vital part in the rehabilitation of China's national economy, and that railways, apart from their economic significance, were also profitable enterprises, was expressed on June 14 by Mr. Chang Kia-ngau, the Minister of Railways, at the first meeting of the loan service committee for the Chinese Government six per cent. sterling Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Completion Loan, reports Reuter.

"We place high hopes on railway construction in China," he added "while the great span of China's territory, the vast diversity of production, served only by a meagre mileage of railroads, afford an excellent opportunity for investment."

"In recollecting the well-deserved attempts in the past in connection with the loan," he continued, "and the difficult times we find ourselves in at present, I cannot help but feel enthused over the sincere efforts exerted by the British and Chinese Corporation, and the China Development Finance Corporation, and their genuine spirit of co-operation, their vigour and courage with which they have brought about the final issue of the loan.

"A Vote of Confidence"

"In the course of our negotiation and the consequent signing of the agreement, the Ministry of Railways, in a determined effort to rehabilitate railway credit, has experienced considerable gratification in having the opportunity to further the friendly relations existed between the Ministry and the British and Chinese Corporation, and to establish a new and closer relationship with the China Development Finance Corporation. The very formation of this Committee, being a distinct departure from the past procedures, reflects the said sentiment of mutual trust and co-operation.

"We who serve on the railways well perceive the impetus which governs the action taken by the bankers, namely the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, the Central Bank of China, the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications, is something more than ordinary business considerations. There is present an element of faith. To us it is no less a challenge having the nature of a vote of confidence.

Intrinsic Worth of Bonds

"The present issue, I consider, is of great importance. For many years we have not had a public issue of railway bonds. We must realize that the subscribing public is well aware of the difference of the price and value of the bonds. The value of the bonds is not to be measured by momentary price fluctuations but rather by their intrinsic worth, by which, I mean sound management of the railway and the regular performance of the loan service. Only by a strict adherence to these conditions will the public be expected to respond instantaneously with their support and subscription.

"I earnestly hope that the Railway Administration shall function with efficiency and economy, and that this Committee shall discharge its duties with faithfulness to a degree that they would inspire public confidence such as we have witnessed in the days when the bonds reached 102. In brief, China needs railways. The opportunities are unique. The present loan, I am led to believe, will only be the precursor of many similar investments."

Mr. Davidson's View

Mr. Alex Davidson, representing the British and Chinese Corporation, declared that, in his opinion, this was an important day in the history of China.

"It is many years," he added, "since a loan for railway construction has been floated, and it is an important step further cementing the close friendship which has existed between the British and Chinese peoples.

"I wish to associate myself with Mr. Chang in the hope expressed that this loan will be the forerunner of others under similar conditions. The fact that we have signed this loan agreement and placed the issue on the market, demonstrates very clearly the confidence in which my principals have in the Minister of Railways and the present Government of China, and I am sure that my Chinese colleagues are in full agreement with this.

"I feel that all will agree with me that this is a very important Loan Agreement and we must see that the railway will be constructed as economically and efficiently as possible, and that no default occurs in the service of the loan. I feel that we can count upon the hearty co-operation of the staff to carry out the terms of the loan agreement and to make the task of the loan service committee as easy as possible.

"Your Excellency, I congratulate you again on your courage, and I feel that, under your guidance, a solution will be found for the financial difficulties of the Ministry. You have a hard task before you and I wish you the best of success."

Mr. T. L. Soong, representing the Chinese Development Finance Corporation, who also spoke, concurred in the sentiments expressed by the Minister of Railways.

BROKERAGE FEES TO BE RAISED

New Rates to Go Into Effect on July 3, 1936

As from July 3, the scale of brokerage fees on the Shanghai Stock Exchange, which have hitherto been around half per cent. ad valorem, will be raised to bring them more into line with brokerage rates in Hongkong, London, and New York, the "North-China Herald" learned on June 15. The brokerage on debentures will remain the same as before, namely, half per cent. on the first $10,000, and a quarter per cent. thereafter.

Similarly, there will be no change in the brokerage on foreign currency bonds, but the minimum charge of brokerage on any one transaction is to be raised from $2 to $5, to be paid by both the buyer and the seller. This is to meet a long-felt need in Shanghai, where brokers have frequently spent a whole morning trying to pick up a few shares for a client, and only received $2 for their work. In this connection, it should be pointed out that, as in the case of other brokerage rates, Shanghai will still be below the other exchanges, the minimum in Hongkong, for instance, being $5 and in New York U.S. $2. No brokerage need be charged to the buyer of securities publicly offered by the issuers.

The new brokerage rates apply to stocks, shares, and preference shares only, and are to be paid by both buyer and seller, and computed on the purchase or sale price in accordance with the new table, which is as follows:—

	Per share
Under 50 cents	½ cent.
At or over 50 cents	1 "
" $1	2 "
" $2	3 "
" $3	4 "
" $4	5 "
" $7.50	7½ "
" $10	10 "
" $20	15 "
" $30	20 "
" $40	½% ad val.

Hitherto, brokerage rates on the local stock exchange have been very low, and it should be pointed out that although the rates are now being raised, they are still below brokerage rates on other exchanges.

In London, for instance, a fee of a half-penny per share or unit is charged on all stocks, shares, and preference shares over one shilling and up to two shillings; of one shilling on shares from £5 to £7.10s.0d.; and of half per cent. on shares over £25. Under one shilling, the fee is discretionary.

The brokerage rate in New York on issues listed on the exchange and dealt-in in units of 100 shares, and selling at less than U.S. $1, is 3 cents per share, and in the case of unlisted issues or inactive listed issues, dealt-in in units of ten shares, 2 cents per share. The minimum brokerage on stock transactions is U.S. $2.50, and on bond transactions U.S. $2. In the case of the former shares, it may be mentioned for comparison purposes, that in the case of shares selling at $50 and under $75, the fee is 17½ cents; $75 to $100, 20 cents; $200 to $250, 30 cents; and U.S. $0.10 per share additional for each U.S. $25 increase in price.

The Hongkong scale of brokerage, as regards Shanghai shares, is half per cent. ad valorem, the minimum brokerage for both Hongkong and Shanghai shares being $5. Comparitive fees are, under 50 cents, 1 cent per share; at or over $7.50, 7½ cents; at or over $30, 20 cents; and at or over $40, ½ per cent. per share.

The decision to raise the scale of brokerages in the local exchange was reached at a committee meeting a few days ago, and represents an attempt to bring them more into line with those charged elsewhere, in a manner as fair as possible to all parties concerned.

NANKING'S ORDER TO BROKERS

The Ministry of Industry, in an order to the Chinese Stock Exchanges Association, instructs that brokers receiving orders from their clients must fulfil them at their respective exchange and the transactions must be counter-signed between the opposing brokers.

Meanwhile, apprehension was expressed by Chinese circles over the rumoured preparations by certain Japanese for the establishment of a large exchange to deal in flour, cotton goods, etc. in Shanghai.

NEW YORK STOCKS

By Courtesy, Swan, Culbertson & Fritz

Shanghai, June 20.

Stock prices registered further net gains during the period under review and all three of the Dow-Jones averages early in the week reached new highs since the April reaction though profit-taking on Wednesday and Thursday caused some subsequent irregularity. Utilities were the best performers and on Tuesday touched their peak levels since February. Steels led the industrials but weakened when it was rumoured that wages would be increased 10 per cent. to forestall attempts to unionize their workers. Spending of the bonus money helped mercantiles and autos. Several individual issues rose sharply, Case jumping over 9 points on Tuesday and Schenley 3½ points on Wednesday when dividends were initiated on its common stock.

Interest in commodities is broadening. Cotton reached its peak for the year on good domestic and foreign trade buying. Wheat remained a weather market and firmed on reports of drought damage in the northwestern part of the United States though good rains were reported in the three Canadian wheat provinces. Rubber moved narrowly and displayed a somewhat hesitant tone.

The business news was encouraging. Steel operations improved though the weakness in scrap prices was interpreted in some quarters as indicating a possible decline in activity within the next sixty days. Electricity output was at a new high for the year and the carloadings report for the week is also expected to be the largest for 1936. The outlook for railroad traffic over the summer is the best since 1931. Congress reconvened after its recess for the Republican Convention and hopes to clear up the Tax Bill so as to permit adjournment before Sunday. The Democratic Convention begins in Philadelphia on Tuesday.

The market in figures:

	Thursday June 11	June 18	Change
D. J. Average for 30 Industrials	155.16	157.38	up 2.22
D. J. Average for 20 Rails	47.07	47.96	up .89
D. J. Average for 20 Utilities	32.50	33.20	up .70
D. J. Average for 40 Bonds	102.53	102.88	up .35
D. J. 11 Commodity Index	58.11	59.20	up 1.09
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	73¼	78¼	up 5
Flintkote	33¼	37¼	up 4
Schenley	40	43½	up 3½
U.S. Industrial Alcohol	34¼	37¼	up 3

Commodity prices:

	Thursday June 11	June 18
Chicago Wheat	85⅞	88½
Winnipeg Wheat	78⅛	79
Corn	58½	60⅝
Cotton	11.12	11.31
Rubber	15.98	15.96
Hides	12.20	12.15
Copper	8.23	8.25
Montreal Silver	45.15	44.95

Business:	Previous	Latest
"N.Y. Times" Index	101.2	100.5
Steel operations (% of capacity)	69.5	70.0
Carloadings (carloads)	647,000	690,000
Electric power production (k.w.hrs.)	*1,945,000	*1,990,000
Automobile output (cars)	101,896	100,415
Average daily oil production (bbls.)	2,935,000	2,971,000

*000 omitted.

Stock Outlook: The concensus of opinion still seems to be that when the Tax Bill is out of the way, Congress has adjourned and the Democratic Convention is over, a further rise will be seen in stock prices particularly in view of the very favourable second quarter earnings reports to be published in July. A minority believes that quotations have not yet discounted the reduction in prospective earnings for the current year which will result from the approximately 25 per cent. increase in corporate taxes under the pending bill. The action of the market itself while encouraging is not yet conclusively bullish.

Monday's Closing Quotations

	June 20	22
Adams Express	11¼	11¼
Amer. Can	133½	134½
Amer. Cyanamid "B"	33½	34½
Amer. & For. Pwr.	7½	7½
" " $7 pfd.	33	33½
Amer. Locomotive	26½	27½
Amer. Radiator	20½	20½
Amer. Rolling Mill	27½	27½
Amer. Smelting	78½	80½
Amer. Sugar Ref.	53	54
Amer. Tel. & Tel.	167	169
Amer. Tobacco "B"	98	99½
Amer. Waterworks	23½	24
Anaconda Copper	33½	35½
Atchison, T. & S. Fe	77½	79
Atlantic Ref. Co.	28½	28½
Atlas Corp.	12½	12½
Auburn	29½	30½
Baltimore & Ohio	19	19½
Bethlehem Steel	53½	54½
Boeing Airplance Co.	22½	22½
Borden Co.	28½	29
Bklyn-Manhattan Trans.	49	49½
" " $6 cum. pfd.	102½	102½
Case, J.I.	181	183½
Can. Pacific Rly.	12½	12½
Chase Nat. Bank	42½	42½
Chesapeake Corp.	70½	71½
Chesapeake & Ohio	59½	60
Chrysler	101½	104½
Columbia Gas & Elec.	20	19½
" " 6% "A" pfd.	106	105½
Commercial Credit	61½	62½
Coml Solvents	15½	15½
Comm. & Sthrn. (ord.)	3½	3⅜
" " $6 cum. pfd.	70	71½
Consolidated Edison	36⅜	36½
Consolid. Oil	11½	12
Continental Oil	29½	30⅜
Corn Products	81½	82
Curtiss Wright (com.)	5⅜	5⅜
" " "A"	15⅜	15½
Delaware & Hudson	40½	42½
Distillers Corp, Seagrams	22½	22½
Douglas Aircraft	58	61
Du Pont de Nemours	149	150½
Elec. Boat Co.	13⅜	14
Elec. Bond & Sh.	21½	21⅝
" " $5 pfd.	73	76½
" " $6 pfd.	82⅜	85
Elec. Power & Lt.	15⅜	15½
Flintkote Co.	35½	35½
Gen. Cigar	59½	59
Gen. Elec.	38⅜	39
Gen. Foods	42⅜	43
Gen. Motors	65½	66⅜
Gen. Rail. Signal	34½	35½
Gold Dust	15½	15⅜
Goodrich (B.F.)	20	20½
Goodyear Tire & R.	25½	25⅜
Great Northern Rly.	41½	41⅜
Great Western Sugar	35½	35½
Humble Oil	59½	60½
Int. Harvester	87½	88½
Int. Nickel	49⅜	49⅜
Int. Tel. & Tel.	14½	14⅜
Kennecott	38½	39⅜
Loew's Inc.	45½	46½
Lorillard	22⅜	22⅜
McKesson & Robbins Inc.	43⅜	44
Monsanto Chemical	89½	91½
Montgomery Ward	44½	45½
Nat. City Bank	36⅜	37
Nat. Dairy Prods.	25	25½
Nat. Distillers	27⅜	28
Nat. Power & Lt.	11	11½
New York Central	36⅜	37½
North Amer.	28⅜	29⅜
Northern Pacific	29⅜	29⅜
Pacific Gas & Elec.	38⅜	38⅞
Pacific Lighting	51½	51⅞
Packard Motors	10½	10½
Paramount Pictures Inc.	8⅜	8⅜
Pennsylvania R.R.	32½	33
Phillips Petroleum	41	40½
Public Serv.	45½	45⅜
Pure Oil	18	18⅜
Radio Corp.	11⅜	12½
" " $5 "B" pfd.	106½	106
Reynolds Tobacco "B"	55⅜	55½
Schenley	43	42½
" 5½% pfd.	99⅜	99⅜
Sears Roebuck	74	74⅜
Socony-Vacuum	12⅜	12⅞
Sthrn. Cal. Edison	27⅜	28½
Sthrn. Pacific	34⅜	34⅜
Stand. Brands	15½	15⅜
Stand. Gas & Elec.	6⅜	7½
Stand. Oil of N.J.	59½	59½
Sterling Prods.	69½	70½
Swift International	30½	31½
Technicolor	27⅜	27⅞
Texas Gulf Sulphur	35½	36½
Transamerica	13⅜	14
Twentieth Century Fox	25½	24½
" " pfd.	34	34½
Un. Carbide & Carbon	90⅜	92½
Un. Pacific	130½	132½
Un. Aircraft (new)	23½	23⅜
Un. Airline Trans.	17⅜	17⅞
Un. Corp.	7⅜	7½
" $3 cum. pfd.	45½	45½
Un. Gas Improvement	16½	16⅜
U. S. Indus. Alcohol	36½	37
U. S. Rubber	29⅜	29⅞
U. S. Steel	63⅜	64⅜
Vanadium	18½	19½
Warner Bros. Pict's	9⅜	9⅜
Westinghouse Elec.	116	118
BONDS		
Abitibi Power & Paper	47½	48½
Amer. & For. Power	78	78
Amer. Waterworks	109½	109⅜
Anaconda Copper	104½	104½
Columbia Gas & Elec.	104½	104½
Int. Tel. & Tel. Conv.	92½	92⅜
Int. Tel. & Tel. 5s	86½	86½
New England Gas & Elec.	71	71½
Peru 6s 1961	11	12½
Stand. Gas & Elec.	75⅜	76

JOINT RESERVE BOARD

Member Banks' Clearings

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17, 1936

Inter-Member Bank Clearings	$16,502,613.90
Member Bank Transfer ..	$30,796,565.26
Collections From Non Member Banks, Native Banks and Firms	$ 4,585,246.48
Total	$51,884,425.64

THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1936

Inter-Member Bank Clearings	$13,754,831.26
Member Bank Transfer ..	$23,727,257.24
Collections From Non Member Banks, Native Banks and Firms	$ 3,006,973.23
Total	$40,489,061.73

FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 1936

Inter-Member Bank Clearings	$13,179,827.13
Member Bank Transfer ..	$25,365,048.95
Collections From Non Member Banks, Native Banks and Firms	$ 2,646,651.44
Total	$41,191,527.52

SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1936

Inter-Member Bank Clearings	$15,089,805.91
Member Bank Transfer ..	$23,437,135.59
Collections From Non Member Banks, Native Banks and Firms	$ 4,648,088.95
Total	$43,175,030.45

MONDAY, JUNE 22, 1936

Inter-Member Bank Clearings	$21,640,274.52
Member Bank Transfer ..	$32,738,881.60
Collections From Non Member Banks, Native Banks and Firms	$ 4,396,379.09
Total	$58,775,535.21

TRADING ON LOCAL FLOUR MARKET SUSPENDED

In order to allow brokers to furnish the necessary additional margin in view of the rapid rise in flour prices, trading at the Chinese Flour Stock Exchange was suspended yesterday. The reason for the rise was attributed to speculative buying.

AMERICAN PLANES FOR CHINA

No Ban on Export if Nanking Approves

Washington, June 16.

No embargo has been placed on the export of American aeroplanes to China, officials of the Department of State announced to-day. They called attention, however, to the fact that, since 1922, the United States has followed a policy of refusing export licences for the shipment of aeroplanes or any munitions to China without the approval of the Nanking Government.

Hence, it was pointed out, it follows that aeroplanes would not be sold to Chinese troops opposing the Nanking Government, without the permission of the Central Government.

The latest report of the Munitions Control Board showed that exports of aeroplanes and aeroplane parts to China during May totalled $1,387,975. —United Press.

LONDON STOCKS

Monday's Closing Quotations

By Courtesy, Swan, Culbertson & Fritz through Reuter

	June 19	22
War Loan, 3½% (Red.)	£105⅞	106½
JAPANESE BONDS		
Japan 5% Stg. Loan, 1907	76½	76⅜
Japan 6% Stg. Loan, 1924	88½	88⅜
COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIALS		
Allied Ironfounders	31/6	31/9
Associated & Elec. Indus.	47/3	47/3
Austin Motors, ord.	54/6	54/-
Boots Pure Drug	54/-	54/-
British-American Tob.	118/1½	118/1½
Cammell, Laird, ord.	9/3	9/3
Courtaulds	51/-	51/3
Distillers	104/6	106/-
Dunlop Rubber	34/6	34/6
General Electric (England)	80/9	79/-
Guinness (A) Son & Co.	156/-	156/-
Hawker Aircraft	28/4½	29/-
Imp. Chemical Industries	39/-	38/10½
Imp. Tobacco	159/4½	159/4½
Marks & Spencer, "A" ord.	90/-	90/-
O.K. Bazaars	44/9	44/9
Rolls-Royce	165/-	167/6
Tate & Lyle	89/6	89/9
Turner & Newall	88/9	90/-
United Steel	32/-	32/1½
Vickers, ord.	25/4½	25/6
Woolworths	135/6	135/9
MISCELLANEOUS		
Anglo Dutch	26/7½	27/-
Rubber Plantation Invest.	30/4½	30/4½
MINES		
Burma Corp.	9/6	9/6
Commonwealth Mining	9/-	9/3
Marsman Investments	26/3	26/3
Randfontein Estates	70/9	69/9
Springs Mines	41/3	40/7
Sub-Nigel	248/9	241/3
Tanami Gold Mining	1/9	1/9
OILS		
Anglo Iranian	84/4½	84/4½
Burmah	96/3	96/3
Mexican Eagle	24/1½	24/3
Shell Trans. & Trad.	98/1½	98/1½

Benjamin & Potts, J. P. Bisset & Co.; S. E. Levy & Co. Swan, Culbertson & Fritz through Reuter

CHINESE EXTERNAL LOANS, ETC.	June 19	22
4½% Bonds, 1898	£98½	99
4½% Loan, 1908	96	96
5% Loan, 1912	74	74
5% Reorg. Loan, 1913	86½	86½
5% Gold Bonds, 1925-47	91½	91½
5% Shanghai-Nanking Rly.	70	70
5% T'tsin-Pukow Rly. Brit.	42	42
5% " " Ger.	42	42
5% " " (Supl. Loan) Brit.	41	41
5% " " (Supl. Loan) Ger.	42	42
5% Honan Rly., 1905	51½	51½
5% Hukuang Rly., 1911	44½	44½
5% Lung Tsing U. Hai Rly.	30	30
8% Sterling Notes, 1925	19½	19½
Union Ins. Soc. of Canton	33½	33½
Shanghai Waterworks "A"	33½	33½
Shanghai Electric Const.	45/-	45/-
Chinese Eng. & Min.	11/3	11/6
H. & S. Bank (Ldn. Reg.)	100½	101
Chartd. Bank of I. A. & C.	13⅞	13⅞
Chosen Corp.	11/3	13/-
Pekin Syndicate	2/9	2/9
Gula Kalumpong Rubber	25/7½	25/7½

CHINA COMMODITIES

Monday's Quotations

		Opening	Closing
Cotton, June	pic.	46.40	45.75
November		41.65	41.75
Yarn 20's C.K. June	bale	202.20	202.10
November		207.50	207.00
Flour, G. W. July	bag	2.91	2.935
November		2.95	2.955
Wheat, June	pic.	4.35	4.35
November		4.63	4.68
Soya-bean, June	pic.	6.10	6.23
Bean-oil, June	per	22.50	22.45
November		19.25	19.05
Sesamum, June	pic.	12.15	——
Bean-cake June	piece	2.2175	2.235
November		2.31	2.2975
		Chi.	Saig.
Rice, best retail	pic.	11.20	10.00
good retail		10.40	9.20
ordinary retail		9.70	8.20

DOMESTIC BONDS

Monday's Quotations

	Opening	Closing
Consolidated "E," June	58.00	57.90
July	58.00	57.95
Consolidated "D," June	58.10	58.15
July	58.10	58.15
Consolidated "C," June	58.05	57.95
July	58.50	58.25
Consolidated "B," June	61.80	61.35
July	61.90	61.40
Consolidated "A," June	64.40	64.05
July	64.50	64.15
17th Yr. Currency	——	——
96 Million, June	8.10	8.10
July	8.30	8.20

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Shanghai Stock Exchange Official Share Report with Closing Quotations, June 19, 1936

REPORT No. 24/1936 for week ending June 19, compiled by J. P. Bisset & Co. on behalf of the Shanghai Stock Exchange

Comparative Opening Cash Prices: This Friday Morning June 19, 1936			Last Friday Morning June 12, 1936			Business Recorded During Week Closing To-Day, Friday Morning: Highest			Lowest			STOCK	Authorised Capital (No. of Shares)	Issued Capital (No. of Shares)	Paid up Value (or Face Value)	Fin. year ends	Last Dividends, etc.	Paid or due	Business Done Year 1935: Highest	Lowest	Business Done Year 1936: Highest	Lowest	Total No. of Shares Done for: Last Week	This Week	Total Amount of Sales Reported Jan. 1—June 17: 1935	1936
Buyers	Seller	Nom.	Buyers	Seller	Nom.	Cash	June	July	Cash	June	July															
												Banks, Finance Companies														
....	....	14	....	....	14	....	....	....	....	....	....	Central Properties, Ltd.	5,000,000	180,000	$10	Dec.	Div. 10% 1935	24-2-36	14 Nov	13.50 Nov	15 Feb	15 Feb	....	....	....	400
....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	China Finance Corp. Fed. Inc., U.S.A.	400,000	400,000	T5	Dec.	Spec. Tax Div. Tis. 0.274 = $0.39, 1931	14-3-32	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	*1,585	....	....	*1,565	*1,585	....	....	*1,585	....	....	Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp.	400,000	160,000	H$125	Dec.	Fin. £3 (Mkg. £5½ a/c 1935) Less I/T	22-2-36	1,605 Jan	995 May	1,585 June	....	....	14	100	387
....	....	5	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	Inter. Invest. Trust Co. of China, Ltd.	2,000,000	350,000	T10	Mar.	Div. $0.75, 1934 (Nil 1935)	4-5-34	9 Feb	9 Feb.	....	....	....	....	100	....
....	....	3.50	....	....	3.50	....	....	....	....	....	....	Shanghai Loan & Investment Co., Ltd.	250,000	250,000	T5	Dec.	Div. $0.25 a/c 1934 (Nil 1936)	25-2-35	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	20	....	....	20	....	....	....	....	....	....	Union Mobiliere	100,000	100,000	$20	Dec.	7% for 1935	21-4-36	24 Apr	23 Apr	20 June	20 June	....	....	400	200
....	....	6	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	Yangtsze Finance Co., Ltd.	2,000,000	517,500	T10	Mar.	Divd. $0.60 1934 (Nil 1936)	4-5-34	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	13	....	....	13	....	....	....	....	....	....	China Bond & Share Co., Fed. Inc., U.S.A.	200,000	100,000	$10	Dec.	Div. 6% 1935	12-3-36	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
												Insurances														
....	....	10	....	....	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	American-Asiatic Underwriters (ord.)	75,000	75,000	T10	Dec.	Div. $1.40, 1934 (1935 Nil)	15-5-35	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	50	....	....	50	....	....	....	....	....	....	Asia Life Insurance Co.	100,000	40,000	G$5	Dec.	Div. 15% = G.$0.75, 1934 (1935 Nil)	27-12-34	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Fvs.	....	90	....	....	90	....	....	....	....	....	....	Assurance Franco-Asiatique	70,000	70,000	F100	Dec.	Div. 5%, 1934	14-5-35	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	3.25	....	....	3.25	....	....	....	....	....	....	International Assurance Co., Ltd.	2,000,000	600,000	T5	Dec.	Div. $0.30, 1933 (Nil 1935)	18-5-34	4.75 Jan	2.50 Nov	3.25 Jan	....	....	....	2,300	600
*520	....	....	....	....	*515	*517.50	....	....	*517.50	....	....	Union In. Society of Canton Ltd.	200,000	135,000	£4	Dec.	Div. £1-10-0 a/c 1935	22-5-36	572.50 Dec	347 June	578.40 Jan	500 May	35	30	284	777
												Lands														
....	....	250	....	....	250	....	....	....	....	....	....	Anglo-French Land Invest. Co., Ltd.	25,000	19,335	T100	Feb.	Fin. Div. $10 (Mkg. $14 a/c 1935-36)	24-4-36	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Asia Realty Co., Fed. Inc., U.S.A. "A" (ord.)	20,000	15,904	$100	Dec.	Div. 7% 1932	6-2-33	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	do. "B"	150,000	52,812	$20	Dec.	Div. 7% 1932	6-2-33	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	5	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	Cathay Land Co., Ltd.	500,000	480,374	T10	Dec.	Final 2% = $0.28 (Mkg. 6% 1933) (Nil 1935)	5-4-34	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	2	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	China Realty Co., Fed. Inc., U.S.A.	800,000	500,000	T10	Dec.	Div. $0.15 a/c 1934	20-2-35	10.90 Jan	5.60 Jan	....	....	....	....	800	....
....	....	190	....	....	190	....	....	....	....	....	....	Fonciere et Immobiliere de Chine	20,000	20,000	T100	Dec.	Div. $7. a/c 1935	12-3-36	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	6	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	Metropolitan Land Co., Ltd. "A" }	500,000	39,800	T10	Sept.	Div. $0.80, 1934 (Nil 1935)	28-11-34	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	6	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	do. "B" }		155,018	T10	Sept.	Div. $0.80, 1934 (Nil 1935)	28-11-34	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Realty Invest. Co., Fed. Inc., U.S.A. "A"	5,000	3,648	$100	Dec.	Fin. 2½% (Mkg. 4½%, 1934)	19-3-35	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	do. "B"	150,000	147,892	$10	Dec.	Fin. 2½% (Mkg. 4½%, 1934)	19-3-35	7 Feb	7 Feb	....	....	....	....	360	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	San Sing Properties, Ltd.	2,000,000	805,007	T10	Mar.	Div. 2% = $0.28, 1933	16-3-33	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	14	....	....	14	....	....	....	....	....	....	Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	1,404,000	1,404,000	T5	Dec.	Fin. 4% = $0.28 (Mkg. Tis. 0.50 1934) (Nil 1935)	25-4-35	24 Jan	20.50 Feb	....	....	....	....	2,550	....
....	....	68	....	....	68	....	....	....	....	....	....	Tientsin Land Investment Co., Ltd.	120,000	64,281	$50	Dec.	Final 2% (Mkg. 8% 1935)	28-2-36	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	1.50	....	....	1.50	....	....	....	....	....	....	West End Estates, Ltd.	500,000	191,450	T10	Dec.	7% = $0.98 1926	23-4-27	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
												Docks, Wharves and Transport														
....	....	3.50	....	....	3.50	....	....	....	....	....	....	Ch. Transport & Storage Co., Inc. Shanghai	200,000	100,000	T5	Dec.		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	95	....	....	....	100	....	....	....	....	....	....	New Engr. & Shipbuilding Works, Ltd. (ord.)	500,000	300,000	T5	Dec.	Div. Tis. 0.50 = $0.42, 1932 (Nil 1935)	14-3-33	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	210	....	....	210	....	....	....	....	....	....	Shanghai Dock & Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	55,200	T50	Apr.	Div. 3% Tis. 1.50 = $2.10, 1934-35	25-7-35	....	....	100 Apr	100 Apr	....	....	....	50
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co., Ltd.	80,000	60,000	T100	Dec.	Fin. Div. $5- (Mkg. $7.50, 1935)	29-4-36	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	9	....	....	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	Wheelock & Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	215,432	T10	Mar.	Int. Div. $0.50, 1935-36 (Final Nil)	16-10-35	13.90 Jan	13.25 Jan	....	....	....	....	1,000	....
												Utilities														
....	....	9	....	....	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	China General Omnibus Co., Ltd.	200,000	200,000	T10	Dec.	Div. Tis. 0.90 = $1.26, 1930	25-2-31	12 Feb	12 Feb	....	....	....	....	191	....
....	....	9.50	....	....	9.50	....	....	....	....	....	....	Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd.	700,000	415,492	$10	Dec.	Div. 4% 1935	24-4-36	10 Sept	9.50 Nov	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	63	....	....	63	....	....	....	....	....	....	Shanghai Telephone Company	400,000	115,142	T50	Dec.		....	70 Jan	69 Feb	70 Feb	70 Feb	....	....	306	14
....	....	37.75	....	....	37.50	38	....	....	38	....	....	S'hai Electric Construction Co., Ltd. "Rec." }	700,000	670,000	£1	Dec.	Fin. 9% (Mkg. 13% 1935) Coupon 51	20-4-36	43 Nov	30 July	38.75 Feb	37 Apr	200	200	210	4,140
....	38.25	....	....	....	38	38.25	....	....	38	....	....	do. "Bear" }							43 Nov	28 Mar	39.75 Mar	37.50 Apr	3,370	850	9,980	47,325
....	....	580	....	....	580	602.50	....	....	600	....	....	S'hai Waterworks Co., Ltd. "A"	40,236	40,236	£20	Dec.	Fin. 23/9d (Mkg. 38/9d, 1935) Coupon 44	30-3-36	580 Nov	450 June	602.50 June	....	6	143	96	860
....	....	24	....	....	23.75	24	....	....	24	....	....	do. "B"	359,280	108,505	£1	Dec.	Fin. 9.45d (Mkg. 1/6.45d, 1935) Coupon 17	30-3-36	21 Dec	17.78 May	23.50 May	22 Feb	....	110	2,114	1,442
....	....	24	....	....	23.75	24	....	....	24	....	....	do. "C"		250,000	£1	Dec.	Fin. 4½-10.2d (Mkg. 1/7.2d, 1935) Coupon 13	30-3-36	22 Dec	20 Feb	24 June	21.50 Feb	....	1,507	750	7,100
												Miscellaneous														
....	....	5	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	Auto Palace Co., Ltd.	150,000	115,000	T10	Dec.	Fin. $0.60, 1933 (Nil 1934)	5-4-34	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	7	....	....	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	Bakerite Co., Fed. Inc., U.S.A. "B"	50,000	49,912	$10	Dec.	Final $0.30 (Mkg. $0.80, 1934) (Nil 1935)	11-3-35	15 Jan	14.50 Jan	....	....	....	....	400	....
....	....	75	....	....	75	....	....	....	....	....	....	B.A.T. (Securities) Co., Ltd. "A" (ord.)	190,000	88,662	$100	Jan.	Int. Div. 1% a/c 1935-36 (Coupon 28)	9-4-36	83 Jan	77 Mar	....	....	....	....	110	....
....	....	16	....	....	16	....	....	....	....	....	....	Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co., Ltd. (ord.)	200,000	140,000	T10	Dec.	Div. $1 for 1935	14-4-36	21 Jan	21 Jan	....	....	....	....	300	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	China Aerocrete Co., Ltd.	200,000	20,000	T10	Dec.	Div. Tis. 1 = $1.40 for 1930	8-4-31	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	13	....	....	13	....	....	....	....	....	....	China Import & Export Lumber Co., Ltd.	500,000	216,000	T10	Feb.	Div. $1.15 a/c 28-2-34 (Nil 1935)	31-5-34	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	8.80	....	....	8.80	....	....	....	....	....	....	Chinese Engr. & Mining Co., Ltd. "Bearer"	2,000,000	1,960,000	£1	June	Int. 2½% 1932-33 Free of I/T Coupon 42 (F/NIL)	5-5-33	13 Jan	9 June	12 Feb	8.20 June	....	....	964	870
....	....	9	....	....	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	Chosen Corporation, Ltd.	750,000	500,000	£1	June	Final 4½d (Mkg. 3/- a/c 1934)	12-10-34	....	....	10.50 Feb	10.15 Mar	....	....	....	5,400
....	....	30	....	....	30	....	....	....	....	....	....	Cultv Dairy Co., Ltd.	40,000	40,000	T10	June	Div. $1, 1934-35	27-11-35	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	30	....	....	30	....	....	....	....	....	....	Champ Course Francais French	30,000	30,000	$20	Dec.	Div. $1.50 a/c 1934 (Nil 1935)	1-3-35	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	30	....	....	30	....	....	....	....	....	....	(French Race Course) non-French				Dec.	Div. $4.50 a/c 1934 (Nil 1935)	1-3-35	60 Jan	60 Jan	....	....	....	....	15	....
....	....	60	....	....	60	....	....	....	....	....	....	do. Founders		6,490	Free	Dec.	Div. $4.62 a/c 1934 (Nil 1935)	1-3-35	120 Jan	120 Jan	....	....	....	....	5	....
....	....	12	....	....	12	....	....	....	....	....	....	Hall & Holts, Ltd.	28,000	26,342	$20	Feb.	Div. 5% = $1, 1934-35 (1935-36 Nil)	30-5-35	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	*4.80	....	....	*4.80	....	....	....	....	....	....	Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels, Ltd.	1,500,000	1,153,567	H$7.50	Dec.	Div. H.$0.40 on Old; H.$0.20 on New, 1932 (Nil 1935)	22-3-33	....	....	5.10 Feb	4.50 Apr	....	....	....	1,000
....	....	20	....	....	20	....	....	....	....	....	....	Kelly & Walsh, Ltd.	75,000	45,000	$10	Feb.	Fin. $1- (Mkg. $1.50 a/c 1935-36)	Pending	22 Feb	20 Feb	....	....	....	....	500	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Lane, Crawford & Co., Ltd.	2,500	2,500	$100	Feb.	Bonus $6, 1932	27-6-32	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	8	....	....	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	Mark L. Moody, Fed. Inc., U.S.A.	100,000	30,000	T10	Dec.	Div. 2½% = $0.35, 1934	11-3-35	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	Millington, Ltd.	300,000	110,000	$4	Dec.		....	1 Feb	1 Feb	....	....	....	....	300	....
....	....	3	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	Office Appliance Co., Ltd.	80,000	60,000	T8.50	Dec.	Div. Tis. 0.40 = $0.56, a/c 1932	21-4-33	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	3.25	....	....	3.25	....	....	....	....	....	....	S'hai Exploration & Development Co., Ltd.	600,000	597,251	T2.50	Dec.	Div. $0.21, 1934	12-6-35	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	7.50	....	....	7.50	....	....	....	....	....	....	S'hai Vacuum Cleaning & Storage Co., Ltd.	35,000	23,000	T10	Dec.	Fin. 5% = $0.70 (Mkg. Tis. 1, a/c 1935)	6-2-36	13 Jan	13 Jan	....	....	....	....	200	....
....	....	1.30	....	....	1.30	....	....	....	....	....	....	S'hai Waterworks Fittings Co., Ltd.	500,000	391,765	T1	Dec.	Div. 8% (= $0.11) 1935	17-3-36	3.60 Feb	2 June	....	....	....	....	5,034	....
....	....	9.50	....	....	9.50	....	....	....	....	....	....	Union Brewery, Ltd.	500,000	200,000	T10	Dec.	Div. $1.25, 1933 (Nil 1935)	27-5-34	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	United Theatres, Inc.	1,000,000	600,000	T5	..		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
												Bonds and Preferences														
....	....	90	....	....	90	....	....	....	....	....	....	American-Asiatic Underwriters, Cum. Pref. 8%	5,000	5,000	T100	Dec.	4% = $5.59 for ½ year ended Dec. 31, 1934	31-12-34	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	75	....	....	75	....	....	....	....	....	....	do. Cum. Pref. 7%	7,500	7,500	T100	Dec.	3½% = $4.89 for ½ year ended 31-3-35	1-4-35	129 Jan	129 Feb	....	....	....	....	23	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Asia Realty Co., Pref. "A" 8%	10,000	10,000	$100	Dec.	8% for year 1934	31-12-34	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	do. Pref. "B" 6%	50,000	16,752	$100	Dec.	3% for half year ended Dec. 31, 1934	31-12-34	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	15.25	....	....	15.25	....	....	....	....	....	....	Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co., Ltd. 8% cum. pref.	100,000	80,000	T10	Dec.	Div. 8% = $1.12 for 1935	14-4-36	16 Feb	13 June	15.25 May	14.25 Mar	....	....	4,800	1,900
....	....	4	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	Ch. Finance Corp. Fed. Inc., U.S.A. (Pref.) 8%	600,000	205,125	T5	Dec.	Quarterly Div. Tis. 0.10 = $0.14, 1933	30-12-33	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	94	....	....	94	....	....	....	....	....	....	City Loan 7% 1932 (20 years)	$6,000,000	$6,000,000	$100	..	3½% for half year ended Dec. 1935	15-12-35	96.50 Jan	82 Aug	94.50 May	88.50 Jan	5,100	....	91,000	157,100
....	....	....	....	....	91	....	....	....	....	....	....	City Loan 7% 1934 (12 years)	$3,500,000	$3,500,000	$100	..	3½% for half year ended Dec. 1935	31-12-35	95 Jan	82 Oct	91 May	88 Jan	....	....	46,600	103,700
85	....	158	....	....	160	158	....	....	158	....	....	Ewo Cotton Mills, Ltd. 8% cum. pref.	10,000	9,000	T100	Dec.	Div. Tis. 8 = $11.19, 1935	8-4-36	160 Nov	138 Oct	165 Jan	152.50 Mar	....	50	787	85
....	....	5.25	....	....	5.25	....	....	....	....	....	....	New Engr. & Shipbg Works, Ltd. 8% cum. pref.	500,000	300,000	T5	Dec.	Tis. 0.40 = $0.56, 1933 (1935 Nil)	4-4-34	6.60 Jan	6.60 Jan	6 Apr	5.25 June	....	....	125	39,375
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Realty Invest. Co., 7½% cum. pref. "A"	400,000	106,238	$5	Dec.	Quarterly Div. 7½% p.a.	1-4-35	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
120	....	118	....	....	118	120	....	....	118	....	....	S'hai Power Co. Tis. 6 cum. Pref. stock	230,000	220,000	T100	Dec.	1st Quarterly Div. Tis. 1.50 = $2.10, 1935	1-4-36	134 Jan	98 Aug	128 Apr	111 Jan	638	266	7,948	14,013
....	....	68	....	....	68	....	....	....	....	....	....	Shanghai Tug & Lighter Co., Ltd. 7% pref.	10,000	10,000	T50	Dec.	Tis. 3.50 = $4.89 1935	30-3-36	72 Nov	69 Apr	70 Mar	65 May	....	20	....	2,798
....	....	16	....	....	16	....	....	....	....	....	....	S'hai Waterworks Co., Ltd. 7% cum. pref.	100,000	100,000	T10	Dec.	3½% = $0.49 for half year ended 31-12-35	30-3-36	16.25 Feb	14 July	16 June	14.50 Jan	200	....	1,190	1,620
....	....	15	....	....	15	15	....	....	15	....	....	do. 6½% cum. pref.	100,000	100,000	T10	Dec.	3½% = $0.45 for half year ended 31-12-35	30-3-36	16 Jan	13.50 Sept	15 June	14.25 Jan	....	400	4,655	2,200
												Cottons														
....	....	8	....	....	8.55	8	....	....	8	....	....	Ewo Cotton Mills, Ltd., Ordinary	2,000,000	1,000,000	T5	Dec.	Div. $0.25 1935	8-4-36	10.60 Nov	8.40 Apr	11 Jan	8 June	....	500	16,802	17,067
....	....	68	....	....	68	....	....	....	....	....	....	Shanghai Cotton Mfg. Co., Ltd.	240,000	120,000	$50	Oct.	Div. $2.50 & Bonus $0.50 for half year ended 30-4-36	28-5-36	75 Dec	70 Apr	73 Jan	68 Mar	....	....	300	1,185
....	....	39.50	....	....	39.50	....	....	....	....	....	....	do. (New)		120,000	½ pd. $25	..	Div. $1.25 & Bonus $0.25 for half year ended 30-4-36	28-5-36	43 Nov	43 Nov	41 May	40 Apr	....	....	....	810
....	....	18	....	....	18	....	....	....	....	....	....	Zoong Sing Cotton Mills, Ltd.	200,000	150,000	T10	June	Div. $0.80 a/c 1934-35	11-10-35	15 Dec	9 June	18 Apr	16 Apr	....	....	200	850
												Plantations														
12	....	....	12	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Alma Estates, Ltd.	70,000	70,000	£1 (T9)	Sept.	Int. Div. $0.30 a/c 1935-36 ($0.75, 1934-35)	10-6-36	10.50 Dec	10.50 Dec	13 Feb	11 Feb	100	....	....	2,589
....	....	5.70	....	....	5.70	....	....	....	....	....	....	Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantations Ltd.	400,000	350,000	10s. (T4½)	Dec.	Div. $0.20, 1935	18-5-36	5.90 Dec	5.40 Dec	6.75 Feb	5.50 Apr	....	....	....	7,359
....	....	8.50	....	....	8.50	8.25	....	....	8.25	....	....	Anglo-Java Estates, Ltd.	500,000	496,000	10s.	Dec.	Div. $0.30, 1935	7-5-36	9.75 Nov	7.90 Mar	9.60 Feb	8.25 June	3,592	50	3,925	20,599
....	....	3.90	....	....	3.90	....	....	....	....	....	....	Ayer Tawah Rub. Plantation Co., Ltd.	500,000	325,499	T1	Dec.	Div. $0.10 a/c 1936 ($0.21, 1935)	8-6-36	3.25 Dec	2.70 Jan	4 Apr	3.10 Feb	....	....	3,400	12,480
0.50	0.60	....	0.50	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Batu Anam (Johore) Rub. Estes., Ltd.	960,000	960,000	T0.10	Dec.	Div. $0.01 1935	31-3-36	0.56 Nov	0.45 Nov	0.60 Feb	0.45 Jan	1,000	....	2,000	56,050
2.15	....	....	2.10	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	Bute Plantations (1913), Ltd.	500,000	353,698	T1	Dec.	Div. $0.05 1935	24-3-36	1.60 Dec	1.55 Nov	2 Mar	1.50 Jan	....	4,250	....	79,160
....	....	0.70	....	....	....	0.70	....	....	0.70	....	....	Chemor United Rubber Co., Ltd.	1,200,000	800,000	T0.10	Dec.	Div. $0.03 a/c 1935	21-4-36	0.75 Nov	0.60 Nov	0.88 Feb	0.68 Jan	....	6,000	15,500	102,016
....	....	0.55	....	0.55	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Cheng Rubber Estates, Ltd.	1,095,850	1,051,438	T0.10	June	Div. $0.02, 1934-35	26-9-35	0.55 Nov	0.44 Nov	0.59 Feb	0.42 Jan	....	....	5,000	81,450
2.60	2.80	....	2.55	....	....	2.40	....	....	2.40	....	....	Consolidated Rub. Estates (1914), Ltd.	500,000	484,837	T0.75	Dec.	Div. $0.12 1935	20-4-36	3.25 Nov	2.75 Nov	3.60 Feb	2.50 June	490	240	....	24,430

Company												
Anglo-Java Estates, Ltd.	....	....	8.50	....	....	8.50	8.25	....	....	8.25	....	....
Ayer Tawah Rub. Plantation Co., Ltd.	....	....	3.90	....	....	3.90	....	....	....	....	....	....
Batu Anam (Johore) Rub. Ests., Ltd.	0.50	0.60	....	0.50	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Bute Plantations (1913), Ltd.	2.15	....	....	2.10	....	[illegible]	[illegible]	....	....	2	....	....
Chemor United Rubber Co., Ltd.	....	....	0.70	....	....	[illegible]	0.70	....	....	0.70	....	....
Cheng Rubber Estates, Ltd.	....	....	0.55	....	0.55	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Consolidated Rub. Estates (1914), Ltd.	2.60	2.80	....	2.55	....	....	2.40	....	....	2.40	....	....
Dominion Rubber Co., Ltd.	....	....	3.50	3	....	....	3.40	....	....	3.40	....	....
Gula-Kalumpong Rub. Ests., Ltd.	....	....	22	....	....	22	....	....	....	....	....	....
Java-Cons. Rub. & Coffee Ests. Ltd.	....	....	1.20	....	....	1.20	....	....	....	....	....	....
Kapayang Rubber Estates, Co., Ltd.	....	....	13.50	....	....	13.50	....	....	....	....	....	....
Kota Bahroe Rub. Est. (1921), Ltd.	....	....	1.50	1.40	....	....	1.50	....	....	1.50	....	....
Kroewock Java Plantations, Ltd.	....	0.57½	....	....	....	0.60	0.55	....	....	0.55	....	....
Langkat	....	....	11	....	....	11	....	....	....	....	....	....
Padang Rubber Co., Ltd.	0.62½	....	....	....	0.75	....	0.62½	....	....	0.62½	....	....
Permata Rubber Estate, Ltd.	....	....	0.75	....	....	0.75	....	....	....	....	....	....
Repah Rubber & Tapioca Ests. Ltd.	....	....	0.56	....	....	0.56	....	....	....	....	....	....
Rubber Trust, Ltd.	....	....	3.50	....	....	3.50	....	....	....	....	....	....
Samagaga Rubber Co., Ltd.	....	....	0.28	....	....	0.28	....	....	....	....	....	....
Semambu Rubber Ests., Ltd.	....	....	0.44	....	....	0.44	....	....	....	....	....	....
Senawang Rub. Ests., Co. (1921) Ltd.	....	....	0.58	....	....	0.60	....	....	....	....	....	....
Shanghai Kedah Plantations, Ltd.	....	....	3.90	3.75	....	....	3.90	....	....	3.90	....	....
S'hai Kelantan Rub. Ests. (1925), Ltd.	....	....	0.24	0.22	....	....	0.24	....	....	0.24	....	....
S'hai Klebang Rubber Estate, Ltd.	....	....	0.50	....	....	0.50	....	....	....	....	....	....
S'hai Malay Rub.) ord.	....	....	12	....	....	12	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ests., Ltd.) 8% cum. part. pref.	1.40	....	18	....	....	18	....	....	....	....	....	....
S'hai Pahang Rubber Estate, Ltd.	....	....	....	1.40	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
S'hai Seremban Rubber Estates, Ltd.	....	1.25	....	....	1.25	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
S'hai Sumatra Rubber Ests., Ltd.	....	....	11	....	....	11	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sua Manggis Rubber Co., Ltd.	....	....	0.70	0.70	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sungala Rubber Estate, Ltd.	2.90	....	....	....	....	2.85	3	....	....	3	....	....
Sungei Duri Rubber Estate, Ltd.	....	....	18	....	....	18	....	....	....	....	....	....
Tanah Merah Estates (1916), Ltd.	1.45	....	....	1.45	....	....	1.45	....	....	1.45	....	....
Tebong Rubber Estate, Ltd.	0.51	....	....	0.50	....	....	0.53	....	....	0.53	....	....
Ziangbe Rubber Co., Ltd.	....	9	....	....	....	8.60	8.40	....	....	8.40	....	....

*Quoted in Hongkong Dollars

Company														
Anglo-Java Estates, Ltd.	500,000	496,000	10s.	Dec.	Div. $0.30, 1935	7-5-36	9.75 Nov	7.90 Mar	9.60 Feb	8.25 June	3,392	30	3,923	20,399
Ayer Tawah Rub. Plantation Co., Ltd.	500,000	335,499	T1	Sept.	Int. Div. $0.10 a/c 1936 ($0.21, 1935)	8-6-36	3.25 Dec	2.70 Jan	4 Apr	3.10 Feb		....	3,400	12,480
Batu Anam (Johore) Rub. Ests., Ltd.	960,000	960,000	T0.10	Dec.	Div. $0.01 1935	31-3-36	0.56 Nov	0.45 Nov	0.60 Feb	0.45 Jan	1,000	....	2,000	56,050
Bute Plantations (1913), Ltd.	500,000	353,698	T1	Dec.	Div. $0.05 1935	24-3-36	1.60 Dec	1.55 Nov	2.[illegible] Mar	1.50 Jan	....	4,250	....	79,160
Chemor United Rubber Co., Ltd.	1,200,000	800,000	T0.10	Dec.	Div. $0.03 a/c 1935	21-4-36	0.75 Nov	0.60 Nov	0.88 Feb	0.68 Jan	....	6,000	15,500	102,076
Cheng Rubber Estates, Ltd.	1,095,850	1,051,438	T0.10	June	Div. $0.02, 1934-35	26-9-35	0.55 Nov	0.44 Nov	0.59 Feb	0.42 Jan	....	....	5,000	81,450
Consolidated Rub. Estates (1914), Ltd.	500,000	484,837	T0.75	Dec.	Div. $0.12 1935	20-4-36	3.25 Nov	2.75 Nov	3.60 Feb	2.50 June	490	240	....	24,430
Dominion Rubber Co., Ltd.	350,000	200,000	T1	Dec.	Div. $0.07 1935	3-4-36	3.75 Nov	3.75 Nov	4.30 Feb	3.35 Feb	....	3,517	....	13,225
Gula-Kalumpong Rub. Ests., Ltd.	750,000	665,000	£1	Dec.	Div. 5% 1935, less I/T 4/6d. in £ (Coupon 32)	3-4-36	17 Dec	12.50 May	21.25 Jan	21 Mar	....	....	380	650
Java-Cons. Rub. & Coffee Ests. Ltd.	850,000	750,000	2/-	Dec.	Div. $0.04, 1935	4-6-36	1.62 Jan	1.30 Dec	1.55 Feb	1.25 May	....	....	3,000	36,170
Kapayang Rubber Estates, Co., Ltd.	15,000	14,800	T10	Dec.	Div. $0.25 a/c 1935	13-3-36	....	....	10 Feb	10 Feb	....	....	....	150
Kota Bahroe Rub. Est. (1921), Ltd.	500,000	461,804	T0.75	June	Div. $0.05 a/c 1934-35	27-9-35	1.50 Nov	1.20 Nov	1.40 Feb	1.25 Jan	1,000	2,000	....	63,595
Kroewock Java Plantations, Ltd.	2,200,000	2,200,000	T0.10	Dec.	Div. $0.02 1935	12-5-36	0.75 Nov	0.58 June	0.73 Feb	0.55 June	....	7,000	59,000	198,000
Langkat	250,000	250,000	Gs.10	Oct.	Div. Tls. 0.50 = $0.70, 1928-29	3-3-30	12 Dec	11 Nov	11 Jan	11 Jan	....	....	....	200
Padang Rubber Co., Ltd.	500,000	500,000	T1	Apr.	Div. $0.05 1934-35	24-7-35	1 Nov	0.75 Feb	0.90 Jan	0.62½ June	....	1,000	2,000	15,750
Permata Rubber Estate, Ltd.	350,000	317,219	$1	Oct.	Div. $0.15, 1934-35	28-2-36	....	....	3.50 Feb	3 Apr	....	....	....	748
Repah Rubber & Tapioca Ests. Ltd.	1,350,000	1,350,000	T0.10	Dec.	Div. $0.03, 1934 (Nil 1935)	3-4-35	0.65 Jan	0.50 Nov	0.60 Feb	0.50 Jan	....	....	4,000	31,500
Rubber Trust, Ltd.	25,000,000	541,000	T1	Sept.	Div. $0.15, 1935	29-11-35	4 Nov	3.60 Nov	4 May	3 Feb	....	....	9,250	7,213
Samagaga Rubber Co., Ltd.	6,000,000	1,011,000	T0.10	Sept.	..	....	0.35 Nov	0.29 Nov	0.33 Mar	0.28 May	....	....	1,500	32,000
Semambu Rubber Ests., Ltd.	900,000	900,000	T0.10	Dec.	..	....	0.38 Dec	0.32 Nov	0.47 Feb	0.40 Apr	....	....	....	37,850
Senawang Rub. Ests., Co. (1921) Ltd.	1,140,000	1,140,000	T0.10	Jan.	Div. $0.02, 1935	16-6-36	0.70 Jan	0.55 Dec	0.65 Feb	0.56 Jan	....	....	15,000	46,010
Shanghai Kedah Plantations, Ltd.	400,000	300,000	T1	Sept.	Int. $0.07 a/c 1935-36 ($0.20 a/c 1934-35)	22-5-36	3.50 Nov	3 Nov	4.20 Mar	3.50 Jan	1,000	1,000	....	11,375
S'hai Kelantan Rub. Ests. (1925), Ltd.	1,400,000	1,400,000	T0.10	Dec.	..	....	0.28 Nov	0.22 Feb	0.29½ Feb	0.22 June	4,200	4,000	56,500	105,700
S'hai Klebang Rubber Estate, Ltd.	315,000	313,613	T1	Dec.	Fin. Tls. 0.05 = $0.07 (Mkg. Tls. 0.10 = $0.14, 1929)	11-3-30	0.70 Jan	0.45 Dec	0.55 Feb	0.52½ Feb	....	....	2,000	7,000
S'hai Malay Rub.) ord.	30,000	30,000	T10	Dec.	Fin. Div. Tls. 0.50 = $0.70 (Mkg. Tls. 1 = $1.40, 1929)	31-3-30	....	....	5 Feb	5 Feb	....	....	....	142
Ests., Ltd.) 8% cum. part. pref.	30,000	27,380	T10	Dec.	8% = $1.12, 1930	29-4-35	....	....	8 Mar	8 Mar	....	....	....	77
S'hai Pahang Rubber Estate, Ltd.	300,000	235,900	T1	June	$0.03 a/c 1934-35	20-9-35	....	1.15 Nov	1.82½ Feb	1.30 June	....	....	....	10,200
S'hai Seremban Rubber Estates, Ltd.	325,000	325,000	T1	Dec.	Div. $0.05, 1935	20-3-36	1.30 Nov	1.14 Nov	1.37½ Feb	1.25 Mar	....	....	....	8,800
S'hai Sumatra Rubber Ests., Ltd.	120,000	76,956	T5	Oct.	Div. $0.40 a/c 1933-34 (Nil 1934-35)	15-3-35	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sua Manggis Rubber Co., Ltd.	280,000	270,000	T1	Dec.	Div. Tls. 0.06 = $0.08, 1928	5-1-29	0.90 Nov	0.85 Dec	1.05 Feb	0.70 June	3,000	....	....	27,750
Sungala Rubber Estate, Ltd.	180,000	180,000	T1	Mar.	Div. $0.14 a/c 1935-36	2-6-36	....	....	3.30 Mar	2 Jan	....	1,260	....	50,978
Sungei Duri Rubber Estate, Ltd.	40,000	40,000	£1 (T8.50)	June	Int. Div. $0.40 a/c 1935-36	30-4-36	....	....	18.50 Feb	16.50 Feb	....	....	....	1,400
Tanah Merah Estates (1916), Ltd.	1,500,000	1,300,000	T1	Mar.	Div. $0.07 a/c 1935-6	17-6-36	1.75 Nov	1.45 Dec	1.80 Feb	1.40 Jan	6,000	2,500	13,500	67,150
Tebong Rubber Estate, Ltd.	4,000,000	4,000,000	T0.10	Jan.	Div. $0.03 a/c 1935-36	12-6-36	0.65 Nov	0.45 Oct	0.61 Feb	0.50 June	2,000	2,000	49,700	136,150
Ziangbe Rubber Co., Ltd.	300,000	250,000	10s. (T4.12)	Dec.	Div. $0.40 1935	2-6-36	9 Nov	7 June	9.50 Feb	8.25 Jan	400	200	2,000	19,800

Rubber Output Statistics

Company	Paid up Capital	Output last fin. year		Output for month of May 1936 (lb.)	Output from start of last and present financial years up to and including May	
		Year ended	Quantity (lbs.)		Last Fin. Year	Present Fin. Year*
Alma	$ 881,119	30-9-35	480,700	27,000	320,000	272,000 (8)
Anglo-Dutch	,, 2,202,797	31-12-35	946,542	96,561	579,700	265,261 (5)
Anglo-Java	,, 2,927,288	31-12-35	2,096,688	240,962	1,252,500	621,062 (5)
Ayer Tawah	,, 469,229	30-9-35	640,000	—	435,000	— (8)
Batu Anam	,, 134,266	31-12-35	410,800	31,000	172,000	154,000 (5)
Bute	,, 494,682	31-12-35	457,500	39,000	179,000	197,000 (5)
Chemor United	,, 111,888	31-12-35	442,990	31,000	188,000	165,000 (5)
Cheng	,, 147,054	30-6-35	451,100	30,000	411,000	322,000 (11)
Consolidated (1914)	,, 508,570	31-12-35	1,112,172	49,950	458,700	347,300 (5)
Dominion	,, 279,720	31-12-35	600,299	41,400	265,661	201,264 (5)
Gula-Kalumpong	£ 665,000	31-12-35	3,039,000	—	—	—
Java Consolidated	$ 909,249	31-12-35	541,851	42,329	339,300	114,529 (5)
Kapayang	,, 206,993	31-12-35	166,770	13,000	69,000	62,000 (5)
Kota Bahroe (1921)	,, 484,410	30-6-35	648,580	48,500	591,690	553,250 (11)
Kroewock	,, 307,692	31-12-35	700,026	66,138	389,600	280,338 (5)
Langkat	,, 2,552,448	31-10-35	889,581	25,000	508,000	297,500 (7)
Padang	,, 699,301	30-4-35	349,615	20,500	22,442	20,500 (1)
Permata	,, 316,902	31-10-35	116,668	8,237	73,988	57,515 (7)
Repah	,, 188,811	31-12-35	494,700	32,000	204,000	173,000 (5)
Samagaga	,, 141,399	30-9-35	363,393	21,000	217,000	194,000 (8)
Semambu	,, 125,874	31-12-35	301,300	27,000	122,000	126,000 (5)
Senawang (1921) {Ord. / Pref.	,, 206,913	31-1-36	540,400	32,000	171,000	138,000 (4)
Shanghai Kedah	,, 419,580	30-9-35	717,680	38,800	497,240	311,008 (8)
S'hai Kelantan (1925)	,, 195,804	31-12-35	280,807	19,500	124,395	86,620 (5)
Shanghai Klebang	,, 438,620	31-12-35	129,155	9,000	52,000	51,000 (5)
Shanghai Malay {Ord. / Pref.	,, 802,517	31-12-35	517,231	39,000	209,000	177,000 (5)
Shanghai Pahang	,, 329,930	30-6-35	378,600	28,900	343,900	338,520 (11)
Shanghai Seremban	,, 454,545	31-12-35	274,990	17,000	110,000	94,000 (5)
Shanghai Sumatra	,, 538,154	31-10-35	495,500	41,000	322,000	191,500 (7)
Sua-Manggis	,, 377,622	31-12-34	217,000	14,200	76,900	62,300 (5)
Sungala	,, 252,000	31-3-36	272,300	—	42,200	— (2)
Sungei Duri	,, 475,524	30-6-35	528,000	48,000	477,000	430,700 (11)
Tanah Merah (1916)	,, 1,818,182	31-3-36	976,750	74,100	174,089	144,000 (2)
Tebong	,, 559,441	31-1-36	1,160,000	82,000	380,000	307,000 (4)
Ziangbe	,, 1,440,619	31-12-35	920,808	27,713	524,000	166,713 (5)

*Numbers in brackets indicate the number of months under comparison in said totals.

Rubber Prices

June	12th	13th	15th	16th	17th	18th
London Spot	7.3/8d	CLOSED	7.5/16d	7.5/16d	7.5/16d	7.5/16d
July/Sept.	7.3/8d		7.3/8d	7.3/8d	7.3/8d	7.3/8d
Oct./Dec.	7.1/2d		7.7/16d	7.1/2d	7.1/2d	7.7/16d
Market	Steady quiet		Quiet but steady	Generally steady but quiet	Steady	Dull
Singapore Spot	25.3/4	25.3/4	25.5/8	25.3/4	25.3/4	25.5/8
July/Sept.	26.1/8	26.1/8	26	26.1/8	26.1/8	26
Market	Quiet	Steady	Quiet	Quiet	Very quiet	Dull
New York Futures						
July	15.79	15.63	15.71	15.79	15.69	15.75
September	15.88	15.72	15.82	15.89	15.81	15.85
December	15.99	15.80	15.92	15.98	15.98	15.96
January	16.02	15.86	15.96	16.02	15.93	15.99

Forward Settlements for 1936

June 25th, Tuesday
July 27th, Monday
August 25th, Tuesday

September 22nd, Tuesday
October 27th, Tuesday
November 24th, Tuesday

Debentures

*From 1st May

OPENING PRICES June 17th, 1936	Buyers	Sellers	Nominal	Last Done Price	Last Done Date	Loan Amount outstanding	Interest payable at end of	Total amount of sales reported Jan. 1—June 17: 1935	1936
						Tls.		Tls.	Tls.
Shanghai Municipal Council 6% 1925 (10/30) Tls.	100½	..	..	100½	12-6-36	5,600,000	June-Dec.	9,700	480,500
,, ,, ,, 6% 1926 (,,) ,,	100½	..	..	101	16-6-36	4,800,000	do.	46,800	343,200
,, ,, ,, 7% 1927 (19) ,,	..	..	100½	100½	9-6-36	2,187,500	do.	64,500	27,400
,, ,, ,, 5% 1934 (10/30) $	..	..	98	98	8-6-36	$10,404,700	do.	573,900	1,808,900
,, ,, ,, 5½% 1936 (10) ,,	100¾	101	..	100¾	13-6-36	$5,000,000	*do.	—	472,000
French Municipal Council 6% 1911 (10/30) Tls.	..	..	100	99	2-3-36	304,900	May-Nov.	—	1,800
,, ,, ,, 5½% 1914 (,,) ,,	..	..	97½	97½	12-6-36	457,500	June-Dec.	—	3,700
,, ,, ,, 5½% 1916 (,,) ,,	..	..	97½	100½	31-4-34	316,200	do.	—	—
,, ,, ,, 8% 1921 (,,) ,,	..	..	103	103	25-5-36	1,956,300	do.	11,900	7,000
,, ,, ,, 6% 1923 (,,) ,,	..	..	100	100½	9-6-36	800,000	May-Nov.	—	8,200
,, ,, ,, 7% 1924 (,,) ,,	..	..	102	102	6-6-36	800,000	Mar.-Sept.	45,100	26,000
,, ,, ,, 6½% 1925 (20/30) ,,	..	..	101½	101	12-6-36	2,000,000	Apr.-Oct.	10,500	23,000
,, ,, ,, 6½% 1926 (,,) ,,	..	..	101½	102½	16-5-36	1,000,000	Jan.-July	22,000	10,400
,, ,, ,, 6% 1930 (10/25) ,,	..	..	100	101	24-4-36	2,000,000	Apr.-Oct.	1,200	64,000
,, ,, ,, 6% 1931 (,,) ,,	..	..	100	100	12-6-36	3,000,000	Feb.-Aug.	18,300	93,800
,, ,, ,, 6% 1933 (10/30) ,,	..	..	100	100	10-6-36	2,000,000	Mar.-Sept.	5,800	31,100
,, ,, ,, 5% 1934 (,,) $	..	..	93	93	12-6-36	$5,000,000	July-Jan.	40,100	76,500
American Club 7% 1933 (5/20) Tls.	..	..	89	89	19-5-36	750,000	1/4-1/10	23,900	26,400
Anglo-French Land Invest. Co. 6% 1931 (10/20) ,,	..	..	100	100	6-6-36	1,000,000	June-Dec.	5,000	3,400
Asia Realty Co. 6% 1930 (10/30)c ,,	..	..	90	90	7-2-35	1,360,200	1/3-1/9	17,800	—
,, ,, ,, 6% 1930 (10/30)r ,,	..	..	90	90	7-2-35	3,000,000	1/4-1/10		
Cathay Land Co. 6% 1930 (5/20) ,,	..	..	75	75	28-5-36	3,000,000	June-Dec.	10,000	25,500
,, ,, ,, 6% 1932 (10/20) ,,	..	..	75	93	31-1-35	1,000,000	do.	—	—
,, ,, ,, 6% 1933 (,,) $	..	..	75	75	23-5-36	$1,500,000	do.	4,000	10,000
Central Properties 5½% 1934 (10) ,,	..	..	90½	90	3-6-36	$18,000,000	do.	18,000	209,000
China Realty Co. 8% 1930 (5/10) Tls.	..	42½	..	46	5-6-36	3,000,000	1/4-1/10	107,900	164,800
,, ,, ,, 8% 1931 (,,) ,,	..	42½	..	46	5-6-36	4,500,000	1/4-1/10		
China Transport 8% 1931 (4/20) ,,	..	..	100	100	15-5-34	600,000	June-Dec.	—	—
Columbia Country Club 7% 1933 (1/12-20) ,,	..	..	95	95	4-5-36	350,000	do.	—	25,600
Country Club 6% 1901 (Perpl) ,,	..	..	98	103	25-10-34	122,100	do.	—	—
Fonciere & Immobiliere {6% 1930 (10/15) ,,	..	..	93	105	9-10-34	1,000,000	do.	—	—
{6% 1933 (10/15) ,,	..	..	93	105	9-10-34	1,000,000	do.		
,, ,, ,, 6% 1934 (,,) $	..	..	93	90	19-9-35	$2,000,000	do.	1,000	—
French Club 7% Tls.	..	..	90	90	15-4-36	500,000	do.	500	7,750
International Investment Trust 6% 1930 (10/25) ,,	..	..	81½	81½	4-6-36	2,000,000	1/4-1/10	5,000	104,000
,, ,, ,, 6% 1931 (,,) ,,	..	..	81½	81½	4-6-36	1,000,000	1/4-1/10		
G. E. Marden & Co. 6% 1930 (10/15) ,,	..	..	91	91	26-3-36	500,000	June-Dec.	6,000	12,000
Metropolitan Land Co. 6% 1933 (10/20) $	..	..	95	95	1-5-36	$2,000,000	do.	6,500	26,700
Race Club 6% 1934 (10/25) ,,	..	..	96	96	13-6-36	$2,000,000	Feb.-Aug.	112,400	96,800
Realty Investment Co. 6% 1931 (10/30) ,,	..	..	90	102	6-11-34	$590,000	June-Dec.	—	—
Shanghai Land Investment Co. 6% 1926 (20/30) Tls.	..	..	97	92	16-12-35	500,000	Mar.-Sept.	22,000	—
,, ,, ,, 5% 1930 (15) ,,	..	..	90	90	8-6-36	5,000,000	31/5-30/11	—	23,500
,, ,, ,, 6% 1931 (10/20) ,,	..	..	97	97	11-6-36	3,000,000	June-Dec.	81,000	5,000
,, ,, ,, 6% 1933 (5/20) ,,	..	..	97	92	16-12-35	1,000,000	do.	4,000	—
,, ,, ,, 5% 1934 (5/40) $	..	..	90	90	16-5-36	$2,800,000	Apr.-Oct.	2,000	4,200
Shanghai Power Co. 5½% 1933 (10/40) ,,	..	..	89	88½	19-6-36	$88,000,000	10/2-10/8	3,937,380	3,338,000
Shanghai Telephone Co. 6% 1932 (10/25)c Tls.	..	..	97½	97½	13-6-36	5,000,000	1/2-1/8	119,500	439,200
,, ,, ,, 6% 1932 (10/25)r ,,	..	..	97½	97½	13-6-36		1/2-1/8		
,, ,, ,, 6% 1933 (9/21)c $	..	..	97½	97½	13-6-36	$10,000,000	1/2-1/8	560,000	701,300
,, ,, ,, 6% 1933 (9/21)r ,,	..	..	97½	97½	13-6-36		1/2-1/8		
Tientsin Land Investment Co. 7% 1929 (12/22) Tls.	..	..	99	103½	22-12-33	1,422,100	June-Dec.	—	—
Shanghai Waterworks Co. 6% 1925 (10/30) ,,	..	..	102½	103	5-6-36	500,000	do.	—	2,000
,, ,, ,, 6% 1932 (,,) ,,	..	..	102½	102½	13-6-36	2,800,000	do.	614,900	59,100

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE:
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Official Selling Rates (T/T) Opening 19th June, 1936
London £1 at Exch. 1/2¾ = Sh. $16.70. New York G. $100 at Exch. 29¾ = Sh. $336.13. Hongkong $100 at Exch. 92½ = Sh. $108.11

Chinese Government External Bonds

		London Nominal Prices June 11th	June 18th
5	per cent Reorg. Loan 1913, British Issue	£ 82 10 0	£ 86 15 0
4½	,, Gold ,, 1908	£ 94 0 0	£ 96 0 0
5	,, Gold ,, 1912	£ 67 10 0	£ 74 10 0
5	,, Gold $ Loan 1925, stamped (Per G.$500)	£ 89 5 0	£ 92 5 0
5	,, Shanghai-Nanking Railway Bonds	£ 68 0 0	£ 70 0 0
5	,, Hukuang Railway Bonds	£ 45 10 0	£ 44 10 0
5	,, Tientsin-Pukow Railway Bonds 1908	£ 40 10 0	£ 42 0 0
5	,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 1910	£ 40 10 0	£ 41 0 0
5	,, Honan Railway Bonds 1905	£ 50 0 0	£ 51 10 0
5	,, Lung Tsing U Hai Railway Bonds	£ 28 10 0	£ 30 0 0

Company's Notices

Shanghai Power Co.—The regular quarterly dividend of Tls. 1.50 per share on the Tls. 6 Silver Preferred Stock has been declared for payment July 3rd to stockholders of record June 15th. The transfer books will not be closed.

G. E. Marden & Co., Ltd.—The Debenture Transfer Register will be closed from June 22nd to 30th, both days inclusive.

Metropolitan Land Co., Ltd.—The Register of Transfers of Debentures will be closed from June 23rd to 30th, both days inclusive.

Fonciere et Immobiliere de Chine.—The Debenture Registers will be closed from June 21st to 30th, both days inclusive.

Columbia Country Club.—The Debenture Register will be closed from June 24th to 30th, both days inclusive.

Shanghai Municipal Council Debentures.—The Transfer Books of the Municipal Loans will be closed from June 16th to 30th, both days inclusive.

Kelly & Walsh, Ltd.—The 51st Annual General Meeting will be held at No. 66 Nanking Road, Shanghai, on Wednesday, June 24th at 5.30 p.m. The Transfer Books will be closed from June 18th to 24th, both days inclusive.

The Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.—The Register of Transfers of Debentures will be closed from June 23rd to 30th, both days inclusive.

Central Properties, Ltd.—The Debenture Transfer Register will be closed from June 16th to 30th, both days inclusive.

The China General Omnibus Co., Ltd.—The 13th Annual General Meeting will be held at the office of the General Managers of the Company, Third Floor, Sassoon House, Shanghai, on Monday, June 22nd at 4 p.m. The Transfer Books will be closed from June 12th to 22nd, both days inclusive.

The Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.—The Debenture Transfer Register will be closed from June 18th to 30th, both days inclusive.

The Cathay Land Co., Ltd.—The Debenture Transfer Register will be closed from June 19th to 30th, both days inclusive.

The Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.—

31st Issue 6% Debentures 1931
32nd Issue 6% Debentures 1933

The Register of Transfers of Debentures will be closed from June 17th to 30th, both days inclusive.

Share Report

Share Market Report: (Up to Friday noon).—Although the week closed rather dull, prices in the major issues have been very firm. Share transactions for the week totalled 39,087 shares as against 27,231 last week.

Shanghai Power 6% Prefs. have advanced from $118 to $120 with buyers higher. In Shanghai Waterworks shares, business was recorded in their "A" shares @ $600 and $602.50; in "B" and "C" @ $24 and at $15 in their 6½% Prefs. Trams "Bearer" rose midweek to $38.25 though returned to $38. Trams "Registered" were also done @ $38. Hongkong Banks advanced to Hk$1,585 (as against last recorded business @ Hk.$1,565). Union Insurance of Cantons are firm @ Hk.$517.50 with further buyers at this rate. Ewos were the medium of business @ $8 for "Ordinary" and $158 for their 8% Prefs.

Rubbers had a better week, with a turnover of 35,017 shares as against 22,782 last week. Business was recorded in Kroewocks (7,000 shares) @ 55 cts.; in Chemors (6,000 shares) @ 70 cts.; in Kelantans (4,000 shares) @ 21 cts.; in Butes (3,950 shares) @ $2.20; in Dominions (3,517 shares) between $3.50/3.25; in Tanah Merah (2,500 shares) @ $1.45; in Kota Bahroes (2,000 shares) @ $1.50; in Tebongs (2,000 shares) @ 53 cts.; in Sungalas (1,260 shares) @ $3; in Kedahs (1,000 shares) @ $3.90; in Padangs (1,000 shares) @ 62½ cts.; and a few odd lots of Consolidateds, Ziangbes and Anglo-Javas.

The Debenture market has been less active, with a turnover of only $117,500 as against $142,8[illegible] last week. Shanghai Power 5½% eased from $89.50 to $88.50. S.M.C. 5½%'s are also a shade off from $101 to $100.75. Tls. 15,700 Shanghai Waterworks 6% were done @ Tls. 102½ (as against 103 last recorded). Shanghai Telephone 6%, after having recovered last week to 98 have eased again to 97½. Other transactions include S.M.C. 6% 1926 @ Tls. 101; F.M.C. 6% 1931 @ Tls. 100; F.M.C. 5½% 1914 @ Tls. 97.50 and Race Club 6%'s @ $96.

Rubber Review, Chinese Government Bonds, etc.

Rubber Review:—The following information has been courteously supplied by Reuters:—
London and Liverpool stocks of rubber on 13th June totalled 127,366 tons, showing a decrease of 1,594 tons during the week. Deliveries during the week totalled 2,655 tons compared with 2,797 for the previous week. The following are the usual weekly comparative prices:—

	London Spot	London Oct./Dec.	Singapore Spot	Singapore Oct./Dec.	New York Futures July	Sept.	Dec.
June 11	7.5/16	7¼	25¾	25⅞	15.77	15.86	15.97
June 18	7.5/16	7.7/16	25¾	26	15.75	15.85	15.96
	Dull		Dull				

Chinese Govt. External Bonds, in the London market have staged a good "come back." In most cases the recovery has been £1½ to £2, though Reorganizations are up £4½ and Crisps up £7 during the week.

The Information above given, though not guaranteed, has been obtained from sources believed to be reliable.

Agents and Secretaries of Companies are requested kindly to notify J. P. BISSET & CO. 12 The Bund, Shanghai (Compilers of this Report on behalf of the Shanghai Stock Exchange) of any errors or omissions.

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Company Meetings

SENAWANG RUBBER ESTATES, LTD.

Rubber Company Chairman Has Answers Prepared for Mr. Soyka's Questions

In anticipation of questions by Mr. L. Soyka, a shareholder, the chairman of the Senawang Rubber Estates, Ltd., prepared a list of answers which was incorporated in his report at the annual meeting of the company held on Tuesday, June 16, at 93 Canton Road. Mr. A. J. Welch was in the chair, and the other directors present were Messrs. L. E. Canning and H. Kadoorie, in addition to Mr. C. F. Shackleton and Mr. M. Reader Harris, legal adviser. 332,450 shares were represented by the attendance, and those held by proxies in favour of the directors were 216,806, making a total share representation of 549,256.

Even after having his main questions answered in the chairman's speech, Mr. Soyka was not satisfied, but plied the chairman with further questions in relation to the company's affairs.

Mr. Soyka asked in what currency the reserves of the company would be in case a crisis in the rubber industry took place, and the chairman replied that Straits dollars would be the currency in which they would have money available on such an occasion.

Mr. Soyka said that the company was losing on investments every year to the extent of about $12,400, which represented a considerable depreciation in the volume of investments. If money were needed in Straits currency, and in consideration of the present uncertain condition in China, and the possibility of a depreciation in the value of the local dollar, he considered that it was advisable to release as soon as possible the greater proportion of their local investments, and convert the proceeds into Straits currency. It was unnecessary for part of their capital to be brought into Shanghai for conversion into local currency, and for the balance to be kept in Penang.

Investments Hard to Find

The chairman replied that investments of any sort were very hard to find in the Straits, but he was sure that the board would take his suggestions into consideration. He thought that it was better to have the money in pounds than to have it in local currency which could not be realised when the money was needed.

Mr. Soyka also suggested that the company might repay the preference shares, but the chairman pointed out that the company were advised that it would not be possible to repay the shareholders. Mr. Soyka's next suggestion was that the company should go into liquidation, and should be sold to a holding company, but it was stated in reply that this step would cost as much as a year's interest. The usual complaint with regard to Shanghai office expenses was then put forward.

In his speech, the chairman said:—

The working for the year resulted in a profit of $28,937.06 as compared with a profit last year of $50,398.12. This decrease is mainly attributable to the fact that the output of rubber was 46,700 lbs. less whilst the net price realized was only .14 of a penny per pound higher. This profit added to the amount brought forward from last year and less the dividend on the preference shares makes a divisible balance of $32,799.56 which your directors recommend be dealt with as set forth in their report.

There is a heading on the liability side of the balance sheet that perhaps requires explanation—this is the heading "rubber sales suspense account." As you are no doubt aware export licences are issued quarterly and not monthly, but the financial year of this company does not close at the end of a quarter but at the end of the first month of the quarter. The entry just referred to represents the value of 3,572 lbs. of rubber that were sold in January but which was in excess of the proportionate allowance for that month and consequently came out of the export quota for February and March and therefore apply to the current financial year and not to the last.

Good Financial Position

Financially the company is in a very satisfactory position as the liquid assets on January 31, 1936, exceeded the cash liabilities by $144,086.32.

As regards planting matters, 37 acres of ravines and low lying land carrying self planted rubber were reclaimed. In this area there are trees that are already tappable but the average age of the trees can be put at between two and three years. There are some further small areas of self-planted rubber that can still be reclaimed. On the other hand 110 acres of the poorer rubber in the mature area has now been cleared for replanting. The rubber timber over 80 acres of this area has already been removed from the field and 20 acres have been dug over and lined ready for planting and where necessary on the steeper slopes terraced. The seed of nitrogenous green cover crops has been sown over this area.

The pernicious growths of bracken and stag moss have now been completely eradicated from the gardens and only beneficent growths are permitted to remain.

The pruning of broken branches and the treatment of any diseased trees were taken in hand actively during the year and the estate is now in good order in this respect.

Buildings and machinery were repaired where necessary and are reported to be in good order. A new motor lorry was bought and the old one traded in in part payment.

Standard Production

The standard production for 1936 has been set at 678,797 lbs., which is a decrease of 80,336 lbs., when compared with that for 1935. The decrease was at first even larger than this but the manager appealed and managed to obtain an increase of 30,225 lbs.

Speaking generally the estate is in a satisfactory state of upkeep and has not been allowed to suffer from the enforced economies of the last few years.

In conclusion, Gentlemen, I would like to express our very best thanks to Mr. Ryves, our manager, to the visiting agent and to the agents in Penang for the very efficient manner in which they have collaborated to bring the estate safely through the long period of depression.

Mr. Soyka has given notice that he wants answers to the following questions, so I will reply to these first and thus save time.

What are the particulars of the items comprising general charges?

This heading covers numerous accounts as follows:—

Upkeep motor lorry	$ 744.76
Recruiting	1,809.09
Transport and travelling	80.00
Estate office expenses, including the exchange of a typewriter	419.20
Watchmen	185.82
Survey and census	16.44
Upkeep buildings	811.99
Insurance premium	241.81
Agency fee	3,900.00
Penang office expenses	116.09
Unkeep motor-car	1,560.00
Telephone subscription	316.25
Sundry small items	395.03
	$10,596.48

Hospital Charges

Hospital and medical expenses amount to $6,777. How is this made up?

Some estates are healthy and others are unhealthy and Senawang unfortunately comes under the latter category and consequently the expenditure under this heading is always heavy.

The details are:—

Part dresser's salary and bonus	$ 910.00
Visiting doctor's fee	900.00
Drugs, hospital diet, burials, coffins, etc.	2,957.41
Coolies and hospital staff	416.18
Blankets and depreciation of microscope	95.50
	$5,279.09
Less: received from outside patients	1,150.41
	$4,128.68
Antimalarial Work:—	
Part dresser's salary	$ 390.00
Overseer	140.00
Sprayers, oil and wages	1,663.61
	$6,322.29
Sanitation:—	
Scything and line sweepers	454.84
	$6,777.13

During the year there was the most serious outbreak of malaria that has occurred for many years, there was also an epidemic of chickenpox, measles and mumps amongst the children which put up medical expenses.

Please give details of the number and nationality of the labour force which was employed at the time the last accounts were made up and also the number twelve months previously. Is there any labour employed on contract work?

At the end of last year the labour force consisted of 229 male and 111 female Tamils, a total of 340; at the end of the previous year there were 368 Tamils and 30 Chinese on contract.

Office Expenses

I require details of Shanghai Office Expenses and also the terms of the agreement between your firm and the company.

The details are:—

Secretarial fee	$6,713.28
Annual licence fee	82.76
Printing, postages, advertising, telegrams, etc.	553.85
Sundry registration fees	10.60
	$7,360.49

You are not entitled to have details of the agreement.

I will ask as well the cost of production with and without the Shanghai expenses.

As I mentioned at the meeting of another company a short while ago the purchase or sale of export rights makes any calculation of the cost of production misleading.

In this case the cost as shown by the accounts works out at 15.81 Straits cents per pound of which 14.63 cents applies to the Straits and 1.18 cents to Shanghai but on the other hand the company sold 20,000 lbs. of export rights which, if the physical rubber had been produced by the estate, would have reduced the cost to a total of 15.49 cents per pound, of which 14.35 cents would have applied to the Straits and 1.14 cents to Shanghai.

The following resolutions were then passed by the meeting:—

That the directors' report and statement of accounts for the year ended December 31, 1936, as presented be adopted and passed; proposed by Mr. A. J. Welch and seconded by Mr. L. E. Canning.

That a dividend of two China dollar cents per share be paid; proposed by Mr. A. J. Welch and seconded by Mr. L. E. Canning.

That Mr. L. E. Canning be re-elected a director of the company; proposed by Mr. D. E. Levy and seconded by Mr. Woo Chi-ming.

That Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews be re-elected auditors to the company; proposed by Mr. H. F. Chang and seconded by Mr. Sze Hou-sung.

TANAH MERAH ESTATES (1916), LTD.

Larger Dividends and Reforms Suggested by Mr. L. Soyka

A number of reforms, embodying a general suggestion that the shareholders receive larger dividends, were put forward by Mr. L. Soyka at the twentieth annual general meeting of shareholders in the Tanah Merah Estates (1916), Ltd., last Wednesday, in the offices of the general managers, Messrs. A. R. Burkill & Sons, Ltd., 20 Canton Road. The chair was occupied by Mr. W. B. O. Middleton, who was supported by Mr. W. R. McBain and Mr. Chun Bing-him, directors, Mr. M. Reader Harris, legal adviser, and a representation of 440,183 shares, of which number 142,811 shares were held by persons present, and 297,372 were proxies in favour of the directors.

The Chairman said:—

The total area of the company's properties is now 4,758¾ acres. A further 25 acres of reserve land were cleared and prepared for future planting during 1935. This area is clean and will very shortly be placed under a cover crop. At the moment we have 133 acres of clean land waiting the time when planting will again be permitted. There is a possibility that the company will be allowed to plant up the 108 acres which we started to open up in the early part of 1934, several months before rubber restriction became effective. I understand our claim in connection with this area will receive consideration and a reply possibly by the end of this month. A claim has also been put in asking to be allowed to open up a further 100 acres under the "experimental planting" allowance quota. The Controller of Rubber is being applied to for permission to replant a small area on the Paya Mas division.

Dividend Recommended

In view of the necessarily smaller output and the relative costs of production and the net realized selling prices, the result can be considered as satisfactory. The profit for the year is $109,869.43, of which $30,015.51 represents interest earned on the company's investments. With the balance of $15,591.15 brought forward from last year, there remains at the credit of profit and loss account $125,460.58. Your directors recommend the payment of a dividend of seven cents per share, absorbing $91,000, write off buildings $15,000, machinery $5,000, wells and water supply $900, investments $2,127.98, donate to British Forces Recreation Centres Fund $300, and carry forward $11,132.60.

Under the heading of "Loans," you will see the amount of $330,517.48. In this total, the amount of $200,000 represented a single loan made on certain properties and the mortgagor failed to pay either principal or overdue interest, the latter in default for one year. I am pleased to be able to report to you that Mr. A. W. Burkill and Mr. C. R. Burkill partners of the firm of Messrs. A. R. Burkill & Sons, under their original agreement to guarantee all loans made by the company, have since repaid the full amount, with all accrued interest due on the mortgage. In addition to this repayment, there was a further mortgage for $16,783.22 which had to be refunded during the year by Messrs. A. R. Burkill & Sons. This was done and all outstanding interest was repaid to the company.

Repayment of Loans

I consider it an opportune time to give you some figures which are of considerable interest and pertinent to the repayment of these loans. Speaking on behalf of the previous general managers, I add that in 1931, when the position became serious, they, in consultation with the directors, decided that it was their duty to invest the spare funds of the company in Shanghai to earn interest and cover as far as possible, not only local expenses, but also help to pay off any loss in the working in the Straits. The result was that, by investment on mortgages and lending out on approved securities, the company earned in round figures for the years ending

March 31, 1931-32, $23,900; March 31, 1932-33, $24,660; March 31, 1933-34, $29,315; March 31, 1934-35, $30,720; this year $30,015.

or an average of $27,722 over the five years. Over the same period of time, and taking the total of the general managers' fees and commissions, the average of each year is $9,717. They remitted 20 per cent. of their fees for 1932/3 and 1933/4, totalling $2,686, which has been accounted for in the figure of $9,717.

In connection with the repayment of this $200,000 and the taking over of the property by Messrs. A. R. Burkill & Sons, the total rentals which they have been able to collect are a good deal less than the accrued interest which has been refunded. It is hardly necessary to point out to you it would have been far easier, with no obligations, to have invested the surplus funds in debentures, or placed same on fixed deposit, with a possibility of a depreciation in your investment and the certainty of a lower rate of interest.

Managers Not Benefited

I think it only right to tell you and put on record that neither your previous nor your present general managers have benefited in any way in the investment of the company's surplus funds. There has been no return to them under the cover of brokerage on placing mortgages, return commissions, retaining a part of the interest collected, or by any method by which a profit could be made. All expenses in connection with the collection of interest on the mortgages were paid by your general managers and not charged to the company. Further, all legal expenses in connection with the endeavour to enforce the payment of principal and interest were also paid by the general managers.

Since Messrs. Kennedy, Burkill & Co. took over the management in 1932, many savings have been made, which in the aggregate amount to no inconsiderable sum. I mention particularly, with the reduction in the selling commission on rubber alone, there has been a saving of St. $1,000, per annum.

Particulars Required

Mr. Soyka asked for particulars of general charges.

Mr. Middleton replied by reading out an itemized list amounting to $36,345.44, and, in answer to a request for the cost per acre of Penang expenses, said it was Straits $2.48 per planted acre.

Mr. Soyka said an offer had been made at $1.50 per acre, including the services of a visiting agent. If Messrs. Kennedy, Burkill & Co. would do the work for the same figure he had no objection to their receiving preferential treatment.

The Chairman said the directors of the company had received no direct offer or definite statement. Further, they were fully satisfied with the management agreement which they were authorized to make with Messrs. Kennedy, Burkill & Co.

Mr. Sokya replied that the shareholders also had to be satisfied. He knew that Mr. Hickling had written to them of a responsible firm. He protested against Messrs. Burkill & Sons making any agreements which were against the interests of the company. He asked for the terms of the general managers' agreement.

Mr. Middleton replied that he was asking a question on which he was not entitled to enter.

Mr. Soyka then asked for particulars of the estate manager's commission.

The Chairman replied that the maximum commission was five per cent. on the profits of the estate. The present manager of the estates had been with them since 1919 and he was entitled to the maximum commission.

Unwise Procedure

Drawing attention to the unsettled conditions in China to-day, and the possibility of devaluation, Mr. Soyka suggested that a substantial proportion of local investments be realized and converted either into Straits dollars or sterling.

The Chairman replied that these reserves of the company had accumulated over a period of years. The matter of transferring liquid assets into Straits currency had had the very careful consideration of the directors and they thought it was not wise or judicious to make such transfers for an investment with very small interest. He pointed out that the Tanah Merah Estates was a local company and therefore its money should be kept in dollars.

Resolutions Passed

The following resolutions were put to the meeting and passed unanimously:—

"That the report and accounts for the year ended March 31, 1936 as presented be accepted."—Proposed by Mr. W. B. O. Middleton, seconded by Mr. Fu Siao-en.

"That the following recommendation as to the appropriation of the balance at credit of Profit and Loss Account, as presented, be accepted."—

To pay dividend of seven local currency cents per share	$91,000.00
To write off buildings	15,000.00
To write off machinery	5,000.00
To write off wells and water supply	900.00
To write off investments	2,127.98
To donate to British Forces Recreation Centres Fund	300.00
To carry forward	11,132.60
	$125,460.58

"That Mr. Chun Bing-him be re-elected a director of the company."—Proposed by Mr. Fu Siao-en, seconded by Mr. W. Mellor.

"That Messrs. Thomson & Co. be re-elected auditors to the company."—Proposed by Mr. T. E. Trueman, seconded by Mr. L. Fearon.

RAPID progress is being made for the opening of a big vegetable oil factory under the joint auspices of the Ministry of Industry and the Anhwei, Szechuen, Chekiang and Hunan provincial governments. The capital will be about $2,000,000, of which $500,000 will come from the Ministry. Experts will be engaged to operate the factory, which is expected to be established either in Shanghai or Changsha.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

(Incorporated in the Colony of Hongkong. The liability of Members is limited to the extent and in manner prescribed by Ordinance No. 6 of 1929 of the Colony.)

CAPITAL:

Authorized	$50,000,000
Issued and fully paid up	20,000,000
Hongkong Currency Reserve Fund	10,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS:	
Sterling	£6,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$20,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
London Branch: 9 GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C. 3
Shanghai Branch: 12 THE BUND
Shanghai Sub-Agency: 65 BROADWAY
New York Agency: 72 WALL STREET

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

LOCAL BILLS discounted.

CREDITS granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London and the chief commercial places in America, Australia, China, Europe, India and Japan.

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SAVINGS BANK OFFICE Accounts will be kept in Dollars Local Currency.

Full particulars on application

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LANGKAT'S DIAMOND MINES

"Asset of Considerable Value," States Chairman at Annual Meeting of Shareholders

"We have a proven asset of considerable value, and to mine the necessary quantity of gravel in order that a good profit can be realized is entirely a matter of purchasing further equipment," said Mr. W. R. McBain, chairman, at the annual general meeting of shareholders of the Naamlooze Vennootschap Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat, which was held on Thursday in the office of the general agents, 1 The Bund.

Supporting the chairman were Messrs. A. J. Welch, C. Grumitt, directors, W. A. Turnbull, secretary, while 44,870 shares were represented.

The chairman said:—

The general profit and loss account shows a loss of C.S.$328,150.74 which, added to the debit balance of C.S.$285,283.81 brought forward from last year, makes a total balance of $613,434.55 at debit of this account, which it is proposed to carry forward.

A debit balance of $18,293.11 has been transferred from oil and sundry working account to general profit and loss account. Included in this amount is the loss of $35,849.88, transferred from timber working account. This lose includes $11,274.86 on account of depreciation, and the balance is composed of necessary expenses for looking after our property and machinery at Samarinda and Shanghai. Both these plants have been closed down and put on a maintenance basis during the year under review.

You will note that oil royalties for the year amounted to $20,601.08, which has been credited as usual to oil and sundry account.

Diamond Concessions

The loss in the working account on Rantjah Sirang Diamond Concessions for the twelve months ended October 31, 1935, amounts to $238,306.84 including depreciation of $95,790.39, details of which are given in the accounts before you. This has been transferred to profit and loss account. This loss was incurred in making a test on a working scale of the diamondiferous gravel in the South Diamond Channel in the concession, located by our chief engineer and field manager.

The rubber working account shows a profit of $49,471.28, after writing off to depreciation $16,774.45, which amount has also been transferred to general profit and loss account.

You will note in the balance sheet under review that it has been found unnecessary to draw your attention to the fact that there is a contingent liability in connection with a legal action against the company by the executors of the estate of a former manager, as I am glad to be able to inform you that in this long outstanding legal action, the judgment of the Supreme Court has been decided entirely in our favour. At the annual meeting of the company held in 1934 I informed you that, although the judgment of the Court in the first action was given in our favour, the plaintiffs has appealed to the Supreme Court, with the result that I have just stated. I wish to take this opportunity of expressing our thanks to the Company's legal adviser, Mr. J. W. Trouw in Medan, Sumatra, for the work he has done in bringing this case to a successful conclusion.

Turning to our Borneo concessions; I wish to refer you to the circular letters to shareholders dated January 4, March 12, and a further circular letter dated April 2, 1936, giving you all the information your directors have at their disposal regarding the company's interests and activities in S. E. Borneo, added to which a shareholders meeting was convened on April 9, 1936. As recommended by your directors at the meeting on April 9, and approved of by the shareholders present, an advisory committee was formed to consider ways and means of obtaining the necessary finance to carry out the resolution which was passed by the shareholders at the meeting, with regard to forming a separate company for the purpose of developing the company's mining concessions and interests in S. E. Borneo namely:

The Rantjah Sirang Diamond Concessions,
The Gold Prospecting Licences,
The Colin Coal Concessions.

The advisory committee, since its formation, has held two meetings. At the last meeting it was decided to make certain recommendations to the shareholders. These recommendations were transmitted to the shareholders in a circular dated June 12, 1936, but should any of you gentlemen not have received it, or may wish to peruse it again, it is on the table for your inspection.

Bulk Tests Made

Mr. Mills took charge of the Rantjah Sirang Concessions in December, 1934. During the year under review, November 1, 1934 to October 31, 1935, he made a bulk test on a working scale, with the machinery he had at his disposal, of the diamondiferous gravel in our South Channel, as you were informed in the circular of April 2, 1936. Although the values he actually obtained per cubic metre were considerably higher than the valuation recorded by previous engineers, with continual interruptions caused by shortage of water, and for other reasons which were explained in the circular, he could not, with the equipment he had, mine the necessary quantities of gravel commensurate with the expenses incurred.

Mr. Mills is of the opinion that we have a proven asset of considerable value, and to mine the necessary quantity of gravel in order that a good profit can be realised is entirely a matter of purchasing further equipment. I will here remind you that he has recommended a scheme on the basis of raising 2,000 cub. metres of overburden and diamond gravel per 24 hours, by the electrification of all the necessary excavating and dressing plant. He estimates that, if we should carry out his recommendations, on No. 1 Concession alone we have a working life of at least eight years. The shareholders were informed of these particulars in detail in the circular of April 2. Since Mr. Mills returned to Borneo we have received information that by boring he has located another channel containing in his opinion, rich diamond gravel. He is continuing these borings and we await further details regarding his operations.

During the year 3,262.39 carats of diamonds, realizing $105,659.88, and 1,494.25 grammes of concentrates of gold and platinum, realising $2,317.17, were produced.

At the last meeting of shareholders held on April 9, 1936, I fully informed you of the difficulties that have arisen in the negotiations between the Bataafsche Petroleum Maats-chappij and our company, with regard to the commuting of the oil royalties. We have not yet received a reply to our last communication to the Bataafsche Petroleum Mij.

With regard to our rubber Estate, the total expenditure on the estate during the year, with the exception of expenditure on clearings, and ten per cent. of the general charges, has been charged to rubber working account. An official survey of the estate made during the year revealed an increase in the planted area of 58.1 acres in the mature area, and 16.1 acres in the immature area, making a total of 74,2 acres.—23.5 acres of old mature rubber were cut out, and the area prepared for replanting.

The acreage of rubber estate at the close of the financial year was 4,180.7 acres, and consisted of:

	acres
Rubber Mature	3,527.0
Rubber Immature	304.4
Replanting	23.5
Buildings, Sites and Roads	57.2
Land unsuitable for planting	268.6
	4,180.7

Rubber Harvest

The crop harvested during the year amounted to 889,881 lb., which was produced at a cost of guilder cents 12.54 (at parity of exchange approximately 2½d) per lb. This includes depreciation, and 90 per cent. of all general charges, compared with 1,070,427 lb. costing guilder cents 9.44 (or at parity of exchange 1.89d.) per lb. produced in the previous year. On account of restriction being now in force it is not possible to form any reliable estimate of the crop we may be permitted to export during the current year, nor the cost of same. The exportable allowance for January/December 1935 amounted to 743,960 lb. The export licence received for January/June 1936 amounts to 388,539 lb., based on 26½ per cent. of our 1936 standard production assessment of 1,466,182 lb. The crop of 761,703 lb. was sold at Medan, and 10,581 lb. of scrap destroyed prior to the closing of the financial year. The balance of 117,367 lb. was taken into the accounts at a value of F. 15,730.82, or C.S.$34,197.43, and subsequently realized F. 21,125.78 or an additional profit of F. 5,394.96 squalling $12,331.34, which will go into the current year's accounts.

The Estate was visited during April by our visiting agent, Mr. Pinching, who reports favourably regarding conditions prevailing. The factory, machinery and buildings were maintained in good condition, all necessary repairs being effected, and no capital expenditure incurred.

A shareholder asked what the item in the balance sheet under the heading of liabilities, and reading "Loans secured by mortgage of part property, $335,909.63," was, and whether it was part of the rubber estate. He was informed that it was the timber estate in Shanghai.

Mr. V. Gensburger: I notice you have destroyed scrap rubber?—We only sell first-class rubber, because we have a surplus amount.

Mr. L. Soyka:—Regarding the auditors' remarks in their report, "We are of opinion that timber assets are stated at a figure which is considerably in excess of their present value, and can express no opinion as to the value of the investment in Rantjah Sirang Concessions." I would like to hear what you have to say about that.

The chairman:—Regarding the timber assets, we have a mill in Samarinda and at present it is an asset which presents a difficulty to realize. Although it has cost us much, the auditors cannot give us any opinion of its value. Regarding Rantjah Sirang, that depends on whether it is developed or not. The auditors have to be guarded in these matters.

The following resolutions were carried:—

That the reoprt and accounts for year ended October 31, 1935, as presented, be adopted and passed—proposed by Mr. W. R. McBain and seconded by Mr. A. J. Welch.

That Mr. C. Grumitt be re-elected a director of the company—proposed by Mr. V. Gensburger, and seconded by Mr. Fu Siao-en.

That the appointments of Mr. Tj. Dijkstra and Mr. G. A. Murphy as directors of the company be confirmed—proposed by Mr. V. Gensburger and seconded by Mr. Fu Siao-en.

That Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews be re-elected auditors for the ensuing year—proposed by Mr. E. B. McBain and seconded by Mr. H. Kadoorie.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

BIRDS AND CALENDARS

Mr. Sowerby's Views

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—It is a pity that the extremely interesting article on "Birds Found in Chefoo Area" by AUSPEX, which appeared in your valuable paper of June 14, should have been marred by a repetition of the time-honoured confusion between the Chinese Lunar and Solar Calendars. In referring to the dates on which birds from the south make their appearance each spring he says:

> But why is it that the birds alone keep so closely to our foreign calendar when the rest of Nature obediently follows the course laid down in the Chinese Lunar one?

The answer to his question is twofold: firstly that the Chinese Lunar Calendar does not lay down a course for Nature to follow, and has nothing to do with seasons, and secondly that the rest of Nature does not follow the Chinese Lunar Calendar, but adheres to the Chinese farmers' Solar Calendar, which divides the year into twenty-four parts each of fifteen or sixteen days and each commencing with a day bearing a special name. This Solar Calendar naturally coincides exactly with the calendar used by Westerners, which is also based on movements of the Earth in relation to the Sun, so that the commencement of each fortnightly period falls on the same date in our Calendar each year.

If AUSPEX had observed the rest of Nature as closely as he has observed the birds he would have discovered that it, too, follows very closely the Western Calendar in its seasonal manifestations, though, it must be admitted that plants may vary in Spring from a week to as much as six weeks in the dates on which they bloom according to the vagaries of the weather. But these variations, it will be found, in no way coincide with the Chinese Lunar Calendar. That is to say, if the Chinese Lunar Calendar New Year is late in relation to the Western Solar Calendar, it does not follow that plants in China will be correspondingly late in blooming. On the contrary, if it happens to be a mild spring, they will bloom earlier than usual.

Birds, on the other hand, coming from regions beyond the influence of local weather conditions, naturally are not affected by the latter, at least until they arrive in the vicinity. They may then beat a hasty retreat in the direction from which they have come or continue in the direction they were going in the hope of finding more favourable weather conditions. This accounts for the extreme regularity in the date on which birds make their appearance in a given locality each year.

The Chinese at a very early period in their history discovered that the seasonal weather and other manifestations of Nature did not fit in with the movements and phases of the Moon, but followed those of the Sun, so that they had to work out and follow a Solar Calendar in order that they should be guided accurately in their agricultural pursuits. Most Europeans and Americans in China seem not to be aware that the Chinese thus go by two calendars, and, assuming that they have only one, naturally marvel at the accuracy with which seasonal changes in the weather are predicted by the Chinese.

While there are a number of publications in which the names and dates of the twenty-four periods are to be found, I give them here for the sake of the uninitiated. They are as follows:

1. Hsiao-han, small cold, January 6.
2. Ta-han, great cold, January 21.
3. Li-ch'uan, beginning of Spring, February 5.
4. Yü-shui, rain water, February 20.
5. Ching-chih, excited insects, March 6.
6. Ch'un-fên, Spring Equinox, March 21.
7. Ch'ing-ming, clear brightness, April 5.
8. Ku-yü, grain rain, April 20.
9. Li-hsia, beginning of Summer, May 6.
10. Hiao-man, small fulness, May 21.
11. Mang-chung, sprouting seeds, June 6.
12. Hsia-chih, Summer Solstice, June 21.
13. Hsiao-shu, small heat, July 7.
14. Ta-shu, great heat, July 23.
15. Li-ch'iu beginning of Autumn, August 8.
16. Ch'u-shu, end of heat, August 23.
17. Pai-lu, white dew, September 8.
18. Ch'iu-fên, Autumnal Equinox, September 23.
19. Han-lu, cold dew, October 8.
20. Shuang-chiang, descent of frost, October 23.
21. Li-tung, beginning of winter, November 7.
22. Hsiao-hsueh, small snow, November 22.
23. Ta-hsueh, great snow, December 5.
24. Tung-chih, Winter Solstice, December 22.

These are movable according to the Chinese Lunar Calendar and fixed according to the Western Calendar.

The Lunar Calendar festivals naturally fall on different days of the Western Calendar each year. They are:

1. T'ien-lung-tan, Birthday of the Heavenly Dragon, 21st Day of 12th Moon.
2. Shang-yuan-chieh, Feast of Lanterns, 15th Day of 1st Moon.
3. T'ien-chung-chieh, Dragon Boat Festival, 5th Day of 5th Moon.
4. T'ien-ti-tsao-hua, Creation of Heaven and Earth, 15th Day of 5th Moon.
5. T'ien-k'uang-chieh, Feast of Heavenly Gifts, 6th Day of 6th Moon.
6. Chung-yuan-chieh, Feast of the Spirits, 15th Day of 7th Moon.
7. Chung-ch'iu-chieh, Mid-Autumn Festival, 15th Day of 8th Moon.
8. Chung-yang-jih, Double Ninth Festival, 9th Day of 9th Moon.
9. Hsia-yuan-chieh, Festival of Worship, 15th Day of 10th Moon.

These are fixed in the Chinese Lunar Calendar and movable in relation to the Western Calendar.

I must apologize to AUSPEX for writing thus, since he says in reference to his question:

> This is not a point which I raise for argument, and I hope it will not be taken up as the text for a dispute in the correspondence columns.

But he cannot expect an erroneous statement to go unchallenged, and I am surprised you have not already received other letters calling attention to his mistake.

ARTHUR DE C. SOWERBY.

Shanghai, June 19.

JEWISH-ARAB TREATY

King Feisal's Letter

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—The report from Jerusalem which appears in the "News Chronicle" regarding the Jewish-Arab treaty, as cabled by Havas and published in your to-day's issue, is bound to revive interest in the historic letter which Emir Feisal had signed in 1919.

According to well established facts, the latter, acting for his father King Hussein signed an agreement with Dr. Weizmann in which he expressly acknowledged the separation of Palestine from the Arab states, though he was anxious that the Jewish Homeland should co-operate with his proposed Pan-Arab union of states.

Col. T. E. Lawrence was present. The meeting was brought about by British officials. In Paris Prince Feisal (later King Feisal) wrote the following letter:—

> Delegation Hedjazienne
> Paris, March 3, 1919.
>
> Dear Mr. Frankfurter:
>
> I want to take this opportunity of my first contact with American Zionists to tell you what I have often been able to say to Dr. Weizmann in Arabia and Europe. We feel that the Arabs and Jews are cousins in race, having suffered similar oppressions at the hands of powers stronger than themselves, and by a happy coincidence have been able to take the first step towards the attainment of their national ideals together. We Arabs, especially the educated among us, look with the deepest sympathy on the Zionist movement. Our deputation here in Paris is fully acquainted with the proposals submitted yesterday by the Zionist Organization to the Peace Conference and we regard them as moderate and proper. We will do our best insofar as we are concerned to help them through. We will wish the Jews a most hearty welcome home. With the chiefs of your movement, especially with Dr. Weizmann, we have had, and continue to have the closest relations. He has been a great helper of our cause and I hope the Arabs may soon be in a position to make the Jews some return for their kindness. We are working together for a reformed and revived Near East, and our two movements complete one another. The Jewish movement is national and not imperialist, and there is room in Syria for us both. I think that neither can be a real success without the other.
>
> People less informed and less responsible than our leaders and yours, ignoring the need for co-operation of the Arabs and Zionists, have been trying to exploit the local difficulties that must necessarily arise in Palestine in the early stages of our movement. Some of them have, I am afraid, misrepresented your aims to the Arab peasantry with the result that interested parties have been able to make capital out of what they call our differences. I wish to give you my firm conviction that these difficulties are not on questions of principle but on matters of detail, such as must inevitably occur in every contact of neighbouring peoples and as are easily adjusted by mutual goodwill. Indeed, nearly all of them will disappear with fuller knowledge. I look forward, and my people with me look forward, to a future in which we will help and you will help us so that the countries in which we are mutually interested may once again take their places in the community of civilized people of the world. Believe me. Yours sincerely.
>
> FEISAL.

The foregoing historic communication was published in numerous leading papers and no dissentient voice was raised at the time to question its authenticity. According to Havas, the recent publication of this document by Dr. Weizmann has created a storm of protest among the Arabs, accusing the Jews of having forged same. Unbiassed readers may well be asked to draw their own conclusions and no one should be deceived by unscrupulous propaganda to defeat an elevating ideal. The Jewish case stands on its merit and needs no artificial means to oil it. It has been abundantly shown by their zeal and devotion to reclaim the country from the blight of the ages, while the Arabs stood by unconcerned and uninterested ready to sell their waste lands to the Jews at exorbitant prices. The present movement, organized by a band of desperadoes to inflict the maximum destruction of New Judea, is ostensibly a case of the dark forces of the desert pitted against civilization.

MENTOR.

Shanghai, June 17.

PRIVATE RICKSHAWS

Bus Stop Racket

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—With reference to my letter of June 1, which you were kind enough to publish in the "N.C.D.N." of June 4, I am pleased to say that prompt action was taken in the matter by the Western District S.M.P. and for the last two weeks the Bus Stop at the corner of Edinburgh and Yu Yuen Roads has been kept clear of rickshaws, at any rate during the busy hours of the day.

Those responsible for this improvement deserve thanks and appreciation from all who reside in this part of Shanghai, as well as yourself, Sir, for giving this matter publicity.

ANOTHER RICKSHAW LOVER.

Shanghai, June 18.

MEETING STEAMERS

Uncomfortable Conditions

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—The Shanghai public pays annually some hundreds of millions revenue to the Chinese Maritime Customs — and yet — when the public go to meet friends arriving by steamer at the jetty they must stand in the open—unprotected from sun, rain, sleet, hail, wind and cold. Sometimes they, hundreds of them, are caught in sudden showers and thoroughly drenched.

Would it be asking too much to suggest that at least a covered shed be provided for those of us who must meet arriving tenders from steamers?

Thanking you for calling attention to this much needed common necessity.

STEAMER GREETER.

Shanghai, June 19.

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LAND AT CHAPOO

An Inquiry

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—May I be permitted through the medium of your columns to cause an inquiry as to what is actually happening at Chapoo.

I, like many others, saw an opportunity to purchase a piece of ground on the hilly landscape of Chapoo, with a view of building a bungalow.

One year later, the following article was published in the local Chinese Press, translated as follows:—

NOTICE ISSUED BY THE PUBLIC OWNED SAND LAND OFFICE OF HANGCHOW & KASHING

In the matter of Commencement of Assessment of the price of hilly land in the Landscape Area at Chapoo, has now been remeasured, and that it was decided at the No. 663 Meeting of the Provincial Government that land should be subscribed by the original occupier by payment of 40 per cent. of the market value of the land.

The grades of land, market value, the time limit of subscription and place of payment are shown as follows:—

(1) Market Value per Mow:—

A Grade	.....	$500.
B "	.....	350.
C "	.....	250.
D "	.....	170.
E "	.....	100.
F "	.....	50.
G "	.....	30.
H "	.....	15.

(2) The Time Limit of Subscription:—
15th April to 15th May.
16th May to 31st May. 1st Extended Period. (during which period an additional 1/10th shall be assessed).
1st June to 15th June. 2nd Extended Period. (during which an additional 2/10ths shall be assessed, after which the property shall be marked and possessed by the Government).

(3) Place of Payment:—
The Public Owned Sand Land Office of Hangchow & Kashing.

Following this statement, I was obliged to pay to the amount of $166 for fear of confiscation.

The next thing that happened, the public was informed that they were barred from the use of Chapoo for the time being and that the military had taken it over for the purpose of "fortifications" whence it would be returned as originally laid out for, "Health Resort."

ONE VICTIM.

Shanghai, June 16.

Another Victim's Views

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—I go to Chapoo occasionally and the hills are still closed to Shanghai people. The concrete "pill boxes" were completed in January 1935 and since then no work has been done on the so-called fortification of the hills. The motor road has been extended up to the top of the Hill and it is now possible to drive right up to the Chapoo Café. There is a detachment of about 30 soldiers stationed at the old parking place but no other signs of military activity. Natives of Chapoo are permitted to go in and out and occasionally thousands of them go to worship at the temples on the beach, only Shanghai people, foreigners or Chinese, are not allowed. All the bungalows erected are falling to pieces gradually, some have collapsed altogether, some have been occupied by soldiers, all of them are full of vermin and field mice.

The Government office in the city of Chapoo which collected the payment of 40 per cent. is closed and it has never been possible for me to locate the gentleman who got my money. A great deal has been said in the "North-China Daily News" and other periodicals, from time to time, some very direct questions have been put forward, which certainly could not have escaped the notice of civil and military authorities in China, but these authorities have never yet had the courtesy to issue a statement on the situation at Chapoo.

At the last meeting of the Automobile Club, the Chairman said that an autographed letter had been received from General Chiang Kai-shek stating that the Hills would have to remain closed for military reasons. As far as I could find out the letter did not mention anything about refund of money paid to the land office at Chapoo or compensation for loss of building etc., and the majority present at that meeting certainly found it very difficult to understand the military reasons for keeping the hills closed to the Shanghai public.

A. J.

Shanghai, June 17.

An Unsatisfactory Position

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—May I also be permitted through the medium of your columns to join in the discussion and add a few remarks to those made by ONE VICTIM in your Wednesday's issue.

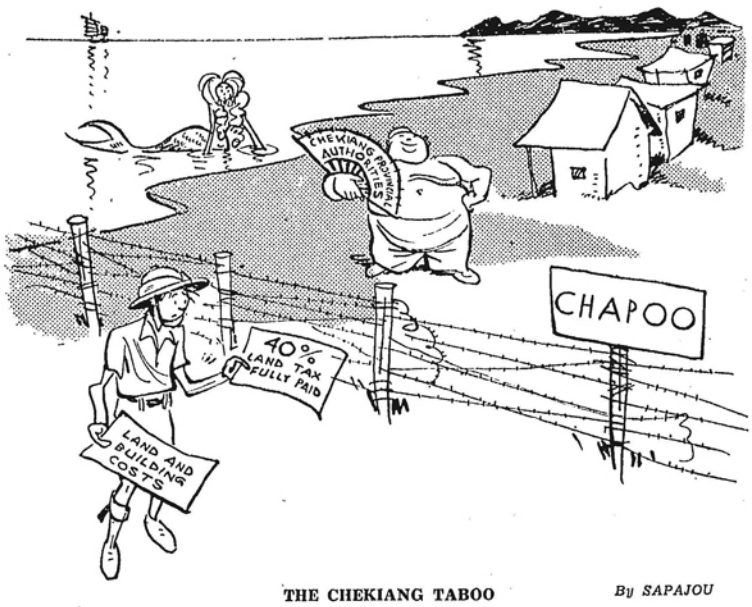
In the Spring, 1934, the Chekiang Provincial authorities collected a considerable amount of taxes from the landowners in Chapoo based on the official notice published in the local Chinese papers. The taxes amounted to 40 per cent. of the market value of the land and upon non-payment, the authorities threatened the confiscation of the land.

On June 15 of that same year, the surrounding district was closed by the military and no one was allowed even to pass to visit his land. The explanation was given by the military authorities that the land was being used for coastal fortification. Letters asking for information from the Provincial authorities were of no avail, not even a reply was received.

Since that time, two years have passed and the owners could expect at least a notification from those authorities who took possession of their land, even after the taxes have been received by them, of the military intention. It would be logical that if the land is permanently occupied by the military, the land tax which was collected for the increased land values on the hilly district, which became very popular as a resort, should be returned to the respective land owners, or in case their intention is to close the district temporarily, a public notification should be made to that effect. The manner in which the Chekiang Provincial Government is handling this question is an open disgrace.

L. H.

Shanghai, June 18.



THE CHEKIANG TABOO By SAPAJOU

Civil Authorities' Weakness

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—The recent controversy on the subject of land at Chapoo has treated the matter from the point of view of the responsibility of the Provincial authorities of Chekiang towards the owners of the land. Will you permit me to point out the responsibilities of the authorities towards the people?

I may say that I know the region, for I have been there regularly since 1932. The people ask but one thing, and that is to see the beach frequented by foreigners and Chinese from Shanghai, for the dollars they would spend would bring them prosperity.

At the end of 1933 the district seemed to have revived, everybody enjoyed a certain amount of comfort, since the coolies were able to sell their produce to the richer tradesmen. A dozen or so houses were built (which have now fallen into ruins), and with the impetus that then seemed coming to Chapoo it might have been to-day a big village which would have been a pleasant ornament to Hangchow Bay. Thousands of dollars might have been spent for the good of the poor of that part of the world, money that is now finding its way to Japan, where everything is done by the authorities to attract tourists.

H. D.
4th VICTIM.

Shanghai, June 20.

SHANGHAI BROADCASTING

Another Pioneer

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—In the interesting article on the growth of Broadcasting Stations in Shanghai which appears in to-day's issue, you, perhaps inadvertently, omitted the name of Mr. Fred Kempton who really was one of the pioneers of local broadcasting.

Commencing with a crystal set as a hobby, he was self-taught and subsequently, designed, constructed, and operated, his own broadcasting station. Acquiring a complete knowledge of his subject he became a recognised authority on radio engineering, and installed the first public address system in Shanghai, incidentally, assisting hundreds of amateurs, many of whom are operating some of the fine broadcasting stations here which not only give us local news but relay B.B.C. events.

SNOSRAP.

Shanghai, June 22.

TRADEMARK ANOMALY

Opportunities for Abuses

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—The very interesting and equally disappointing decision of the Administrative Court referred to in your issue of June 20 causes me to draw your attention to the much more serious state of affairs, than expressed in your leader.

Class 4 of Article 37 of the Detailed Regulations for the Execution of the Trademark Law, covering "Soaps" is divided into four groups:

(a) Perfumed soaps group.
(b) Medicated soaps group.
(c) Common soaps group.
(d) Other articles that properly belong in this class.

According to the present practice of the Bureau of Trademarks, it is possible for different parties to register the same trademark for the different groups, referred to above. Thus trademark X may be registered by party A for perfumed soaps, by party B for medicated soaps, and by party C for common soap.

Although the present law uses the system of Classes and Groups, even within the Groups the Bureau of Trademarks according to present practice allows registration of the same trademark by different parties. For instance party A has registered trademark Y for electric irons in class 67 "Electrical Apparatus, Machinery and Accessories," Group "Other articles that properly belong in this class." It is possible for party B to register the same trademark Y for electric toasters.

It would lead too far to go into every one of the instances proving the defects of the present system of classification. The whole system of classification has undoubtedly to be improved. Combined with this, the present practice of the Bureau of Trademarks must be fundamentally changed. The suggestion, contained in your leader, that more discretion should be used by the Bureau of Trademarks, is by no means sufficient to prevent abuses. My suggestion would be that a new law be created as existent in several Continental countries, a law, preventing "unfair competition." Such law would give the Bureau of Trademarks the possibility to refuse from the very beginning registration of such trademarks like "Hazeline Snow" where the intent, "to ride to success with the article on another man's back" is so obvious. Indeed it could and should cover a much wider sphere. Reference is made to recent cases in this respect. The name "Venus" is the trademark of a well known American pencil manufacturer. A Chinese firm started business under the name "Venus Pencil Co," printing their firm name on the pencils manufactured by them. Another Eastern firm registered with the Ministry of Industry and Commerce as a firm name, Chinese characters, in sound alike to the well known hong name of a local foreign firm and used the same on needle envelopes, although the local foreign firm had as a further precaution registered their hong name as a trademark for needles. A Chinese firm advertised the medicine "Panedin" to be as good as "Omnadin," the famous registered trademark of the medicine of a local importer, although such a statement could hardly be substantiated. There is no remedy in the present laws of China to prevent such abuses. A law drafted on the lines of the Continental laws would certainly do at least partly away with such unfair business methods and competition.

RIGHT.

Shanghai, June 20.

JUKONG WHARF

Where Credit is Due

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—With respect to your leader on the above subject in to-day's issue, may I point out that the name of Mr. von Heidenstam should be substituted for mine? It is true that I attended the meetings of the International Committee of Consulting Engineers, Shanghai Harbour Investigation, 1921, but he was then the Engineer-in-Chief to the Whangpoo Conservancy Board, and was elected by the Consultants their Chairman. The initiative for many of the current developments in Shanghai should rightly be ascribed to him.

May I also suggest a word of commendation for the "Norwegian Civil Engineers" and Chang Sing Kee, the designers and builders respectively of the wharves, godowns and Customs shed?

HERBERT CHATLEY,
Engineer-in-Chief.

Shanghai, June 22.

Fresh Milk
in 10 seconds
with this
NEW
KLIM MIXER

Place Klim ON TOP of Water
Use 8 Tablespoons Klim
to 16 oz. of Water

Mix KLIM in Iced Water
drink it Cold—
it's delicious!

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SPORTS AND PASTIMES

MAX SCHMELING KNOCKS OUT JOE LOUIS

Negro Carried Out of Ring: Remains Unconscious for Twenty Minutes After the Fight

New York, June 19.

FAVOURED by none of the experts, backed by nobody's money and not fancied by sports writers of two hemispheres, Max Schmeling, former heavyweigh' champion of the world, to-night performed the feat that most people said was impossible. He knocked out Joe Louis, the negro from Detroit, in the twelfth round of their bout before a frenzied audience in the vast reaches of the Yankee Stadium.

Schmeling, the only man who ever won the heavyweight championship on a foul, and who lost it two years later to the unimpressive Jack Sharkey, scored a clear-cut and decisive victory over Louis, whom his followers had termed the "uncrowned champion." Before the knock-out punch was delivered, Schmeling had thoroughly mastered the "Brown Bomber" and brought him to the floor of the ring for the first time in the negro's professional career.

To the utter amazement of the thousands of fans crammed into the stadium, and the stunned surprise of thousands of others in every corner of the globe, the "Black Uhlan" from Germany put his lithe young opponent out for the count of ten two minutes and 29 seconds in the twelfth round. Louis succumbed completely, and his seconds had to carry him out of the ring. It was the only knock-out which Louis had suffered in thirty professional bouts, 24 of which he had won by the knock-out route.

As the referee raised his arm in token of victory, Schmeling smiled through his cracked lips and said, "Now for Braddock. Boy, we'll get that title back!"

Afterward, Schmeling said that he could have knocked out Louis sooner, but that his eye was blinded. Both of Louis' thumbs were badly sprained. After he had been carried out of the ring he remained unconscious for twenty minutes. Louis

Max Schmeling

had also fouled Schmeling in the eighth round, and was greatly distressed at the fact. He hung his arms on Schmeling's neck and apologized.

The startling outcome of the bout recalled Schmeling's statement before beginning heavy training. While watching Louis train in December, he said that the negro suffered from a glaring boxing fault. Observers believed it likely that at that time Schmeling decided on his strategy of repeated short right blows in the Louis fight.—United Press.

DONALD BUDGE WINS CHAMPIONSHIP

London, June 20.

Donald Budge to-day won the singles championship of the Queen's Club tournament and, teamed with Gene Mako, went on to win the doubles championship. Then to round off a good day's sport, he and Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Fabyan won the mixed doubles.

Budge's opponents in the first two matches were Americans. To win the singles championship, he defeated David Jones of New York, 6-4, 6-3. With Mako, he won from Wilmer Allison and John Van Ryn, 6-3, 6-4. In the mixed doubles, Budge and Mrs. Fabyan defeated Charles Hare of England and Miss Jadwiga Jedrzejowska of Poland, 3-6, 6-2, 6-0.

Miss Jedrzejowska earlier in the day had won the women's singles by defeating Miss Susan Noel of England, 6-2, 6-4. Mme. Sylvia Henrotin of France and Miss Dorothy Andrus of the United States took the women's doubles by winning from the Belgian players, Mlle. Nellie Adamson and Mlle. Josane de Meulmestre, 6-4, 5-7, 6-3.—United Press.

Carson Beats Nanking's Best Player

Nanking, June 21.

At the Nanking Amateur Athletic Club this afternoon Lewis Carson, from Shanghai, defeated Ma Sao-po, Nanking's ranking player, by the close score of 2-6, 7-5, 8-6.—Central News.

Nanking, June 21.

The Nanking pair, Ma Sao-po and Li Pai-chu, created a sensational upset to-day by defeating the strong Shanghai doubles team, Carson and Squires, in an exhibition match.—Reuter.

LIEUT. KROGH TAKES THE MIH-HO-LOONG CUP

In very trying weather conditions, the members of A Company, S.V.C., met on Sunday, June 14, at the Rifle Range to compete for the famous Mih-Ho-Loong Challenge Cup and other trophies in their annual Bisley Rifle Meeting. In spite of the sultry conditions some excellent scores were registered and the standard of shooting in all classes was most satisfactory.

Col. F.R.W. Graham, accompanied by Lieut. Reynolds, put in an early appearance at the range and expressed satisfaction at the good standard of shooting maintained by the Company.

Detailed Results

Mih-Ho-Loong Challenge Cup.—Lieut. H. P. Krogh	86
"A" Class	
Cpl. M. L. Lessner	86
Pte. B. E. Caulton	65
"B" Class	
L/cpl. E. H. Blandy	84
Pte. J. E. Stokes	70
"C" Class	
Pte. A. D. Denton	54
Pte. G. A. Williams	53
The Old Captain's Prize.—Pte. B. E. Caulton	96
"A" Class	
Sgt. A. Seaborn	86
Lieut. H. P. Krogh	81
"B" Class	
L/cpl. R. N. Bryant	81
Sgt. J. B. Davis	80
"C" Class	
Pte. C. M. Poulsen	76
L/cpl. A. Harding	64
The Swiss Cup.—Pte. B. E. Caulton	95
"A" Class	
Cpl. A. C. Tilley	94
Sgt. A. Green	89
"B" Class	
Lieut. W. E. Abbott	85
Pte. H. E. Aiers	84
"C" Class	
Pte. J. R. M. Warner	78
Pte. C. M. Poulsen	74
Class Aggregates	
"A" Class	
Pte. B. E. Caulton (Record)	261
Lieut. H. P. Krogh	243
"B" Class	
Lieut. W. E. Abbott	221
L/cpl. E. H. Blandy	221
"C" Class	
Pte. C. M. Poulsen	200
Pte. J. R. M. Warner	185

The Monk Trophy.—Cpl. M. L. Lessner 335, Lieut. H. P. Krogh 333.

The Bullseye Prize.—Pte. B. E. Caulton 36, Cpl. M. L. Lessner 33.

The Ladies' Prize.—Miss B. J. Aiers, Pte. B. E. Caulton, Miss M. Forbes, Mr. W. H. Taylor.

The Ping-Ping Prizes.—Cpl. A. C. Tilley and Pte. H. E. Aiers 426, Lieut. H. P. Krogh and L/cpl. A. Harding 424, Sgt. A. Green and Pte. C. M. Paulsen 424.

Out-boxing the heavy hitting Giometti of Tientsin to win practically every round, Fred Lenkoski, pride of the 4th U.S. Marines, successfully defended his title to the light-heavy-weight championship of the Orient on Thursday night in the main event of the professional boxing programme held at the Stadium before a big house.

"N.-C. Herald" Photo.

POSTMEN'S LEAGUE WELL BEGUN

A miniature football league, with teams from all departments of the Post Office, in Shanghai, has been organized and is proceeding with real enthusiasm at the moment. M. A. M. Chapelain, Commissioner, is shown above as he kicked off for the initial fixture. M. Chapelain is a guiding light in many sports activities run by members of the Post Office.

LEAGUE CRICKET MATCHES

Undoubtedly one of the most interesting matches of the season must be ascribed to the meeting of the Nomads and the Stragglers on the Cricket Club enclosure where the latter team, thanks to a mighty stand by A. C. Sinclair and N. Hart-Baker, defeated the former by the significant margin of eight wickets, despite the creditable total of 170 runs put on by the Nomads who had first knock. These two young batsmen collared the bowling in impressive style and were both undefeated when the match was won, Hart-Baker with 82 to his credit and Sinclair with 75.

NOMADS

P. V. Simpson, run out	37
J. B. H. Leckie, b. Rawsthorne	20
J. C. Pullen, c. Rawsthorne, b. More	24
I. H. Kendall, c. Hart-Baker, b. More	6
H. V. Parker, c. Sinclair, b. Stokes	46
H. Rogerson, c. Stokes, b. Thomson	5
W. C. G. Clifford, st. Sinclair, b. Thomson	0
C. F. King, l.b.w., b. Stokes	6
T. A. T. Begg, run out	12
W. H. Lydall, b. Elliott	1
K. Foot, not out	5
Extras	8
Total	170

Fall of wickets:—1-41, 2-82, 3-89, 4-93, 5-112, 6-119, 7-138, 8-156, 9-160, 10-170.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
T. L. Rawsthorne	17	3	37	1
L. F. Stokes	7	1	32	2
G. R. Elliott	9	—	37	1
C. E. M. Thomson	5	—	29	2
G. R. More	5	—	27	2

STRAGGLERS

L. F. Stokes, run out	15
C. E. M. Thomson, c. Lydall, b. Foot	0
N. Hart-Baker, not out	82
A. C. Sinclair, not out	75
Extras	2
Total for 2 wickets	174

G. R. Moore, J. G. Findlay, G. B. Elliott, E. P. Geere, T. L. Rawsthorne, R. J. Tippin, R. Baxter, did not bat.

Fall of wickets:—1-9, 2-31.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
H. V. Parker	6	—	32	0
J. B. H. Leckie	10	—	40	0
K. Foot	5	—	16	1
H. Rogerson	6	—	29	0
C. F. King	3	—	17	0
I. H. Kendall	2	—	13	0
J. C. Pullen	2	—	25	0

POLICE

F. P. Bailey, b. Anstice	37
H. A. Sevenoaks, c. Chadwick, b. Lucas	17
B. B. Boddy, not out	100
S. V. Gash, st. Bridge, b. Chadwick	0
J. T. Allen, l.b.w., b. Wilson	26
T. H. Darvill, c. Chadwick, b. Wilson	0
F. A. Pitts, b. Hegarty	4
E. M. Slater, b. Wilson	7
E. C. Baker, c. Pearson, b. Wilson	5
Extras	20
Total for 8 wickets (declared)	225

J. M. Watson, E. T. Gavenlock, did not bat.

Fall of wickets:—1-32, 2-96, 3-117, 4-182, 5-189, 6-194, 7-200, 8-225.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
E. H. Anstice	6	—	31	1
J. C. Lucas	14	2	40	1
R. Booth	12	1	30	0
W. B. K. Chadwick	6	—	29	1
J. T. Hegarty	8	—	33	1
P. J. Wilson	6	—	33	4

WANDERERS

E. M. P. Williams, c. Pitts, b. Gavenlock	33
J. M. Pearson, st. Pitts, b. Sevenoaks	1
E. H. Anstice, c. Pitts, b. Watson	55
A. J. Barsby, run out	45
R. Booth, not out	21
J. T. Hegarty, b. Gavenlock	0
A. T. Bridge, not out	5
Extras	1
Total for 4 wickets	161

Fall of wickets:—1-4, 2-63, 3-125, 4-144, 5-148, 6-161.

FOREIGN Y.M.C.A. SWIMMERS BEAT LANCESHIRE FUSILIERS

The first swimming meeting and water polo game of the local season were held on Tuesday, June 16, at the Foreign Y.M.C.A., but lacked excitement because the Lancashire Fusiliers' team was not strong enough to give the Y.M.C.A. swimmers much competition. The Foreign Y.M.C.A. won the water polo match by 9-0 and took first place in all the seven swimming events. The final score being 44-16.

200 yards relay.—1, Foreign Y.M.C.A. (A. Gavriloff, A. Abdurkin, L. Oliveiro, L. Ball). Time, 1 min. 50.1 secs.

100 yards breast-stroke.—1, B. Lamkin (Foreign Y.M.C.A.); 2, J. Lane (Foreign Y.M.C.A.); 3, Dysen (L.F.). Time, 1 min. 20 secs.

50 yards free style.—1, L. Oliveiro; 2, Heibert (L.F.); 3, Winterbottom (L.F.).

220 yards free style.—1, D. Turenko (Foreign Y.M.C.A.); 2, S. Brandt (Foreign Y.M.C.A.). Time, 3 min. 2 secs.

50 yards back stroke.—1, E. Smith (Foreign Y.M.C.A.); 2, Jerome (L.F.); 3, Paul (L.F.). Time, 33 secs.

Diving.—Exhibition only by W. Humber and E. Blackwood.

100 yards free style.—1, A. Gavriloff (Foreign Y.M.C.A.); 2, L. Ball (Foreign Y.M.C.A.); 3, Peyton (L.F.). Time, 57.5 secs.

150 yards medley relay.—1, Foreign Y.M.C.A. (E. Smith—back-stroke, G. Ermiloff—breast-stroke, T. Paget-free-style). Time, 1 min. 38.3 secs.

Water Polo.—Won by Foreign Y. M. C. A. 9-0.

Establishing a new record of 3 hours, 33 minutes and 22 seconds, A.R. Foster, riding a New Imperial, on June 18, won the Isle of Man Lightweight Tourist Trophy motor-cycling event.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
E. T. Gavenlock	9	1	22	2
H. A. Sevenoaks	10	1	51	0
F. P. Bailey	10	1	32	0
E. M. Slater	3	—	21	0
B. B. Boddy	3	1	17	0
J. B. Watson	3	—	17	1

SHAFORCE

S.S.M. Farrow, run out	18
Sgt. Mowatt, b. Meston	1
Lt. Secretan, c. H. Madar, b. Meston	4
Lt. Bowen, c. and b. F. Kermani	0
Sgt. Kay, c. H. Madar, b. Meston	1
Commander Bowen, b. F. Kermani	1
Lt. Christie, c. Divecha, b. F. Kermani	7
Major Clarke, c. H. Madar, b. F. Kermani	7
Sgt. Gould, not out	28
Cpl. Holker, c. Divecha, b. Meston	9
Driver Wood, b. Divecha	0
Extras	7
Total	83

Fall of wickets:—1-4, 2-10, 3-11, 4-16, 5-21, 6-33, 7-44, 8-47, 9-64, 10-83.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
H. Meston	11	2	30	4
F. Kermani	13	5	19	4
M. J. Divecha	5	2	9	1
T. E. Stenning	3	1	5	0
U. Mohideen	2	1	6	0
R. F. Shroff	3	1	7	0

TYROS

C. J. Smith, l.b.w., b. Wood	8
H. P. Madar, c. Commander Bowen, b. Wood	15
A. G. White, b. Holker	26
M. J. Divecha, not out	23
F. R. Kermani, b. Christie	5
R. F. Shroff, not out	0
Extras	10
Total for 4 wickets	87

U. Mohideen, D. F. Harris, J. Leriou, T. E Stenning, H. Meston, did not bat.

Fall of wickets:—1-18, 2-29, 3-74, 4-79.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Dr. Wood	8	—	25	2
Sgt. Gould	7	1	25	0
Lt. Christie	5	—	14	1
Sgt. Holker	5	2	13	1

POSTMEN AS SOCCER PLAYERS

Lacking elaborate facilities, the employees of the Shanghai General Post office nevertheless derive much entertainment and exercise from what is at hand. At the present time, more than 140 Post Office athletes are actively engaged in a special variety of football played under rather unique conditions considering the big number of participants.

On the opposite side of the Post Office building from North Szechuen Road is a small open yard closely surrounded on all sides. Towering high on the south side is the Embankment Building, while crowding upon the boundary lines of the little field are Chinese huts before which children play and families eat their meals. Within the boundary lines a complete miniature football field has been laid out and on that field ten teams composed of postmen, clerks, and members of the general staff, are fighting hard to win top honours in the respective divisions of their league and the championship cup presented by M. A. H. Chapelain, Commissioner of the Post Office, to the winner of the play-off between division champions.

A small rubber ball about the size of a tennis ball is used, similar to those used in the games played by children on back streets of the city. There is nothing, however, informal nor haphazard about the Post Office games. Each team has its own complete football uniform, there are nine players on each side, and the league was officially opened early this month by M. Chapelain who kicked off in the initial contest.

After Office Hours

The contests are held after office hours and on Sundays, but never more than one game a day. Considerable excitement is aroused as the competition grows hot—supporters give loud encouragement and those dining along the sidelines stop to stare.

For years now, postmen have been using the lot as a place of recreation, this is the first year that a football field has been laid out along orthodox lines, and a well organized league has been established with a trophy to win.

M. Chapelain is to open the championship final and present the trophy to the victors next month. He said, in an interview with the "North-China Daily News," that more and more of the staff are coming from schools where they have taken part in sports and many of them are first rate footballers. There is a necessity therefore, he said, to have organized sports near at hand in which they may participate.

June and July are occupied by miniature football, while in the winter months the Post Office has basketball and regular football teams which enter the local leagues. Ping-pong or table tennis is a game of importance, too, and on the tables in the building Post Office men have gained a skill which has made them famous in China. They have won the Chinese championship and on a recent trip to Peiping were victorious on all sides, bringing back numerous trophies.

Britain to Bid For 1940 Olympiad

London, June 22.

Great Britain has decided to bid for the 1940 Olympiad, it was announced here to-day.—Reuter.

BASEBALL IN AMERICA

Major Leagues

New York, June 21.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	Pct.
St. Louis	37	23	.617
Chicago	35	22	.614
Pittsburgh	35	24	.593
New York	32	26	.552
Cincinnati	29	30	.492
Boston	29	33	.468
Philadelphia	21	40	.344
Brooklyn	21	41	.339

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	Pct.
New York	40	20	.667
Boston	36	25	.590
Cleveland	31	29	.517
Washington	31	31	.500
Detroit	31	31	.500
Chicago	28	30	.483
Philadelphia	22	36	.379
St. Louis	20	37	.351

—United Press.

Pacific Coast League

San Francisco, June 21.

	Won	Lost	Pct.
Seattle	46	39	.541
Portland	42	36	.538
Oakland	44	38	.537
Missions	45	39	.536
San Diego	43	43	.500
San Francisco	41	43	.488
Los Angeles	40	45	.471
Sacramento	32	50	.390

—United Press.

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C. J. C. RACES RESULTS

SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1936

1.—THE C.J.C. 148TH NOVICES RACE. 1 mile.
Lazy Bee (McLaurin) 142 G. P. Gram 1
Ruddy Morn (T. K. L.) 150 S. W. Tang 2
Ideal King (King) 148 W. F. Ong 3
Won by 2 lengths; Many lengths.
Time, 2.06⅘ sec.
Win, $16.20. Places, $6.40, $6.00, $10.00.

2.—THE HENCHOW PLATE. 1 mile.
Prince of Jesters (N. L. Sparke and E. Hayim) 155 John Sparke 1
Fairy Auk (Fairy) 152 T. H. Chia 2
Golden Eve (Y. P. Woo) 152 P. F. Chey 3
Won by 2 length; A neck.
Time, 2.10⅘ sec.
Win, $21.40. Places, $8.20, $16.60, $7.60.

3.—THE HANGCHOW PLATE. ¾ mile.
Allway (Way) 150 V. Haimovitch 1
Fairy Yellow-hammer (Fairy) 155 C. Encarnacao 2
Corps Infantry (D. K. Chant & Co.) 155 Peter K. T. Ho 3
Won by ¾ length; 2½ lengths.
Time, 1.33⅘ sec.
Win, $11.20. Places, $5.80, $6.20, $6.20.

4.—THE YANGCHOW PLATE. 5 furlongs.
High Power (High) 163 P. F. Chey 1
Merry Hero (C. S. Mao) 158 C. Encarnacao 2
Spinning Morn (Renter) 153 G. R. Botelho 3
Win, $7.20. Places, $6.00, $11.00, $11.40.
Time, 1.13¼ sec.
Won by 2 lengths; 1½ length.

5.—THE YOCHOW HANDICAP. 9 furlongs.
Racing Boy (Venus) 140 H. P. Chanson 1
See Yue Kee (H. T. Van) 160 T. L. Wong 2
Legal Tender (K. C. Chung & K. F. Chao) 158 P. F. Chey 3
Won by 1½ length; 1½ length.
Time, 2.35. sec.
Win, $19.20. Places, $6.00, $5.80, $6.00.

6.—THE FOOCHOW PLATE. 1 mile.
China Star (Y. P. Woo) 152 B. L. Tao 1
Merry Rover (C. S. Mao) 156 C. Encarnacao 2
Corps Cavalry (D. K. Chant & Co.) 159 Peter K. T. Ho 3
Won by ¾ length; A neck.
Win, $20.20. Places, $7.40, $6.40, $7.20.

7.—THE WUCHOW HANDICAP. 9 furlongs.
Sugar Maker (Up) 150 T. H. Chia 1
Duke of York (Florence) 152 B. L. Tao 2
Record Mark (Shan) 153 S. L. Sung 3
Won by 1 length; 1 length.
Time, 2.22⅘ sec.
Win, $107.20. Places, $23.40, $11.80, $20.40.

8.—THE WUCHOW HANDICAP. B. CLASS. 9 furlongs.
Army Signal (H. C. Cheng) 143 H. C. Cheng 1
Horsemanship (R. H. McNair) 146 Peter K. T. Ho 2
Spirit of Hankow (Venus) 148 H. P. Chanson 2
Won by A head; Dead heat.
Time, 2.22⅘ sec.
Win, $87.20. Places, $16.40, $24.40, $15.00.

9.—THE WUCHOW HANDICAP, (C. CLASS). 9 furlongs.
Kanoungtoe (Hans Luft) 140 H. M. Botelho 1
Blenheim (K. C. Chung) d150 C. Encarnacao 2
Good Middling (Y. H. Chou) 152 T. Y. Tung 3
Won by A head; 1½ length.
Time, 2.22⅘ sec.
Win, $230.20. Places, $31.20, $13.00 $21.40.

10.—THE YAMCHOW HANDICAP. ¾ mile.
Barbary Coast (Olympic) 153 V. Haimovitch 1
G. E. (Shan) 155 S. L. Sung 2
Merry Singer (C. S. Mao) 153 C. Encarnacao 3
Won by 2 lengths; 1 length.
Time, 1.34 sec.
Win, $32.00, Places, $6.80, $5.40, $7.60.

11.—THE HUCHOW PLATE. 1 mile.
Airplane (Plane) 155 T. L. Wong 1
Royal Salute (Inverkeithing) 152 V. V. Needa 2
Merry Melody (C. S. Mao) 149 C. Encarnacao 3
Won by 1½ length; ¾ length.
Time, 2.11¼ sec.
Win, $12.00. Places, $6.00, $6.00, $5.60.

SUNDAY, JUNE 21, 1936

1.—THE SHOWCHOW PLATE. 1 mile.
Pine Nut (Force) 152 T. Y. Tung 1
Newfoundland (Shan) 162 T. L. Wong 2
Value Tonia (San San) 155 B. L. Tao 3
Won by 2 lengths; 3 lengths.
Time, 2.12⅘ sec.
Win, $19.60. Places, $8.20, $7.80, $9.80.

2.—THE YENCHOW SELLING RACE. 7 furlongs.
Paddy Boy (V. L. X.) 148 Peter K. T. Ho 1
Duke of Norfolk (T. K. L.) 155 V. V. Needa 2
Silent Morn (Success) 150 H. P. Chanson 3
Won by A neck; ¾ length.
Time, 1.53 sec.
Win, $26.60. Places, $8.20, $6.40, $8.20.

3.—THE SINYANGCHOW PLATE. 7 furlings.
Adja (H. T. Van) 144 T. H. Chia 1
Fairy Bobolink (Fairy) 152 C. Encarnacao 2
Corps Infantry (D. K. Chant & Co.) 155 Peter K. T. Ho 3
Won by 1½ length; 2 lengths.
Time, 1.56 sec.
Win, $49.00. Places, $11.40, $6.80, $8.60.

4.—THE KIAOCHOW PLATE. 9 furlongs.
Ivy (Hadio) a147 H. M. Pih 1
Fairy Whip-poor-will (Fairy) 152 C. Encarnacao 2
Honeymoon Gift (Chino) 155 Billey Zung 3
Won by 1 length; ¾ length.
Time, 2.31⅘ sec.
Win, $38.40. Places, $6.00, $5.40, $5.40.

5.—THE TSEHCHOW PLATE. 1 mile.
See Yue Kee (H. T. Van) 162 T. L. Wong 1
Legal Tender (K. C. Chung & K. F. Chao) 162 P. F. Chey 2
Barbary Coast 162 V. Haimovitch 3
Won by 4 lengths; 2 lengths.
Time, 2.13⅘ sec.
Win, $9.60. Places, $6.00, $8.00, $9.00.

6.—THE TAICHOW HANDICAP (A Class). 1¼ mile.
Allway (Way) b148 V. Haimovitch 1
Starplane (Plane) 147 Peter K. T. Ho 2
Dictatorship (Mont) a152 S. Y. Sung 3
Won by ¾ length; 1½ length.
Time, 2.52 sec.
Win, $38.40. Places, $12.20, $10.40.

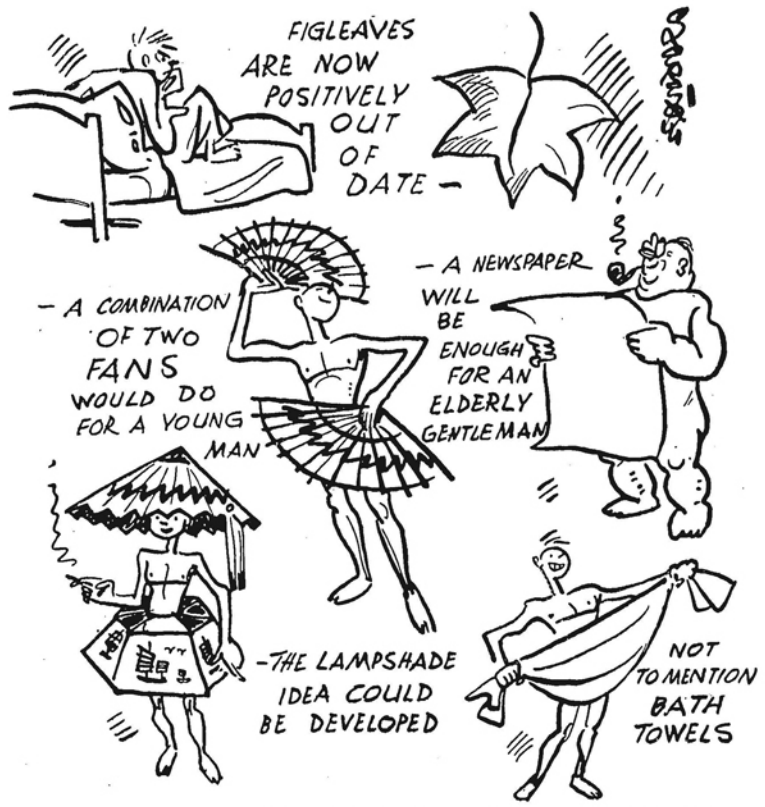
7.—THE TAICHOW HANDICAP. (B CLASS). 1 mile.
Gloaming (A. W. R.) 147 A. W. Raymond 1
White Trooper (Obic) 150 Peter K. T. Ho 2
Enlargement (Ment) 147 H. Huang 3
Won by 1½ length; 1½ length.
Time, 2.17 ⅘ sec.
Win, $74.20. Places, $17.00, $7.40.

8.—THE TENGCHOW PLATE. 5 furlongs.
Artimid (Cab) 152 L. H. Wade 1
G. E. (Shan) 155 S. L. Sung 2
First Hand (C. P. Chang) 152 Peter K. T. Ho 3
Won by 1½ length; ½ length.
Time, 1.18 sec.
Win, $77.60. Places, $15.60, $6.40, $10.40.

9.—THE LIAOCHOW PLATE. 7 furlongs.
Bleak Morn (Morn) 158 V. V. Needa 1
Sharp Life (Olympic) 158 V. Haimovitch 2
High Power (High) 155 P. F. Choy 3
Won by 3 lengths; 2 lengths.
Time, 1.53¼ sec.
Win, $15.80. Places, $9.60, $17.40.

10.—THE SINCHOW PLATE. 1 mile.
Kirin (W. L. Kow) 152 P. F. Chey 1
Slow Motion (Horse Power) 155 G. Arnovisk 2
Tyrant Knight (So & So) 158 T. L. Wong 3
Won by A neck; A neck.
Time, 2.10 sec.
Win, $12.40. Places $10.60, $89.60, $7.80.

11.—THE TSINGCHOW HANDICAP. 9 furlongs.
Gold Flake (Light) 152 V. V. Needa 1
Someway (Way) 146 V. Haimovitch 2
Airplane (Plane) 152 T. L. Wong 3
Won by ¾ length; 1½ length.
Time, 2.30 sec.
Win, $19.40. Places $9.20, $7.00, $7.20.



HOT WEATHER THOUGHTS *By SAPAJOU*

ASCOT TOTALISATOR TAKES RECORD FIGURE

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

London, June 19.

The totalisator took £104,000 at Ascot to-day, making a total of £426,000 for the meeting. The figure beats last year's record by £86,000.—Reuter.

G. O. Allen Chosen to Captain England

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

London, June 16.

G. O. Allen, of Middlesex, has been selected to captain England in the first Test against All India, which will be played at Lord's on June 27.—Reuter.

RAIN DOES NOT STOP LAWN BOWLS

Although all other sport was stopped owing to the sodden state of the grounds, lawn bowlers managed by delaying the start of their league matches for half an hour, to hold four out of six matches. The First Division match between the Recs and the Yangtszepoo Bowling Club was abandoned owing to the bad state of the former's green, which was far too wet. In the Second Division, the Police Lawn Bowls Club defaulted to the Clube Lusitano.

In the matches played there were several upsets. In the first division, the S.L.B.C. Reds beat their clubmates, the Blues by 68 to 41; the Clube Lusitano beat the Police Lawn Bowls Club by 69 to 53, and the Hongkew Golf Club beat the Junior Golf Club by 63 to 60. In a second division match, the Recs beat the Yangtszepoo Bowling Club by 58 to 52.

REDS *v.* BLUES

W. A. Turnbull (skip)		H. G. Howard (skip)	
C. A. Pratt		E. R. Harmer	
R. Baldwin		F. S. Ward	
J. Stoddart	17	E. E. Wallwork	13
W. J. Monk (skip)		A. McGregor (skip)	
F. Hornbrook		H. S. Bell	
J. Prentice		E. Jacobs	
A. Harvey	34	R. Lockhart	10
C. Richards (skip)		C. W. Glover (skip)	
J. Munro		A. R. Eisenhut	
J. Frost		A. A. Chalmers	
F. Fletcher	17	J. L. Kimmins	18
	68		41

LUSITANO *v.* POLICE

J. M. B. Gutierrez (skip)		J. D. Sorrie (skip)	
S. del Rivero		A. B. Hogg	
J. M. C. Lopes		R. M. Jordan	
F. Machado	25	J. Campbell	21
J. P. de Campos (skip)		C. J. Bull (skip)	
E. A. Souza		W. J. McDermott	
A. R. Portaria		R. J. M. C. Black	
A. A. Leitao	26	E. P. Walker	14
H. A. Ozorio (skip)		J. Bradley (skip)	
P. Medina		J. F. Franklin	
H. Corveth		J. Knight	
J. G. Ozorio	18	R. F. Tabrum	18
	69		53

H.G.C. *v.* J.G.C.

C. A. Silva (skip)		P. Ephgrave (skip)	
J. J. de Souza		A. Denton	
J. O. Sequeira		J. L. Henry	
C. G. Silva	13	F. S. M. Baker	25
C. M. Sequeira (skip)		A. J. Hodges (skip)	
C. M. Maher		E. Hodgson	
A. P. Roza		J. H. O'Grady	
S. A. Pintos	31	R. Thomson	13
C. F. Remedios (skip)		A. J. Hall (skip)	
A. E. Collins		C. Clements	
G. M. Rosario		R. S. Duff	
A. A. d'Assis	19	A. Roberts	22
	63		60

WESTCHESTER CUP RETAINED

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

London, June 21.

A distinguished crowd which included the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester, Princess Alice, the Earl of Athlone, Prince Arthur of Connaught, ex-King Alfonso of Spain and Mr. Anthony Eden, the Foreign Secretary, saw the United States retain the Westchester Polo Cup by defeating Great Britain eight goals to six at Hurlingham yesterday in the second of their series of three matches.

Excitement was at a high pitch in the sixth chukker. The Americans were leading by seven goals to six when a shot by Tyrell-Martin (Great Britain), hit the post and remained in the goalmouth.

There was a terrific charge for the ball, Balding and Guest knocking down one of the posts but, unfortunately for Great Britain, no goal was awarded.

The Americans won the first game on June 10 by ten goals to nine. The teams were:

Great Britain.—H. Hughes, Gerald Balding, Tyrrell-Martin, Humphrey Guiness.

United States.—Eric Pedley, Michael Phipps, Stewart Iglehart, Winston Guest.

Balding and Tyrell-Martin were the outstanding British players.

At the conclusion of the match, the Duchess of Gloucester presented the coveted trophy to Guest.—Reuter.

Quashed Wins the Ascot Gold Cup

London, June 18.

Mr. William Woodward's Omaha, the most brilliant colt in training in the United States last year, was narrowly beaten at Ascot to-day in the Gold Cup, for which he was specially sent to England.

He lost by a short head to Lord Glanley's Quashed, while Baron E. de Rothschild's Bokbul, was a bad third, five lengths away.

There were only nine starters for the two miles four furlongs race.

The betting was: 3-1 Quashed; 11-8 Omaha; 100-6 Bokbul.

Special place betting was: 4-7 Quashed; 7-4 Valerius; 5-2 Buckleigh and Robin Goodfellow; 11-4 Bokbul.

Omaha is a son of Gallant Fox and Flambino. He was successful in three American "classics" last year, the Kentucky Derby, the Preakness Stakes and the Belmont Stakes.

He made a successful debut in this country when he won the Victor Wild Stakes at Kempton Park on Jubilee day.—Reuter.

HOME CRICKET

London, June 16.

At Manchester—Lancashire drew with Middlesex.
Middlesex 114.
Lancashire 110 for 6.
At Horsham—Warwick defeated Sussex by five wickets.
Sussex 233 (Cook 95, Santall 5 for 59) and 109 (Mayer 7 for 51).
Warwick 104 and 239 for 5 (Santall 104 not out).
At Dudley—Hampshire won first innings points from Worcester.
Worcester 206.
Hampshire 207 for 4.
At Cambridge—Cambridge drew with the Free Foresters.
Cambridge 228 (Bartlett 129, Brown 7 for 88) and 132 for 3.
Free Foresters 335 (Brown 81).
At Newport—Gloucester defeated Glamorgan by 93 runs.
Gloucester 313 (Neale 97 not out) and 69 for 1, declared.
Glamorgan 182 (Sinfield 5 for 68) and 103 (Sinfield 7 for 58).
At the Oval—Essex beat Surrey by nine wickets.
Surrey 52 and 200 (Nichols 6 for 70).
Essex 185 and 68 for 1.
At Chesterfield—Derbyshire beat Yorkshire for first innings point.
Derby 253 (Worthington 80, Townsend 101, Bowes 5 for 66).
Yorkshire 112 (Mitchell 6 for 60) and 102 for 1.
At Oxford—Oxford University drew with Leicestershire.
Leicester 325 (Prentice 90, Berry 106) and 49 for 3.
Oxford 365 (Murray-Wood 104, Whitehouse 91 not out).
At Nottingham—Notts drew with the All Indians.
All India 124.
Notts 154 for 2.
At Lord's—North *v.* South (Test Trial) was drawn.
North 321 (Hardstaff 89 not out, Robins 5 for 78).
South 363 (Turnbull 106).
At Tonbridge—Kent defeated Somerset by six wickets.
Somerset 109 (Freeman 6 for 60) and 123.
Kent 248 for 8, declared (Ashdown 132) and 47 for 4

June 19.

At Westcliff—Yorkshire beat Essex by 137 runs.
Yorkshire 125 (Nichols five for 41) and 327.
Essex 188 (Verity six for 52) and 127 (Verity nine for 48).
At Gloucester—Worcester beat Gloucester by eight wickets.
Gloucester 88 (Perks eight for 43) and 182. (Jackson five for 49).
Worcester 237 and 34 for two.
At Lord's—The Indians beat the Minor Counties by an innings and 74 runs.
Minor Counties 236 (Amar Singh four for 52) and 42 (Amar Singh five for 12, Mahomed Nissar five for 24).
Indians 402 (Mushtag Ali 135, V. Merchant 95).
At Cardiff—Glamorgan beat Lancashire on the first innings.
Glamorgan 284 (Smart 121, Davies 100, Pollard seven for 57) and 48 without loss.
Lancashire 225.
At Horsham—Sussex and Surrey drew.
Surrey 386 for seven declared (Gregory 166, Barling 110).
Sussex 174 for seven.
At Southampton—Leicester beat Hampshire on the first innings.
Leicester 379 for six declared (Dempster 142 not out) and 22 for three declared.
Hampshire 233 and 33 for two.
At Northampton—Middlesex beat Northants on the first innings.
Northants 296 (Bakewell 144) and 141 for eight.
Middlesex 404 (Hendren 145, Compton 100 not out).—Reuter.

Championship Table

	P.	W.	L.	1st Inn. W.	1st Inn. L.	No R.	P.	O.	Pct.
Kent	10	6	2	1	1	0	150	98	65.33
Derbyshire	10	5	2	2	1	0	150	88	58.66
Notts	7	3	1	2	1	0	105	58	55.23
Middlesex	10	4	2	2	1	1	150	77	51.33
Yorkshire	9	3	1	2	1	2	135	66	48.88
Leicester	8	2	0	3	2	1	120	55	45.83
Hampshire	12	3	0	5	4	0	180	82	45.55
Surrey	13	4	2	3	3	1	195	88	45.12
Essex	9	3	4	0	2	0	135	51	37.77
Worcester	10	2	1	2	4	1	150	54	36.00
Warwick	8	2	3	1	0	2	120	43	35.83
Lancashire	11	1	1	5	3	1	165	52	31.51
Gloucester	12	3	6	1	2	0	180	56	31.11
Somerset	9	2	5	1	1	0	135	38	28.14
Sussex	12	2	5	2	2	1	180	50	27.77
Glamorgan	9	0	5	3	1	0	135	18	13.33
Northants	9	0	5	0	3	1	135	13	09.62

ENGLAND DEFEATS SCOTLAND

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C.D.N."

London, June 20.

England defeated Scotland by thirteen matches to four in a professional golf tournament staged to-day at Hoylake, one match being halved.

England won five of the six foursomes, the other being halved, and captured eight of the twelve singles.

James Adams, who won the Scottish Open Championship on Thursday, defeated Alfred Padgham by 3 and 2 in the leading singles.—Reuter.

R. GULDAHL WINS WESTERN OPEN GOLF TOURNAMENT

Davenport, Ia., June 21.

Ralph Guldahl to-day won the Western Open Golf Tournament with an aggregate score of 274. Ray Mangrum took second place with 277.—United Press.

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SHANGHAI LAW REPORTS

COURT OF CONSULS

S.M.C. Sues for Negligence

WIDOWS AND ADMINISTRICES
versus
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

COUNSEL: Messrs. Rodger & Co., for Petitioners.

Following the accident which occurred in Yangtszepoo Road at about 4 a.m. on May 12, as a result of which seven persons were drowned through their car plunging into the Whangpoo River Canal, the widows and legal administrices of the seven deceased, have filed a petition in the Court of Consuls, Shanghai, against the Shanghai Municipal Council. Messrs. Rodger & Co. are counsel for the petitioners.

Seven causes of action are included in the petition, the claim on each count being that the accident was caused by reason of the unsafe and dangerous condition of the terminus of Yangtszepoo Road, resulting from the negligent and careless failure of the defendant to keep this terminus in a safe condition for the use of the public. The Shanghai Municipal Council, states the petition, is charged by the law applicable for the International Settlement, and by the law of the land was bound to keep the public streets and highways of the Settlement in good repair and in a safe condition for the use of the public.

Defendants, it is alleged, failed to keep the streets and highways of the Settlement in good repair and so mismanaged them that they were unsafe, in that defendants failed to erect walls, posts and railings or other means by which the public would be notified of the danger at the extreme end of Yangtszepoo Road. The alleged highly dangerous condition of the end of Yangtszepoo Road is referred to as a "death trap," of which fact, states the petition, defendants were well aware in view of previous serious and avoidable accidents which had occurred at the same place. Each of the deceased, it is stated, has a number of dependents who were entirely reliant upon them for support, education and maintenance.

Plaintiffs are seeking judgment for different individual sums amounting to a total of $188,734, in addition to the costs of the suit, and reasonable attorney's fees.

H. M. SUPREME COURT

Guilty of Uttering Cheques

S.M.P. *v.* ALBERT H. MANGOLD

COUNSEL: Mr. Victor Priestwood, Crown Advocate; Mr. J. L. Winklemann.

JURY: Messrs. A. J. Daniels, J. Dalton, S. E. Faber, R. Calder-Marshall and J. L. Wade.

Before Judge P. Grant Jones

"I realise that I have to bow to the decision of the jury, but I strenuously maintain my plea of not guilty, and ask you for mercy," said Albert H. Mangold, when a jury of five, after an all-day hearing in H. M. Supreme Court, on Tuesday, June 16, found him guilty of uttering a forged cheque, knowing it to be forged, and further, with the larceny of the same cheque for $180.65 from Mrs. Agnes Wachtel. He was sentenced by Judge P. Grant Jones to nine calendar months' imprisonment with hard labour on the larceny charge, and 18 months' imprisonment with hard labour on the forgery charge, the sentences to run concurrently. Mr. Victor Priestwood, the Crown Advocate, conducted the prosecution. Mr. J. L. Winklemann appearing for the defence.

The cheque in question was drawn on the Chase Bank in December by the American-Oriental Banking Corporation, in payment of a 7 per cent. dividend, and, when presented and cashed at the bank on December 24, 1935, purported to bear the endorsement of Agnes Wachtel, to whom it was issued.

Upon a plea of not guilty being returned by the prisoner, a jury consisting of Messrs. A. J. Daniels, J. Dalton, S. E. Faber, R. Calder-Marshall, and J. L. Wade was empanelled.

A Dividend Cheque

The Crown Advocate said that, some time last year, Mrs. Wachtel left Shanghai to visit Hongkong, and, before she left, she gave her address to a close friend, Miss M. N. Novadskaya. Both these ladies had current accounts with the A.-O.B.C., which, towards the end of the year, issued a dividend to depositors, payment being made in the form of a cheque. Mrs. Wachtel's cheque was received by her friend, who opened it placed it in another envelope with a Christmas card, and gave it to the accused, asking him to address and post it. This was the cheque for $180.65. On December 23, Miss Novadskaya handed accused the cheque for $15.20 she had received, and asked him to cash it; she subsequently received this money. The prosecution alleged, however, that at the same time he also cashed Mrs. Wachtel's cheque, after forging the endorsement, and kept this money.

Miss Novadskaya gave evidence that she had known Mangold for nearly twelve years. She asked him to address the envelope as her own writing was not very good, and she was not a brilliant speller. Cross-examined, she said that Mangold sent it under registered cover, and subsequently gave her a receipt for a registered letter. Later she received a gold dollar cheque from the A.O.B.C. for Mrs. Wachtel, and this she also handed Mangold to post. Mrs. Wachtel received this cheque.

Mrs. Agnes Wachtel said she did not receive the cheque for $180.65, but only a Christmas card from Mangold, who owed her $250 for room and board, having been a tenant of hers when she was in Shanghai. Cross-examined, she said that, when writing to the accused, who was an old friend, she always signed herself "Agnes." When she came back to Shanghai in January, she called on the Chase Bank, and they gave her a statement to sign, after which she received her money. She still did not think the accused stole her cheque.

Mr. W. J. Lamneck, chief clerk of the Chase Bank, said that, on the day in question, his sole duty consisted of receiving A.-O.B.C. cheques, but, owing to the fact that he was busy, he perhaps somewhat perfunctorily checked the endorsement with the signature cards provided by the liquidator of the bank. Regarding the statement Mrs. Wachtel signed, this was in accordance with American banking procedure, and was necessary in order to substantiate their claim against their insurers in the United States.

The Defence

Electing to give evidence, Mangold said that, as the two lady witnesses were old friends of his, he advised them in December that he had heard the A.-O. Bank was going to pay a dividend to depositors. Miss Novadskaya subsequently showed him Mrs. Wachtel's cheque, enclosed it in an envelope in his presence, and asked him to post it, which he did. At her request, he subsequently cashed her own cheque for $15.20. He briefly related the various positions he had held in China since 1919, and said that, when he was invalided out of the Customs last summer, he became assistant manager of the Union Jack Club. He resigned from this in January this year, as the work was uncongenial.

Cross-examined: I put it to you, you cashed that cheque for $180.65?—I did not.

And that you did it, knowing the endorsement on the back of it to have been placed there by someone without Mrs. Wachtel's knowledge or consent?—I know nothing at all about the endorsement. I did not cash the cheque.

Re-examined:—Are you absolutely sure that you posted that registered letter yourself and did not give it to anyone?—I am positive. I posted it myself.

Chain of Circumstances

Addressing the jury, the Crown Advocate said the prosecution's evidence was logical and therefore could be believed, whereas the defendant's story depended on a chain of circumstances. Mrs. Wachtel, from her evidence, was prejudiced, as she was in favour of the accused; but she denied ever receiving the cheque. The evidence of the bank all went to prove that the man who cashed that cheque was the man who cashed Miss Novadskaya's cheque; the latter the accused himself admitted cashing, and there was their answer as to what had happened to the other cheque.

In reply, Mr. Winklemann said the prosecution relied upon "only three suspicious circumstances" for their case—the marks on the cheques, the same tab number on both of them, and the fact that the paying out of the two cheques appeared in consecutive entries in the bank's ledger.

"Registered Letters Go Astray"

It was unfortunately quite possible in China for registered letters to go astray. He suggested it was not outside the bounds of possibility that someone in the Chinese Post Office, who had a friend in the Chase Bank, held on to the cheque for $180.65, and, when another cheque was handed in, the paying-out clerk took out enough money to cover both cheques, but hung on to the difference. He was not saying that this was so, but it was a definite possibility.

The Judge warned the jury that, if they entertained any reasonable doubt in the matter, they were to give the prisoner the benefit of any such doubt. He wished to mention that he thought Mr. Winklemann, who came to a strange Court, and where a strange language was spoken (Mr. Winklemann is a Netherlander), had defended the prisoner very ably.

After half an hour's deliberation, the jury returned a verdict of guilty on both charges. The Judge, before passing sentence, said that on the evidence before them he thought the jury had found rightly.

Ex-Employee Sues Employers

E. O. S. CHRISTENSEN
versus
MESSRS. FROST, BLAND & CO.

COUNSEL: Mr. K. E. Newman, for Plaintiff; Mr. H. A. Reeks, for Defendants.

Before Judge P. Grant Jones

When the hearing of the case brought by Mr. E. O. S. Christensen against his former employers, Messrs. Frost, Bland & Co., for wages alleged to be due, was resumed before Judge P. Grant Jones in H. M. Supreme Court on Monday, June 15, a conflict of law arose which His Lordship declared he would have to attempt to reconcile.

Mr. Christensen was dismissed on March 15 last, after his application for permission to leave on February 29 had been refused. The original claim was for salary due for the whole of March, but as he joined Messrs. H. C. Dixon & Son the day after he had been dismissed, the claim was reduced to $125, representing two weeks' salary. Mr. K. E. Newman appeared for plaintiff, while defendants were represented by Mr. H. A. Reeks.

Counsel for the defence contended that plaintiff was not entitled to any claim, as he had been guilty of wilful disobedience by arriving late at the office and leaving early following the receipt of a letter of February 29 informing him that strict adherence to office hours was required by his employers.

His Lordship said that he was prepared to accept this view of the case, in so far as it suggested wilful disobedience. It almost appeared as if a trap had been laid for the plaintiff, who had plunged headlong into it. He agreed that plaintiff's dismissal was brought about by his own action. The whole question to be settled was whether plaintiff was entitled to salary that was accruing, being employed as he was on a month to month basis.

Irregular Hours

While admitting that his client kept irregular hours at the office, Mr. Newman said that this was because defendants kept him in employment while giving him nothing with which to occupy his time. Plaintiffs, he added, were not entitled to dismiss defendant unless they paid him his salary up to March 14. Mr. Newman then quoted a number of cases in support of his argument, and said that it would a ridiculous state of affairs if an employer who was paying a man on a monthly basis kept him in employment up to the 28th of the month, proceeded to work him up to such a state that he threw an inkpot, and then discharged him without giving him any part of his wages.

His Lordship expressed the opinion that where an employer was justified in dismissing one of his employees, he need not pay him any of the wages which were accruing to him.

Mr. Newman quoted against this contention, and, quoting further cases, Mr. Reeks said that where an employee was dismissed for a justifiable cause, before the expiration of the period for which he had been engaged, he could not claim the wages due for the work which he had already accomplished. His Lordship reserved judgment on the case, stating that he must discover the point of reconciliation between the two parties, which were apparently in conflict with one another.

Judge Has "No Use for Liars"

RAM SINGH *v.* CHANCAL SINGH

COUNSEL: Mr. K. E. Newman, for Plaintiff.

Before Judge P. Grant Jones

"The man is a self-convicted liar. I have no use for liars," Judge P. Grant-Jones said in H.M. Supreme Court, on Thursday, when Chancal Singh denied all knowledge of a loan of $400, for which he was sued by Ram Singh. Chancal Singh's defence was that he signed a promissory note because his brother, Maja Singh, asked him to. He knew nothing of any transaction between his brother and Ram Singh.

Copies of a translation of the promissory note were sworn to and handed to the Judge, who suddenly interrupted the examination of defendant by Mr. K. E. Newman, for the plaintiff, and said:—"On the last hearing of this case, you said in the witness-box on oath:—'My brother told me to write this first paper'?"

Witness—Yes.

And you both signed it?—Yes.

Then you said:—"My brother has returned to India"?—Yes.

The Judge then asked whether any money passed between the plaintiff and the defendant's brother on June 5, 1934, and Chancal Singh replied that none did in his presence.

The Judge—You also said last time:—"I wrote both papers"?—Yes.

So that, on June 5, 1934, you say in writing that money passed from one man to another?—It is written.

And then in Court you go and say exactly the contrary; no money passed. Which is true?—That time, no money passed.

Then why do you write it?—My brother told me. I did not know anything about Shanghai then. My brother told me to write it and I did.

The Judge gave judgment for the plaintiff in the sum of $400, $60 costs, and $10.50 Court fees. "Go away and do not come and lie again," was his parting advice to Chancal Singh.

Divorce and Damages Suit

F. J. BRAND *v.* BRAND, AND A. V. WHITE

COUNSEL: Mr. Ranald McDonald and Mr. R. L. Stuart, for Petitioners.

Before Judge P. Grant Jones

In an undefended suit heard before Judge P. Grant Jones in H. M. Supreme Court on Friday, Mr. F. J. Brand sought the dissolution of his marriage on the ground of his wife's misconduct, and claimed damages against Mr. A. V. White, whom he cited as co-respondent. Petitioner was represented by Mr. Ranald McDonald, assisted by Mr. R. L. Stuart. The marriage took place in Shanghai after petitioner's arrival here in February, 1908. After evidence in support of the petition had been given, the case, which lasted all day, was adjourned for counsel to sum up.

H. M. POLICE COURT

Inquest on Maude K. Cowan

Before Mr. C. H. Haines, Coroner

A verdict of suicide through taking an overdose of barbitone on June 9 at Shanghai while temporarily of unsound mind was returned at the conclusion of the inquest on the body of Maude Kate Cowan before Mr. C. H. Haines, Coroner, in H.M. Police Court on Monday, June 15.

Giving his verdict, Mr. Haines said:—"In the evidence before me it is very clear that the deceased committed suicide, and I have been considering carefully whether I can come to any conclusion about her state of mind. She had suffered from occasional fits of depression, and especially was she depressed during the last four days before her death. It seems to suggest that her death might have been connected with the receipt of a letter from England, and the finding of the remains of another letter seems to suggest that she had destroyed a letter prior to her death. In addition, there are these two letters which I do not think it would serve any useful purpose to read, except I may say that they were letters of farewell to her fiance, and to her sister and brother-in-law, asking their forgiveness for what she was doing. One passage, 'It is the only way out of this rotten world,' seems to suggest that she was not the happy person she appeared to be.

"I think, in view of this and the other evidence before me I am justified in coming to the conclusion that her mind was deranged for the time being."

In evidence, Capt. J. H. J. Cross, of the Royal Army Medical Corps, said that he was called in to see deceased on June 9 at the British Military Hospital, Central Road, when he made a report on deceased's condition.

The Coroner: From the symptoms mentioned in your report, and others noticed by you, what conclusion did you come to?—I came to the conclusion that deceased had taken an overdose of some drug of the barbitonic group.

Having come to that conclusion, what did you do?—I requested deceased's brother-in-law to make a search for any bottles that might have contained such a drug.

Death from Poisoning

The brother-in-law, witness continued, found two empty bottles that had originally contained barbitone, and witness then gave treatment for barbitonic poisoning, administering digitalin and strychnine, together with continuous oxygen, and applying warmth to the extremities. The treatment, however, proved to be too late, and the coma became progressively deeper and deeper, until the patient died at 2.45 the next morning. He was quite satisfied that death was due to barbitonic poisoning.

The Coroner: Having regard to her condition, do you consider it possible that she might have taken two whole bottles of this barbitone?—It was quite possible that she might have done so, as her coma was extremely deep.

Deceased had taken the poison at least two hours before he examined her, but judging from the depth of the coma she might have taken it the night previous to her death, before going to bed. Each of the bottles contained 25 tablets of five grains each, and untreated an overdose of the poison would comprise about 50 grains, which would prove fatal. If the deceased had taken 250 grains, the outlook would have been hopeless from the time that he first examined her. The drug was relatively insoluble so that if it was possible to get the stomach washed within the first four hours, there was a good chance of recovery, even if the whole 250 grains had been taken. In his opinion, there was no chance of her recovery at the time when he first saw her.

Two messages were found with the bottles, and these showed that there was no reason to suspect that the drug had been administered other than by deceased herself.

Evidence of Brother-in-law

Sergt.-Major H. S. Hill said that his sister-in-law was staying with him at the time of her death, and on the morning of June 9 his wife called him, stating that she could not rouse her sister. He endeavoured to rouse her without success. He immediately called Capt. Cross, and subsequently witness discovered two bottles of the poison in the kitchen. There was nothing with them to indicate that deceased had taken the drug. On further search, he found two letters and also the charred remains of another letter, the contents of which he was unable to decipher.

The Coroner: Can you give me an idea as to what her manner was like from the time when she came to stay with you?—During the past few months, she had complained of occasional bouts of insomnia, and she had been depressed off and on.

Can you give any reason for her depression?—No. She had a usually happy disposition, and it was only during these occasional bouts that we noticed it at all. We thought the bouts of depression would pass off just as the others had done.

Deceased, continued witness, had never threatened to take her own life, and she was not in the habit of taking barbitone. She was very happy as a general rule and had played tennis on the Saturday afternoon and evening prior to her death. One of the letters left by deceased was addressed to her fiance in England, and the other to his wife and himself.

Inquest on Henry C. Myler

Before Mr. C. H. Haines, Coroner

An adjournment to allow the evidence of Dr. C. Y. Wu, of the National Quarantine Service, to be taken, was granted by Mr. C. H. Haines, H. M. Coroner, on Tuesday, June 16, when the inquest on Henry Carisbrick Myler, second engineer on the ss. Kanchow, was resumed. Deceased died after having been found lying on the floor of his cabin in a critical condition on the night of June 11-12.

Dr. S. K. Squires said that on June 12 he made an examination of the body, and found that death was due to injury of the spinal cord in the region of the nape of the neck, and also to external hæmorrhage. The hæmorrhage came from a cut on the skull, this being a contributory cause of death.

The Coroner: What do you think was the cause of the injury? — The injury was due either to falling or receiving a blow on the back of the head. There were two separate injuries, one on the nape of the neck, which caused bruising, and another on the head, which caused the cut.

Supposing he was climbing on to the bunk, and fell on to the steam radiator, would that be consistent with his injuries?—Provided he fell a greater distance than 2 ft., that would be consistent. The cut could have been caused by quite a small fall, but the bruising was so deep that you would expect a man to fall a considerable distance to produce such an injury.

If the injuries were not caused by such a fall, what could they have been caused by?—A blow on the back of the neck with a blunt instrument. This might have been a soft instrument, like a sandbag.

Not Necessarily Fatal

Witness stated that deceased had a stone in the right kidney, and that might have caused excruciating pain, which might have made him let go anything he may have been holding. There was nothing else that would account for his sudden loss of consciousness. The damage to the spinal cord was not of such a nature that it was necessarily fatal, but the question of recovery from an injury of this kind was so problematical that it was almost impossible to say whether deceased could have recovered or not. There was very little that could be done in a case such as this. In order to stop the flow of blood from the head, something more than ordinary first aid measures would have been required. If a doctor had been present, he could immediately have checked it.

Mr. Douglas McCormick, third engineer on the ss. Kanchow, said that.

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about 10 o'clock on the night of the occurrence, he went into deceased's room to see how he felt. Deceased had been ill during the day, but said he was not feeling too bad. Deceased asked him to help him down on to a chair, as he was lying on his bunk. Witness complied, then left him and went into his own cabin. Half a minute afterwards, he heard a fall and a shout, and went back into deceased's cabin, to find him lying on the floor, facing across the room, with his head below the radiator. Deceased was lying on his back, unconscious, and there was a pool of blood below his head. Witness summoned the Chief Officer, and together they lifted the injured man and put him on a chair. They then called the Second Officer, who tried to stop the bleeding, but without success.

Nearly Dead

The Chief Officer took a boat and went over to another of the company's ships to fetch a motor launch, and they tried to put the deceased on the motor launch. In the meanwhile, witness had been keeping watch over the injured man, and at 4 a.m. he handed over to the Second Officer. He afterwards heard a yell and the sound of a fall, and, going back into deceased's cabin, he found him lying face downwards on the floor. The Second Officer lifted him on to the settee, and by that time he was nearly dead. Soon afterwards, the police arrived in a launch, put the deceased on board, and were just leaving when the port doctor's launch came alongside. The doctor examined the body in midstream, and pronounced the man dead.

While witness was watching over the deceased, he asked him what had happened, and he replied that the engines had hit him over the head, repeating this three or four times. He later stated that the porthole door had hit him on the head.

The Coroner: Did the deceased ever have any trouble with the crew? —None at all.

Did he, to your knowledge, have any enemies?—I did not know of any.

Mr. Richard Firkins, Second Officer on the Kanchow, gave evidence similar to that of the previous witness, as far as the circumstances of the death were concerned. He fetched the motor launch, went ashore, and telephoned for assistance. Deceased had no trouble with the crew, and had no enemies.

Dr. Wu Changes His Mind

The inquest was resumed on Friday when the court was informed it was because he felt dissatisfied that the man he examined died by falling on to a radiator, that Dr. Jackson Kai Woo, of the National Quarantine Service, who was on the point of signing a death certificate, changed his mind and ordered the body to be taken to the public mortuary for further examination.

At about 3 a.m. on June 12, Dr. Woo said, a telephone call was received by his apartment boy, who could not speak English. He put the call on to a Japanese, who also did not understand, and the latter put down the receiver. At about 3.45 a.m., Dr. Woo personally received a telephone call from his laodah. As soon as he found he was wanted, he went to his station off Peking Road Jetty. He arrived at about 3.55 a.m. and went across to the River Police Station at Pootung Point, where he was told a man had fallen and was asked to go and examine the case.

On arriving at the ss. Kanchow, he found the injured man had been placed on a police boat, which was about to start. It was called back and he examined the man. He found a wound on the head which was a clean cut about an inch in length. He could not detect any fracture of the skull. Having satisfied himself that the man was dead, he went to see his room and found blood on the pillow and bedding of the bunk. The bunk was only 2 ft. from the deck. He was told the man had fallen on the radiator, but he noticed the radiator had no sharp edges.

Room Examined Twice

He went out to write the death certificate, but, feeling unsatisfied, went back into the room. He examined the radiator carefully with a hand-light, but saw no signs of blood and once again noticed that there were no sharp edges.

"I was suspicious that the blow had been caused by a sharp instrument, and for this reason I ordered the body to be taken to the public mortuary," Dr. Woo said.

Capt. James Atkins, formerly of the ss. Kanchow, and now of the ss. Sinkiang, told the Coroner that, on June 11, at about 10.34 p.m., he was called to the deceased's room. He saw Myler sitting in a chair with the Second Officer attending to a wound on his head. He realized the injury was serious and hoisted a red light, the company's private signal for a motor boat. When none came, he sent the Chief Officer in the ship's boat to fetch a motor boat stationed at another ship about a mile away. The Chief Officer returned about 12.15 a.m. An attempt was made to lift Myler into the motor boat, but he noticed Myler went blue in the face, so he gave orders for him to be replaced on the settee.

Witness then ordered the Chief Officer to go to the nearest telephone and inform the River Police. The Chief Officer returned about 3.15 a.m. In the meantime, witness had been into Mr. Myler's room several times. On four different occasions he asked what had happened. Twice Myler said the engines had hit him on the head. Once he mumbled something which witness thought was "I do not know," and on the fourth time he looked towards the porthole and said the "port" had done it.

Capt. Atkins said that, when a river police sergeant arrived, the latter told him they had rung up several doctors and none of them would come.

The Coroner asked Capt. Atkins later:—"Are you sure he said "would," or "could?"

Capt. Atkins replied that he thought the sergeant said "would."

The inquest was adjourned until 10 a.m. on Thursday, June 25.

Inquest on Mr. C. K. Greaves

Before Mr. C. H. Haines, Coroner

The inquest on the late Mr. Cecil Keat Greaves, who died at the Country Hospital on Sunday, May 31, was resumed in H. M. Police Court on Friday morning but, after a short hearing, was adjourned by the Coroner, Mr. C. H. Haines, until Friday, June 26. At the previous hearing the inquest was adjourned by the Coroner to obtain an analysis of the contents of a brown bottle, marked "Abs. Alcohol," which was found in the bedroom of the deceased.

"I have received the public analyst's report on that brown bottle," the Coroner said that day, "and it discloses nothing more serious than a native medicine. There was nothing at all poisonous in its composition and therefore it does not help at all. I am still unsatisfied and I think further inquiries should be made before I come to a conclusion in this case, so I will have to adjourn this inquest for at least another week."

At the previous hearing the Coroner mentioned that medical evidence went to show that death was caused by a coma produced by some compound similar to veronal.

Indian Charged with Murder

CROWN *v.* UMAR DIN

COUNSEL: Mr. F. G. Livingstone, for Prosecution;

Before Mr. C. H. Haines, Registrar

"On the evidence I have heard I have decided to frame three charges," the Registrar, Mr. C. H. Haines, said to Umar Din in H. M. Police Court on Thursday afternoon. Umar Din, against whom the preliminary hearing of charges of murder and attempted murder has been in progress for the past few days, was then formally committed for trial. He is charged with the murder of Farid Buksh, an Indian watchman; causing bodily harm to Khair Din with intent to murder; and wounding Han Pao-san, a Chinese cook, with intent to murder. Asked if he wished to say anything, Umar Din replied that he would make a statement in the upper court.

Han Pao-san, a cook employed by the National Industrial Bank of China, was the first witness last Wednesday. Umar Din struck him twice he said. The first blow woke him up, and the second was struck by Umar Din. He actually saw it. Wang Siao-mao, another cook, confirmed Han's statement. But he only saw Umar Din hit Han once with an implement, which he described as a "rod." Two more cooks employed by the same bank gave evidence and an unemployed Chinese, who was sleeping on the premises.

Two policemen, Sub.-Insp. V. E. Mason and C.P.C. 1547, gave evidence of arrest. Sub.-Insp. Mason said that in the early hours of May 29, he noticed the prisoner walking along Szechuen Road in the opposite direction to himself. He was on patrol duty and did not notice anything strange. The prisoner, however, suddenly came up behind him and said in Chinese that there was a fight going on. Umar Din pointed in the direction of Peking Road. Sub.-Insp. Mason told Umar Din to follow and they met two Chinese policemen and another Indian, who immediately came up to them. Sub.-Insp. Mason said he then discovered that some people had been injured and they went to the Police Station.

Asked by Mr. F. G. Livingstone, who is conducting the case for the prosecution, whether he had noticed anything unusual in the demeanour of the prisoner, Sub.-Insp. Mason replied that he appeared quite normal. There was nothing about his appearance that was unusual, he added.

Det. Sub.-Insp. A. G. Tilton told the court on Thursday that Umar Din had made a statement to him after he was charged with murder of Farid Buksh. He said, "I pushed him and he fell down and his head struck a stone grinding bowl." Det. Sub.-Insp. described how Umar Din had looked "thoroughly frightened" when he was told that an inquest was to be opened on Farid Buksh. There was nothing suspicious, however, about his clothing. They were in order and an examination revealed no suspicious stains either on his clothes or his hands.

Sikh Found Murdered

Inquest on Bisham Singh

Before Mr. C. H. Haines, Coroner

The bullet-riddled body of Bishan Singh, senior watchman of the Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf, and formerly a member of the Shanghai Municipal Police, was found on a piece of vacant ground off Sung Shing Road, Chapei, at sunrise on Friday. He had been dead for several hours as a result of several wounds in the chest. Most of the injuries were due to shooting, but one is believed to have been inflicted with a knife or other sharp instrument.

Bishan Singh, before his employment as a watchman, was a member of the Sikh branch of the Municipal Police. He left the Police in 1927, after several years' service, and it is believed he had been active as a moneylender in recent years. He was 45 years old.

H. M. Coroner, Mr. C. H. Haines, opened an inquest on the body of Bishan Singh at the Public Mortuary that afternoon. Bhan Singh, a private watchman employed by the Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Company, said the deceased was his elder brother. The last time he saw him alive was at 6 p.m. on June 18, when they both came off duty.

The inquest was adjourned until 10 a.m. on Friday, July 3.

U. S. COURT FOR CHINA

Embezzler's Plea for Mercy

U.S.A. *v.* MANUEL REVILLA

COUNSEL: Mr. Felthan Watson, District Attorney.

Before Judge Milton J. Helmick

"I am a member of the Pan-Pacific Association, and Mr. Fitch will testify to my character," said Manuel Revilla, Filipino, when he pleaded guilty to charges of embezzlement by conversion in the U.S. Court for China on Monday, June 15. Asking for leniency, Revilla said:—"If there is anything like the milk of human kindness, I plead for it." He was sentenced to ten months' imprisonment on each of four charges, the sentences to run concurrently, by Judge Milton J. Helmick.

Revilla pleaded guilty to the embezzlement by conversion of a radio set, valued at U.S.$110, on May 9, 1936; of a Burrough's Adding Machine, valued at U.S.$175, on April 30; of a Marconi radio set, valued at U.S.$85, on May 20; and of a Remington portable typewriter, valued at U.S.$65, on March 23.

"Your honour," said Revilla, in his defence," I pleaded guilty to these things for three reasons. First, I have done them (but not with fraudulent intention). I say, so, because before this case was filed I pleaded with the Siemens China for them to give me a chance of returning the things within a reasonable time. Second, in the case of the other things, I purchased them with the understanding they were to be paid for at the end of this month. These things were taken not for embezzling but to use them, because in my present work on a bazaar of Philipine products these things would be badly needed. They will be paid for, or I will return them. I have been locked up for 12 days and you can imagine the suffering one is made to go through. Twenty hours out of every 24 you are locked up without seeing anyone."

"My Child's Life"

He took the things at a time when he needed money, and when, due to the smallness of the Filipino community here, he was unable to get a loan. His child was ill. "It was a question of my child's life. I prepared to commit this act knowing it was against the law, but I plead for mercy, for consideration because I have some kind of work to-day."

He was now in charge of the Philippine Trading & Information Bureau, a semi-official agency which was trying to push Filipino products. He asked for one more chance, as otherwise he and his two children would carry a stigma for the rest of their lives.

"I tried to put up a good fight," he went on." I sold everything I had, my clothes and even my wife's clothes, I am not made of that stuff whereby men live by defrauding others. The Salvation Army came to my rescue and this wonderful organization helped me through the winter. I could have taken the first boat away if I had wanted to evade my responsibilities, but I stayed and pleaded for a chance.

"Sir, this case is something that is rather unfortunate, but we should consider the frailty of human nature and the circumstances which surround a case like mine. The technique of the law is such that there is no way for me to get out."

"Equal Justice Under Law"

He placed his hope on the four words "Equal Justice Under Law," which appeared outside the courthouse of the Supreme Court in Washington, and the fact that he had gone to the office of the Deputy Marshall of his own accord when complaints were filed against him. "I am pleading that you will be merciful enough to give me a chance. Look at it from the view of a man at the prime of his manhood. For him to be sent to gaol would wreck his life, and the lives of these who are dependent on him."

Mr. Felthan Watson, the District Attorney, said that he had investigated into Revilla's past life, and this would seem to be his first offence. He had been operating the trading company, and had held out to various local merchants that he had government contacts; there would appear to be no substantiation of this. In view of Revilla's plea of guilty, he felt that "society would be repaid" if he were sent to prison for a year and a day.

Regarding the government contacts, Revilla, in reply, said that his files were open to inspection; he had been promised funds by the government next year.

Giving judgment, Judge Milton Helmick said the court was willing to deal with the case with some leniency. He was unable to find any justification for the offences. "The court feels you will have to take some medicine," he went on, and the sentence would therefore be one of ten months on each charge. Sentences would run concurrently, so that in effect he would be ten months in prison altogether.

Administration of Estate

CHEN WONG-SHIH *v.* C. H. RAVEN, JR.

COUNSEL: Mr. Myron Weiner, for Plaintiff; Mr. J. B. Davies, for Defendant.

Before Judge Milton J. Helmick

A point of difference between Chinese and American law occupied most of the morning in the United States Court for China on Tuesday, June 16, in the case of Chen Wong-shih against Mr. Charles H. Raven, Jr., who is the defendant on a charge of killing a Chinese in an automobile accident. Mr. J. B. Davies, attorney for Mr. Raven, filed a demurrer against the proceedings.

Mr. Davies contended that unless the plaintiff was actually the administrator of the deceased's estate, she was not entitled to sue. His point was that if the wife of the deceased could sue successfully, then all of the relatives of the deceased could also sue. He cited a number of cases in the Court of Appeals in the District of Columbia, where it was upheld that only the administrator of the deceased could sue, thus giving the defendant the protection of being sued only once should the suit be successful.

In the present case, however, he went on, the wife of the deceased, was not the duly appointed administrator of the estate under American law, and thus could not sue his client until she had made herself so.

Difference Elucidated

In reply Mr. Myron Weiner, attorney for the deceased, stated that in Chinese law the nearest relative, in his case the wife, automatically became the administrator of the estate without the appointment of the Court. He brought Chen wong-shih to the stand to explain his point.

Chen Wong-shih, a Chinese attorney, explained when and when not it was necessary for the administrator to be appointed. If the living relatives of a deceased man were not known or if there was no estate then the Court appointed an administrator, although in the latter case, where the deceased left no estate it was usually unnecessary for the Court to take action. But in the case of the nearest living relative of the deceased being known to the Court, then it was unnecessary for the Court to act, the relative automatically becoming the administrator.

This was in direct contradistinction to American law which requires that the administrator of the deceased be appointed by the Court and that the administrator alone might sue or be sued.

Mr. Davies made the point in reply that all who came into the U.S. Court must comply with American law, to which Mr. Weiner stated that the Chinese Court would not nullify its own law duly to appoint an administrator. Judge Helmick asked several questions on this point and consulted the Chinese Civil Code.

Demurrer Overruled

In his judgment the judge said that he would like to write an opinion on the point in question as he found it very interesting, but that he was sorely pressed for time. In his opinion, he said, he found that the wife of the deceased, being the nearest living relative, met the requirements of the Chinese Code as for her capacity to be the administrator of the deceased's estate. Although, he went on, it was difficult to harmonize the laws of two different countries, he overruled the demurrer, and the wife of the deceased was entitled to sue in the U.S. Court.

"If, however," Judge Helmick said, "I find that I have been mistaken in this decision, then I will take steps to correct it." He stated in conclusion that he did not consider the demurrer well taken, and that the plaintiff had a right to sue.

Compradore Sues for $87,641

C. Y. WEI *v.* CHINA FINANCE CORP.

COUNSEL: Mr. F. J. Schuhl and Dr. H. C. Mei, for Plaintiff; Messrs. C. S. Franklin and W. C. Watson, for Defendants.

Before Judge Milton J. Helmick

A claim for $87,641.20 formed the subject of a suit brought against the China Finance Corporation by Mr. C. Y. Wei, a former compradore and general agent of the Yangtsze Rapid SS. Co., in the U.S. Court for China, last Wednesday. After an all-day hearing, Judge Milton J. Helmick reserved judgment, and stated that he would present a memorandum as soon as possible. Plaintiff was represented by Mr. F. J. Schuhl and Dr. H. C. Mei, and the defendants by Messrs. C. S. Franklin and W. C. Watson.

Mr. Schuhl said that in 1928 Mr. Wei, then compradore of the Yangtsze Rapid SS. Co., under the terms of an agreement with that company, was to secure cargo for shipping on the Yangtze, guarantee payment of freights, and advance money to the company against shipment of freight only. Shortly before June 1, 1933, the company, through Mr. L. Hoyt, approached him and wanted him to advance them money for the payment of salaries, coal, oil, stevedorage, Customs fees, and so on. Plaintiff at first refused to do this, but, on June 1, 1933, it was agreed he should advance money from time to time for this purpose, on the condition that he be given a letter of lien against the ships they owned for such sums as he might advance. He commenced to advance money upon being given this letter.

In October, 1934, the steamship company entered into a deed of trust, whereby the China Finance became a debtor holder of a sum of about $1,000,000; if the shipping company defaulted in any of the covenants of the debenture, the ships were to be sold. The ships actually were sold later, but, prior to this, Mr. Wei had many conversations with an agent of the Finance Corporation, who also was connected with the Yangtsze Rapid SS. Co., and was told that he had no need to worry, as the money would be given him as soon as the ships were sold.

Ships Sold in 1935

He was again told this after the ships had been sold and an advertisement appeared in the July 4, 1935, issue of the "North-China Daily News," notifying all holders of mortgages, liens, etc., that they would be paid by the China Finance. Plaintiff, however, was asked to wait until the end of the year, when the money would be withdrawn from the bank. In January this year, he was informed that the matter would have to go before the directors of the China Finance to see whether he was going to be paid 60 or 70 per cent. of the amount owing. In the meantime, the company paid out large sums to other lienors, and eventually refused to pay Mr. Wei. It was alleged the defendant company was still in possession of about $600,000, and submitted that, on the facts that would be proved, $87,641 was owing to Mr. Wei on a maritime lien.

In reply, Mr. Franklin said the alleged letter of lien was not mentioned or authorized in the minutes of the company's board of directors. It was not recorded in the American Consulate, nor on Form 35 of the shipping office of the Consulate. When the trust deed was executed, nothing whatever was said about a prior mortgage or lien of any kind; although Mr. Wei knew the debenture issue was being put out and all the property put under trust deed, he did not come forward and say:—"Look here, I have a prior lien." Nothing was known by the trustees or debenture holders of the existence of such a letter of lien until negotiations were practically completed for the sale of the vessels in June, 1935.

"Not a Claim"

The defence denied that Mr. Wei was ever promised he would be paid. The notice in the paper was inserted, and, pursuant to that, the trustees paid out over $400,000. Mr. Wei was not paid, as it was not considered his was a claim constituting a lien having priority.

Mr. Wei gave evidence of the handing-over of what he alleged was the letter of lien. He said he was asked to step outside his province and advance money for purposes other than in connection with the shipments of freight, as trade was bad, owing to the Communist menace in Szechuan and growing competition on the river among steamship companies. He wrote to the China Finance in June, asking that his $89,000 be repaid, and approximately $1,466 was sent to him in July last year. In January, 1936,

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he was informed the directors of the company could not pass his account.

Cross-examined: He did not know the ss. Chichuen was Mr. Hoyt's personal property, nor that the ships were divided among the Yangtsze Rapid SS. Co. and the Yangtsze Mail Line. He had not registered or recorded the letter of lien anywhere, as he trusted Mr. Hoyt, whom he had known for a long time. The $87,641 represented what was owing to him on a running account.

T. W. Bei, who said he was a partner compradore with the plaintiff, "but this was none of the company's business," said the steamship company's ships were sold for about $1,000,000, and the China Finance paid out most of the claims. He had seen the letter of lien and had indeed recommended Mr. Wei to accept it.

Called by the defence, Mr. R. H. Parker, president of the defendant company, and the agent of the company referred to in Mr. Schuhl's opening address, denied that Mr. Wei had ever told him he had a lien on the ships until June, 1935. He never promised Mr. Wei that his claim would be paid; plaintiff asked him whether he could be paid 60 per cent., and witness informed him this was a matter that would have to go before the trustees.

Cross-examined:—The company had paid off a number of liens. The sum of $1,466 paid to Mr. Wei was for Shanghai office compradore salary, Hankow office compradore salary, a claim of $320, and Customs accounts.

Plaintiff's "Logical" Case

Summing up, Mr. Schuhl submitted it was not necessary, as the defence had implied, that the letter of lien be recorded or registered anywhere. He further submitted that the plaintiff's case was more logical; Mr. Wei went to see them when the defendants first received the money, was asked to wait for six months until they could withdraw it from the bank, went to see them again, when he was told his claim could not be paid, and two days later filed his suit. He submitted Mr. Wei had a lien on the ships which were sold by the China Finance; that he was delayed or misled by promises to wait until January, 1936, instead of enforcing the lien immediately on the ships, as he would have done.

The fact that Mr. Wei had waited six months, Mr. Franklin said in reply, did not prejudice his case at all. The only question before the Court was whether or not the letter produced by the plaintiff was a lien or not, and whether it was a legal lien by reason of a mortgage, or a maritime lien by reason of payments for supplies, repairs, and so on.

Mr. Watson then discussed the legal aspects of the case for the defence, citing a number of authorities in support. In the case before them there was a running account, as Mr. Wei had admitted, and there was never any specific advance to any one company or any one person.

Judgment was reserved.

ITALIAN CONSULAR COURT

Usury Charge Proved

STATE *v.* V. PINTO

COUNSEL: Mr. D'Auxion de Ruffé and Dr. G. Costantini, for Defendant.

Before Cav. R. Rapex

A further sentence of ten months' imprisonment and a fine of 5,000 lire was imposed on V. Pinto, manager of the Pinto Bank, by Cav. R. Rapex in the Italian Consular Court on Thursday on a second charge, that of usury. The first charge, that of defrauding the International Assurance Company, Ltd., was brought against Pinto jointly with Mrs. A. Cacciopoli in the Italian Court last week, the first defendant being sentenced on Thursday to 14 months' imprisonment, and a fine of 2,000 lire, and the second defendant being sentenced to six months' imprisonment, and a fine of 200 lire, the latter sentence being suspended for a period of five years. An appeal in the first case was immediately lodged by counsel for the defence, M. D'Auxion de Ruffé and Dr. G. Costantini, and is to be heard by a court of appeal on the island of Rhodes, while a similar appeal has also been filed with regard to the second case.

The case was adjourned last Thursday to allow an expert to examine defendant's accounts, and the first witness to be called in Thursday's proceedings, Mr. Ferrero, gave evidence that he had examined the books, and had found the bookkeeping to be very primitive. It was very hard to ascertain anything from them, but judging from two operations he found that the percentage of interest on one loan was one per cent. per month, and on another loan of $1,000, approximately three per cent. per month.

Mr. Gargullo, to whom Pinto had loaned money, declared that on a debt incurred with Pinto in the sum of $800, he agreed that he would pay three per cent. per month interest.

Dr. Costantini, (cross-examining): For what purpose did you need the money?

The Judge: It makes no difference what he needed it for.

Money From Idiots

Pinto, in evidence, was asked by the judge whether he remembered saying to Count T. T. Tatisheff, with whom he was confined in jail for a period, that he obtained money from "idiots." Defendant declared that he had made that statement, but had not meant it seriously, but as a joke.

The Judge: It certainly is a great joke. What percentage interest did you charge?—Only one per cent.

After having been shown items in his own account book that showed that an interest of more than one per cent. had been charged, Pinto declared that he had charged two per cent. per month, but the extra one per cent. was made up out of insurance, commission, etc. The judge then pointed out an item amounting to over $1,300, on which an interest of $126 had been charged, and asked defendant how much interest per month he thought this amounted to.

Dr. Costantini: This has nothing to do with the case. This particular client has nothing whatever against Pinto.

The Judge: It shows Pinto's methods of doing business.

Pinto then gave the reasons for which the money was required by Garguilo.

Mrs. Cacciopoli said that she had been to see Mr. Garguilo on many occasions for the purpose of collecting from him the money due on loans from Pinto, and at different times he had paid to her varying sums in the region of $10-$15, occasionally giving her a cumshaw of $1, or so. Showing witness the books of the bank, the judge pointed out payments to Pinto by Garguilo amounting to $50, $50, and $200, when the total debt stood at only $800. After the collection of these sums, declared the judge, the debt still remained at $800, so these must have represented the interest on the loan.

The next witness, Mr. Carisio, who had also borrowed money from Pinto, said that he did not explain to Pinto why he needed the money, but Pinto asked him whether he had not a brother in the United States. Witness said that he had a brother living in America, but stated that he had no connection with the loan.

"How should I know about his brother in America when he did not tell me about him?" expostulated Pinto to the judge.

Large Interest Paid

Carisio continued that he had made shipments of hand-made material to the United States, and had made a handsome profit on the transaction. He could thus afford to pay Pinto a large interest on the loan. Pinto, he declared, knew that he had a brother living in the United States, but witness did not say that he needed the money for his brother.

One of the witnesses heard that day was Count T. T. Tatisheff, who was confined in the same cell with Pinto at the Central Police Station, and who subsequently gave evidence in court of conversations which Pinto was alleged to have carried on with him while in jail. These conversations were of a confidential nature. Tatisheff, recalled, was asked by the judge whether Pinto had explained to him how much money he could obtain from "idiots." "He told me that he was taking 12 per cent. a year," declared Tatisheff, "but that on top of that there were commissions, provisions, and insurance, wiping out the original interest of 12 per cent. The interest, he said, came to anything that he wanted it to."

The Judge: Did he say exactly what amount he was receiving as interest?—When he was speaking on the subject of diamonds, he said that 25 per cent. per annum would be permitted. With regard to real estate, he was telling me that 30 per cent. would be a legal rate of interest.

"Financial Sharks"

After Dr. Costantini had summed up in Italian, M. de Ruffé said that he had no sympathy for those who were financial sharks. He was pretty well-known for having fought with the press over this kind of person. Financial sharks were of different species, and the most dangerous were those whom they might call the "smart set." They were above the law, being particularly powerful. Against this type of person he had always fought, and always would fight. When it came to the case of Pinto, the defence had to admit that the interest charged by him was illegally high.

"But why," continued M. de Ruffé, "should a small fry such as Pinto pay heavily, while the biggest offenders escape." He admitted that in many cases Pinto had charged a heavy interest, possibly 30-40 per cent. But it might serve as an excuse to put forward the fact that many people had not paid him that interest, and he therefore lost both the interest and the capital.

"In the long run," declared M. de Ruffé, "I would not like to undertake such business, because I am afraid that I should be the loser. In any case, Pinto's business was but a small and insignificant one." It had been the unfortunate trick of many in Shanghai for a number of years that in some cases a very high rate of interest was considered legal. In one of the high courts in Shanghai, the judge had declared himself unable to proceed against Indian money-lenders because 45 per cent. was considered a legal rate of interest. When Pinto inquired what was the legal rate of interest, he might have been informed that in some courts the rate of 45 per cent. was admissible.

He had himself conducted an action in the Chinese court because the defendant had charged over 60 per cent. interest per year, and the case was dismissed. Pinto's average charge of three to four per cent. a month came down to a very much smaller figure when they looked at the many cases in which he lost money. In times of depression even the most important banks took a very high rate of interest, and Chinese banks had charged five per cent. per month on an overdraft. Referring to Count Tatisheff as a "human derelict," counsel said that he had better not say anything about a man who condemned a fellow prisoner. The fact that money had been borrowed for the sake of sending it to a mistress or husband at home was not one that suggested that the circumstances of the borrower were desperate. In many cases, Pinto had lent the money in a disinterested manner, and only the previous day he himself had been approached by an Englishman who had been loaned money by Pinto with no interest, and wished to give evidence on his behalf. "The whole thing," counsel concluded, "amounts to much ado about nothing, and I would ask for a dismissal of this case."

KIANGSU 2nd HIGH COURT

Insult to Foreign State

An additional charge of offering insult to a friendly foreign state was specified in the Settlement Chinese court on Saturday against Vladimir Moskvitin, a White Russian, who was arrested on June 9 by Hongkew police on the charge of attempting to cause malicious damage to the local U.S.S.R. Consulate-General, 20 Whangpoo Road, by throwing a stone at the premises. The additional charge was preferred on the ground that the prisoner did soil with mud the national emblem affixed to the door of the Soviet embassy. The First District Court ruled that, insofar as the additional charge was concerned, only the Second High Court was competent to hear the case, so it ordered the accused to be transferred to the said High Court for trial. The High Court then ordered the accused to be detained, pending the production of the files. The accused had admitted having thrown a stone at the local Soviet Consulate-General, as he was dissatisfied with the Soviet Government.

FIRST SPECIAL COURT

Japanese Marine's Murder

S.M.P. *v.* YANG VEN-TAO, YIH HAI-SEN AND CHOW ZEU-YOONG

COUNSEL: Mr. Paul Y. Ru, Mr. T. S. Lea, Assistant Municipal Advocates, for S.M.P.; Messrs. Groves, Wang Shih-chun, Chang Tse-yang and Y. T. Van, for Defendants.

Before Judge Chien Hung-yih

Yih Hai-sen, alias "Little Cantonese," one of the three men now held by the police on the charge of the murder of H. Nakayama, a Japanese marine, on November 9 last, had connections with a loafer gang known as the "Axe Corps," according to a statement made by Mr. T. S. Lea, Assistant Municipal Advocate, in the First Special District Court, on Tuesday, June 16.

Yih admitted that he was arrested by the Chinese military in 1934, but said he and all the others were released after being detained for over a month, as there was no evidence against them.

The result of a visit paid to Tsingtao by police detectives was unfolded before the Court by Det.-Sub-Inspr. Crowther, of Dixwell Road Station, who produced a suit of dark blue foreign-style clothing, a photo of Yih Hai-sen, and a letter, all of which he obtained in Tsingtao with the assistance of the Public Safety Bureau there. Witness said it was seen that, after the Darroch Road crime, Yih Hai-sen had money, as he entered into partnership with Tang Shek in the Vienna Cabaret in Tsingtao. According to Tang Shek and another man called "Darky," Yih Hai-sen at first offered $1,000 as his investment in the business, but later he produced only $500.

Connections With Jack

Regarding the connection between Yih Hai-sen and Jack, a Korean, Inspr. Crowther stated that the letter found in Tsingtao showed it was written by men named Costa and Lee, introducing the Korean to Yih. The latter had denied knowing the Korean, but from this letter, which was obtained from Yih's brother-in-law in Tsingtao, it was not so.

Mr. T. S. Lea said that, during the period of remand, investigations were made on a number of points in accordance with the Judge's order. One concerned the movements of Chow Zeu-yoong, the third accused, in November last. According to Chow, he remained at home, but his tenant said he frequented dancing halls in that month.

Yih Hai-sen denied that the money invested in a Tsingtao cabaret was his, saying his wife, Zung Kwei-ching, produced the money for him.

Li Hung-ping, a watchman in the Fing Loh Li Alleyway, Darroch Road; Yao Tseng-ting, a guard at the Nanyang Cabaret; Mee Pao-ching, an inspector at the Moon Palace Cabaret; and Tseng Yuan also gave evidence. The second witness said the Nanyang Cabaret was opened on November 8 last year, contrary to Yih Hai-sen's previous statement that he was present at the opening on November 9.

After questions about two threatening letters sent to a Chapei school principal, the hearing was again adjourned sine die, the Judge mentioning that he was waiting for reports from the Chenju Judicial Research Laboratory on a book, a pistol, and a spent bullet which had been sent there for special examination.

Compradore Sentenced

S.M.P. *v.* SOONG TSE-ONG.

Before Judge Feng

Mr. Soong Tse-on, until recently the compradore of the China General Omnibus Co., was sentenced to seven months' imprisonment by the First Special District Court on Tuesday, June 16, on the charge of successive misappropriations. The sentence was suspended for two years.

A total of over $73,000 had been unlawfully appropriated to his own use by the compradore, consisting of over $50,000 in copper coins, about $12,000 to pay the company's staff, and over $9,000 from the bus receipts. The more than $50,000 in copper coins were accumulated in the company's cash room in Connaught Road and were alleged to have been sold to native banks by the compradore who was the sole custodian of the money. The compradore admitted the charge, saying he lost heavily on speculation and was forced to violate the laws.

FROM THE SHANGHAI

Municipal Gazette

RICSHA RENTALS.

Owners' Licences Withdrawn for Overcharging.

The Municipal Council at its last regular fortnightly meeting approved the action taken by the Ricsha Board in withdrawing one licence each as from May 31, from four owners, against whom cases of overcharging had been investigated and fully proved.

It was reported to a meeting of the Ricsha Special Committee on June 8, that each of the four owners in question had been formally warned or punished by suspension on a previous occasion.

MUNICIPAL ADVOCATE'S REPORT FOR MAY.

The Municipal Advocate states in his report that 11,285 cases were prosecuted in the Shanghai First Special Area District Court and the Kiangsu High Court, Second Branch, during the month of May, as compared with 9,800 cases in April. Out of the total number of cases (12,662, which includes private criminal prosecutions, etc.) during the month, 11,034 were administrative cases, and 1,628 were criminal cases. Seven thousand nine hundred and thirty-eight persons failed to appear in administrative cases and their bail was confiscated, as compared with 7,063 persons in April. One thousand, eight hundred and eighty-one administrative cases were prosecuted to completion, out of which number 1,878 persons were convicted and three persons were acquitted. Twelve criminal cases were withdrawn and 1,445 were prosecuted to completion, out of which number 1,290 were convicted and 155 were acquitted. The total number of administrative and criminal cases prosecuted to completion was 3,326, as compared with 2,718 cases during April. Three thousand, one hundred and sixty-eight persons were convicted and 158 were acquitted, as compared with 2,536 persons convicted and 182 acquitted during April.

In addition to the above, there were 171 private criminal prosecutions, 527 cases instituted by the Health and Public Works Departments for violation of Health and Public Works Regulations, and 679 cases instituted by the Traffic Department for infringement of Traffic Regulations as compared with 94 private criminal prosecutions, 319 Health and Public Works cases, and 562 traffic cases in April.

Percentage of Convictions. — 99.8 per cent. of the persons charged in administrative cases were convicted and 89.2 per cent. of the persons charged in criminal cases were convicted, making the total percentage of convictions for the month 94.5 per cent.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING MAY

172 industrial and occupational accidents were reported to the Council during May, of which eight were fatal. Eight women were injured, one fatally. The causes of 161 are known with sufficient accuracy and 107 were the subject of investigation and instruction in prevention.

Fifty persons were injured, two fatally, in the metal and machinery trades, 26, one fatally, on buildings under construction, 16 in textile factories, 7, one fatally, in the clothing trade, 13 in the food and drink category, 14, one fatally, in paper and printing trades, and 19, two fatally, in transportation undertakings.

Examined by causes, 51 accidents were associated with machinery driven by power. Twelve, one fatal, were caused through gearing or belts, 11 on power presses, 11 on calenders. Three persons were injured from electrical causes, three in fires, two were hurt in explosions, and seven were burned through molten metal. Forty were injured, one fatally, by falling bodies and 25, four fatally, by falling.

News Services by Radio

The "North-China Daily News" broadcasts a news service twice daily over the following stations:—

XMHD, 840 kc., 357 m., from **12.30 to 12.40 p.m.** daily, except Sunday. This is the Shanghai Christian Broadcasting Station, 128 Museum Road, the most powerful broadcasting station in Shanghai. This should be picked up well in the outports and at more distant points in the Far East.

XQHC, 1300 kc., 231 m. from **9.10 to 9.20 p.m.** daily, including Sunday. This is the Chinese Government Ministry of Communications station, Sassoon House, which also has been picked up over a wide range.

EXCERPTS from the day's news, giving a comprehensive review of events in Shanghai, other parts of China, and abroad, are broadcast. This is to meet the growing demand among our readers in Shanghai and up-country who desire to follow immediate developments in important events both in China and abroad. The broadcasts are restricted to news only.

Suggestions and reports of reception should be addressed to the Radio Editor, *North-China Daily News* Office, Post Box 707, Shanghai; or telephoned to the Radio Editor, 11055.

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FOREIGN TELEGRAMS

MR. BALDWIN DEFENDS REVERSAL OF POLICY

Lifting of Sanctions Against Italy Now Necessary: War as Only Alternative to Alter Events

MR. EDEN'S FIGHTING SPEECH IN COMMONS

London, June 21.

THE British Government's readiness to lift sanctions against Italy was strongly defended yesterday by Mr. Stanley Baldwin, the Prime Minister, in a speech at Lanark.

Mr. Baldwin declared that the only way of altering the course of events as they had hitherto taken place was to go to war and he did not know of a single European country that was prepared for that, while he would not cast his voice for such a course of action.

Had the League of Nations, he continued, remained the league of all nations of the world, such a situation would never have arisen, because the strength of its members, apart from whomsoever the aggressor might be, would be so overwhelming that aggression would no longer be a paying proposition. The first step to get peace by collective security meant more war preparations. That was the horrible irony of the situation.

If a fire was ever lighted again on the Continent no man could tell where the heather would stop burning. That was the risk he was not going to take while he had any control in the Government, Mr. Baldwin added. They must not give up hope of getting nations back into the League and of securing some form of practical disarmament.

After stressing the perils of another modern war in Europe, Mr. Baldwin said that they were keeping straight on their course and beginning to consider how to tackle these problems at Geneva in the autumn.

Support From Free State

Support for the initiative taken by Mr. Anthony Eden, the Foreign Secretary, concerning the lifting of sanctions, was voiced on Friday by Mr. Eamon de Valera, President of the Executive Council of the Irish Free State.

Speaking in the Dail he warmly defended Mr. Eden's actions throughout the Italian-Ethiopian dispute, declaring that it was not the fault of the British Foreign Secretary that successful measures were not taken by the League.

The French people, Mr. de Valera added, already had experience of what a great European war was like. Had they not every reason to hesitate about action that would possibly mean war, he asked?

Mr. de Valera challenged those who said that more sanctions should be imposed to ask themselves whether they were prepared for war.

"If not," he concluded, "let them not blame those who were stopped by these considerations."—Reuter.

U.S. Lifts Arms Embargo

New York, June 20.

The embargo on the export of war materials to Ethiopia and Italy, which automatically went into effect on October 5, last year, when President Roosevelt issued a proclamation announcing the existence of a state of war between the two countries, was lifted to-day by the American Chief Executive.

Officials of the State Department, however, emphasize that the lifting of the embargo does not imply recognition by the United States of Italy's annexation of Ethiopia.

This, they state, constitutes a diplomatic question involving important considerations that must be left for future determination.—Reuter.

Honduras Leaves League

Tegucigalpa, June 20.

Honduras to-day served notice of her withdrawal from membership in the League of Nations, according to an official announcement made at the Foreign Office.—United Press.

DEBATE IN COMMONS

London, June 18.

The Government's readiness to raise sanctions against Italy was announced by the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Anthony Eden, in a strong fighting speech opening the debate on foreign affairs in the House of Commons to-day.

The announcement was greeted with loud Opposition cries of "Shame!" and "Resign!"

The House was packed, and all available accommodation for strangers was fully occupied, when Mr. Eden rose to speak.

Mr. Eden's main points were:—

In the British Government's view, the assurances given by certain Mediterranean Powers for mutual support in the event of attack should not end with the lifting of sanctions.

Britain was determined to maintain permanently in the Mediterranean a stronger defensive position than that existing before the Italo-Ethiopian dispute began.

The Government was determined that the League of Nations should continue. It was determined so to organize the League that it might receive the best chance of success hereafter.

The Foreign Secretary began by reciting the many occasions in which the Government took the lead at Geneva, and said they proposed to do so again.

Answering the question as to what should the League of Nations do, he said that "we have to admit that the purpose for which sanctions were imposed have not been realized."

The Government, he proceeded, after mature consideration and on his advice, "which, I, as Foreign Secretary, thought it my duty to give, have come to the conclusion that they have no longer any utility in continuing sanctions as a means of pressure against Italy."

After cries of "Shame!" and "Resign!" had subsided, Mr. Eden said it was the Government's view that the Mediterranean assurances, under paragraph 3 Article XVI of the League Covenant, given by Great Britain should not end with the raising of sanctions but should continue to cover the period of uncertainty which must necessarily follow any termination of sanctions.

The Government, he continued, regarded any such eventuality, as was the reason for the original assurances, as not only hypothetical but improbable.

The assurances would operate as long as, in the Government's opinion, they remained appropriate.

Herr Hitler's Proposals

In the light of the experience of recent months, the Government was determined that it was necessary "we maintain permanently in the Mediterranean a stronger defensive position than that existing before the dispute began."

Arrangements, he added, would be made shortly to carry out this declaration.

Turning to Herr Hitler's peace peace proposals, Mr. Eden declared that the Government felt justified in looking for an early reply to the British questionnaire from the German Government.

They trusted that the Reich answer would enable progress to be made with negotiations, which was their first object to see successfully realized.

The Government's decision to support the lifting of sanctions was vigorously assailed by Mr. Arthur Greenwood, for the Labour Opposition, and by Mr. D. Lloyd George, for the Liberal Opposition.

Amid loud Opposition cheers, Mr. Greenwood moved the reduction of the Foreign Office Estimates.

Mr. Eden's speech, he declared, was most deplorable. It meant truckling to a dictator, and millions of people would hear it with shame and consternation.

The Government's foreign policy in the past five years had, he said, been disastrous, and its present attitude was despicable—the biggest act of political treachery in the history of the country.

Mr. Greenwood attributed the "astonishing and sudden conversion," of the Government to the return of Sir Samuel Hoare (now First Lord of the Admiralty, who resigned his post as Foreign Secretary because of the stormy reception given the proposals he evolved with M. Pierre Laval, the then French Premier and Foreign Minister, for a settlement of the Italo-Ethiopian dispute).

Sir Samuel's return, he added, was an insult to the millions of people who had denounced the Hoare-Laval proposals.

Mr. Greenwood said he interpreted the recent speech of Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, to mean that the Government's policy included limitation of the powers of the League and reversion to regional pacts.

He concluded by calling the Government to resign and make way for those prepared to put their principles to the test.

Mr. Lloyd George, who followed Mr. Greenwood, said if the Government were going to Geneva to admit it was beaten and the League had failed, and do nothing more, it would be an end to the authority of the League. The ranks of the League were unbroken, but Mr. Eden, he declared, was going to Geneva to break them and smash the League.

"I wish he had left it to somebody else," added Mr. Lloyd George, amid Opposition cheers.

Replying to Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Eden said the new French Government had told him it was not prepared to take the initiative in raising sanctions.

The French Government had never given him the least indication that it desired to maintain the present sanctions or would support the imposition of further sanctions.

Mr. Lloyd George is quoted by Havas as saying that the danger of war in the Mediterranean was smaller at present than at the time Britain started applying sanctions. "It is incredible that it was said the great Navy of Britain could not face the Italians. At any rate, the Navy now is perfectly ready for any emergency. All Mediterranean powers other than Italy are prepared to support you and yet you run away."

Pointing an accusing finger at Mr. Eden and the Government Mr. Lloyd George concluded in a ringing voice: "To-night we had a cowardly surrender; and there are the cowards!"

The Prime Minister also came in for his share of criticism on the part of a number of Opposition speakers, who took the floor after Mr. Lloyd George. Replying to the attacks, Mr. Stanley Baldwin said, "If this country were threatened every man would spring to arms, but I think they may yet want a good deal of education before they will freely consent to assume all the obligations that might be incumbent upon them in fulfilling the Covenant under all circumstances."

Prime Minister's Statement

The Prime Minister was greeted with loud cheers from the Government benches.

When the League met in the autumn, it must, Mr. Baldwin said, consider seriously the whole question of collective security, which, in the British Government's view, had failed.

The forces of the League at any time must be on such a footing as to ensure certain immediate superiority against an aggressor. The experiences of past months had conclusively proved to the Government that collective security in anything approaching that form did not yet exist.

Dealing with the general European situation, the Prime Minister said the Government regarded it as most important that Germany, France and Britain should work for the peace of Europe side by side.

The view represented by Mr. Eden, he continued, commanded the unanimous support of the Government.

It was not necessarily a mark of cowardice to take action the Government knew to be repugnant to a large section of the British people.

Mr. Attlee, who followed, expressed strong dissatisfaction with the Prime Minister's speech, and announced that the Labour Opposition would move a vote of censure on Tuesday, when the debate was resumed.

The vote declares that the Government, by lack of a resolute and straightforward foreign policy, has lowered the prestige of Great Britain, weakened the League of Nations and imperilled peace, and has, thereby, forfeited the confidence of the House.—Reuter.

France Follows Britain

Paris, June 19.

The French Government to-day followed the British example and accepted the raising of sanctions against Italy. Instructions on the matter to French diplomatic representatives abroad were approved by the Council of Ministers this morning.

The Foreign Minister, M. Yvon Delbos, stated at the meeting that the Government, faithful to the principle of collective action, would associate itself with all decisions adopted by the League of Nations.

The Council then examined "the proper means of reinforcing the system of collective security and decided actively to purse its application."—Reuter.

Britain Not Abandoning Malta

London, June 17.

The rumour that Great Britain was abandoning Malta as a naval base was contradicted by Sir Samuel Hoare, First Lord of the Admiralty, in replying to Major F. E. Guest, Conservative member for the Drake division of Plymouth, in the House of Commons to-day.

The Admiralty, Sir Samuel declared, did not intend to discontinue using Malta as the principle naval base in the Mediterranean and the headquarters of the Mediterranean Fleet. They were taking every practical means of making the defence of Malta secure against possible attack.—Reuter.

BELGIAN STRIKE EASED BY ARBITRATION ACCORDS

Brussels, June 21.

The strike situation in Belgium has taken a turn for the better, according to the Ministry of Interior, which announced yesterday that only a few minor incidents had occurred at Ghent.

Troops have been placed in position to block the roads in the event of the threatened march by strikers on Brussels eventuating, but the strikers are not now expected to resort to such action.

The joint committee of mine owners and employees yesterday agreed on a minimum daily wage of 32 francs, recognition of trade unions and pay during holidays. Most of the other trades have now accepted the recommendations of the arbitration committee.

Employers in practically all industries are leaving the strikers' demand for a 40-hour week to the Government to settle. This question will be discussed by the Cabinet to-day.

Among those commandeered by gendormes in the miners' district to repair roads damaged by strikers is a Socialist Senator who has not yet obtained parliamentary immunity.

Striking dock workers at Antwerp yesterday agreed to return to work on Monday as the result of a compromise agreement with employers whereby the employees will be given a pay increase of 12 francs a day.—Reuter.

LLOYDS NOT ACTING AGAINST GIRL PAT

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

Georgetown, West Indies., June 20.

Captain George Osborne, skipper of the runaway Grimsby motor-trawler Girl Pat, and members of the crew, who were landed here under arrest after one of the most romantic treasure-hunting adventures of modern times, have placed their affairs in the hands of a solicitor, according to an official police statement.

It is learned from reliable sources that the police and Lloyds are not acting against the crew of the Girl Pat, which is now being held here for the underwriters.

The Girl Pat, a vessel of 25 tons, left her home port on April 2, ostensibly on a fishing trip in the North Sea, but actually on a treasure hunt.—Reuter.

PILOT FALLS 6,000 FT. AND IS UNINJURED

Versailles, June 22.

Falling 6,000 feet in a balloon to the earth and emerging with barely a scratch is the truthful story that the airman, Pierre Jacquet, tells of his miraculous escape yesterday.

Jacquet left Sceau in a spherical balloon and passed over Sannois, a small town about 15 miles from here, at an altitude of 1,500 feet.

Suddenly, the pilot and his balloon were caught in a thunderstorm and a rising current of air carried the craft to an altitude of 6,000 feet. For a few seconds the balloon hovered at this altitude when it was struck by a rapidly descending air column, or "air-pocket," causing it to drop at a furious rate.

Jacquet threw almost all the ballast in the balloon overboard in a desperate effort to check the fall, but without avail. The balloon, to the amazement of the populace, struck several houses and damaged their chimneys and roofs, and finally came to rest on one of the main streets after tearing down several telephone wires.

Crowds rushed to the spot, expecting to find the pilot dead or seriously injured. To their astonishment, Jacquet nonchalantly stepped out of the basket with a smile and without the slightest sign of injury. The airman's smile diminished slightly when villagers whose houses were hit suggested that the balloonist should pay them for damages caused.—Havas.

COLONIAL SECRETARY ON PALESTINE SITUATION

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

London, June 18.

"British rule and administration must be asserted and maintained in Palestine, and there must be no doubt that we intend to carry out our obligations to all races and religions in that country with both honour and justice," declared the colonial Secretary, Mr. W. G. A. Ormsby-Gore, at a Colonial Service dinner here this evening.

Mr. Ormsby-Gore also denounced the "lie" that Britain was about to abandon Malta.

"We are quitting nowhere," he said. "Malta is, and will remain, a British possession, and an all-important naval fortress to our Imperial interests in the Mediterranean."

Rubber, Tin and Defence

The question of tin and rubber control was also discussed by Mr. Ormsby-Gore. "In both cases," he declared, "I hold that the system of control has proved to be successful and has achieved the main object for which the schemes were framed, on the only possible basis—full international co-operation by all important producers."

"As far as I am concerned, I will use every effort to maintain the schemes," he added.

Referring to Imperial defence, the Colonial Secretary said it included internal and local defence in every territory belonging to the Crown. In view of the unsettled conditions prevailing in all parts of the world, every colonial government and population must play its part to the utmost of its capacity in the interests of the whole Empire.—Reuter.

Britain Not Moved by Violence

London, June 19.

The Government would not be moved by violence or outrage, declared the Colonial Secretary, Mr. W. K. A. Ormsby-Gore, in the course of a statement on the situation in Palestine in the House of Commons to-day.

As soon as order was restored, he said, a Royal Commission would carry out a searching impartial investigation.

He believed that the fears of Jews and Arabs concerning their future were baseless.

It was the Government's desire, Mr. Ormsby-Gore declared, to find a solution consistent with their obligations. They wanted Jews and Arabs to realize that both had an assured future in Palestine.

The Colonial Secretary then announced that the casualties in Palestine since the start of the trouble were:

	Killed	Seriously Injured	Slightly Injured
Moslems	42	109	275
Jews	24	65	54
Christians	4	42	54

—Reuter.

FRENCH STRIKERS TO GO BACK

Paris, June 21.

Following all night negotiations, an accord has finally been reached between striking department store workers and their employers, by the terms of which the 26,000 workers who have refused to function at their jobs for the past eighteen days will return to their regular tasks to-morrow morning. A similar accord was also reached regarding chain stores.

At the same time, pourparlers which were being carried on between dock workers and their employers has struck a serious snag, and negotiations have been broken off for the present.

The metallurgical industry is back in full swing again in the Departments of Loire and Bas-Rhin in Alsace, as are electrical plants in Montpellier and Marseilles. Instances where the strike has broken out within the past few days in every case concern only small enterprises.—Havas.

TAX BILL PASSED BY U.S. CONGRESS

Washington, June 21.

Congress adjourned *sine die* at 12.39 a.m. to-day, after enacting President Roosevelt's $800,000,000 tax bill and forcing its way ruthlessly through last-minute threats of filibusters. President Roosevelt also signed the Robinson-Patman chain store bill.

Sen. Joseph F. Guffey's bill to regulate the coal industry, a substitute measure for the Guffey Act which the Supreme Court declared unconstitutional, was dropped when a filibuster organized by Sen. William E. Borah and Sen. Rush D. Holt of West Virginia prevented a final vote.

The House of Representatives, by a vote of 225 to 21, passed the ship subsidy bill just before adopting the resolution of adjournment.—United Press.

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FRENCH TREASURY WAS EMPTY FOR YEARS

Paris, June 19.

That the French Treasury has been empty for years and that authorized borrowing has already exhausted 14,000,000,000 francs was asserted today by the Minister of Finance, M. Vincent Auriol, in an address to the Chamber of Deputies. As a result, he said, inflation "in disguise" was already a fact.

The Minister revealed that the requirements of the government through the month of December will total 8,000,000,000 francs, in addition to the repayment of the 3,000,000,000-franc loan from Great Britain.

The Bank of France in 1936, he told the Chamber, has advanced 14,000,000,000 francs to the government. "I am not afraid to say," he added "that the assumption of these bonds by the banks constitutes a fiction. It is nothing more than disguised inflation."

In addition, M. Auriol told the Deputies, it may be necessary for the Government to advance the railways of the nation between 4,000,000,000 and 5,000,000,000 francs, bringing the total needs of the government to 15,000,000,000 francs at a time when the borrowing power has been exhausted.

Devaluation Rejected

The Minister disclosed that the Government would soon issue short-term "baby bonds" in which the men in the street could invest, similar to those floated by the United States government. In the meantime, however, it must utilize a large overdraft with the Bank of France in order to meet current expenses.

Devaluation of the franc, M. Auriol asserted with emphasis, would not solve the economic problems of the nation. He warned that Frenchmen must be on guard against a campaign for devaluation of the currency, lashing out against the proponents of inflation. These advocates, he declared, have "sought to capitalize on patriotism, thanks to the triumphant return of their capital, fattened and strengthened by the fresh air of foreign skies."

Many proponents of inflation, the Minister said, were sincere, but their methods were uniformly objectionable.—United Press.

Stormy Debate

Paris, June 20.

By a vote of 340 to 208, the Chamber yesterday passed a bill approving the Finance's Ministry's new convention with the Banque de France, providing for transformation of rediscounted Treasury Bonds into advances, granting new advances to an aggregate sum of Fr. 10,000,000,000 and regulating the circulation of Treasury Bonds.

The division took place after a stormy debate which followed the speech of Finance Minister, M. Vincent Auriol, outlining the country's financial situation.

The Foreign Minister's address was often interrupted by the Rightists. Particularly violent outcries of the Rightist leader, M. Louis Marin, and the former Paris Police prefect, M. Jean Chiappe, drew loud protests from the Communists, who shouted "Chiappe to Gaol."

On several occasions, the Speaker, M. Edouard Herriot, threatened to suspend the meeting unless the interruptions ceased. — Havas and Trans-Ocean.

"FAULT" IN BED OF OCEAN OFF SOUTH AFRICA

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

London, June 17.

A remarkable "fault," discovered in the bed of the ocean off the coast of South Africa, has aroused the interest of geologists.

The Union Castle liner Athlone Castle, on her maiden voyage, ran over a tremendous hole in the floor of the ocean off the coast of Natal, says Reuter from Durban.

The hole was revealed to an astonished navigator working on an echo-sounding device. It was so deep that the recording needle ran off the paper on which the echo-sounder registers depths.

In the centre of the hole is a giant pinnacle of rock.

"The Athlone Castle's find confirms the discoveries made by the Royal research-ship Discovery in 1929-31," said Sir Douglas Mawson, the Discovery's commander, in a statement at Adelaide.

"I have not previously announced the discovery, but am at present preparing a report," he added.

"We found the great fault lines of Africa extending under the ocean bed towards the coast of Antarctica," he continued. "It is possible that the Athlone Castle passed over the crater of an underground volcano on a fault line."—Reuter.

The giant Cunard-White Star liner Queen Mary arrived in New York on June 22 completing her second voyage from Southampton in four days, 16 hours and 13 minutes.

HERZOGIN CECILIE TOWED TO SALCOMBE

London, June 19.

The Herzogin Cecilie, one of the world's most famous sailing ships, was released to-day from the rocks near Salcombe, Devon, on which she has been resting since April 25, and was towed to Salcombe.

A few days before running on the rocks, she arrived at Falmouth, 86 days after leaving Port Lincoln, and won the race from Australia for sailing vessels.

On one journey, she reached Australia from England in 79 days—almost equal to steamer time for vessels going round the Cape of Good Hope.

She has won eight grain races from Australia.

Just over a year ago she was in difficulties off Falmouth. She was caught in a hurricane and snowstorm off the Lizard and was forced to heave to.

The storm lasted 30 hours, and 18 sails were carried overboard or torn to shreds.

Titled Members of Crew

In July, 1935, Viscount Bangor and his daughter the Hon. Margaret Ward, joined the vessel's crew. They were accompanied by Lady Frances Cole. Viscount Bangor signed on as an able seaman at a shilling a month, and Lady Frances Cole and the Hon. Margaret Ward signed on as stewardesses.

Her skipper is Captain Sven Eriksson. He is married to Miss Pamela Bourne, who was a passenger on the last voyage.

The ship has a total length of 334 ft. and a beam of 46 ft. Her main mast is nearly 200 ft. high, and she has a total canvas spread of 56,000 sq. ft.

An appeal to the British public to help save the Herzogin Cecilie was received recently from the captain, who wrote:—

Captain Issues Appeal

"By hundreds of letters and telegrams, the British public have made it clear that their interest in sail is genuine and their sympathy for the Duchess profound.

"Only through sentiment and rigid economy has the owner of the Herzogin Cecilie been able to maintain his fleet of sailing ships. A loss such as the Duchess he is unable to meet.

"With him and his wife, the British people have mourned he fate of the Herzogin.

"She can be saved. It is only lack of money that keeps her on the rocks.

"We have received already unsolicited contributions towards the cost of her salvage. This has encouraged us to appeal to a wider public.

"Should the public help the Duchess to sail the seas again, Captain Sven Eriksson guarantees that the owner, Gustaf Erikeson, will take not less than six and up to ten British apprentices yearly free of all fees to gain their experience in sail before the mast.

"This will, we hope, in time repay the British people for their generosity and sympathy."—Reuter.

WINCHESTER CASTLE STRANDING ENQUIRY

London, June 20.

The court of inquiry into the stranding of the Union Castle ss. Winchester Castle (20,000 tons), which ran aground near Portland Bill on February 17 while nearing the end of a journey from the Cape to England, gave its findings to-day.

The court found that the mishap was due to the failure of the master to navigate the vessel with proper, seamanlike care, in that he failed to use the means at his command to ascertain accurately the position of the vessel.

The master was severely censured, and was ordered to contribute £50 towards the costs.

The court also found that the chief wireless officer did not render the assistance that might have been expected from a competent officer of his experience.

The mishap to the Winchester Castle, which was carrying 338 passengers at the time, occurred in a dense fog. A lifeboat, tugs and a destroyer answered a wireless request for assistance. The vessel, which had not suffered any damage, was refloated three hours later, at high tide, and proceeded under her own power to Weymouth Bay, where the passengers were landed.—Reuter.

KING GOING TO RIVIERA FOR SUMMER

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

London, June 20.

The King will spend his summer holidays on the Riviera, it is reported to-day. His Majesty is said to have rented a chateau in Delhorizon, near Cannes.

This will be the first time in many years that a reigning monarch of Britain will spend his holiday abroad.—Reuter.

MORE FIGHTING PREDICTED IN ABYSSINIA

Cairo, June 21.

Further resistance against the Italians by the Abyssinians was predicted to-day by a European officer of the Ethiopian army, who escaped from Addis Ababa before the entry of the Italians and arrived in Cairo this afternoon after a trek of 500 miles via the Sudan.

Hitherto, he declared in an interview, the tribes in western Ethiopia had not rallied to the Emperor, "but now when they see their lands, rich in gold, silver and coffee, threatened by the Italians, the Gallas are preparing to defend their homes at all costs."

The Ethiopians in the west, under Dedjasmatch Mariam, the officer declared, were preparing to resist an Italian invasion.

The armies of Ras Imru and Ras Desta, he added, were retreating to the west from the north-east in good order.

Meanwhile the big rains, which the Ethiopians consider will hinder Italian aircraft, have begun. The Ethiopians will employ guerilla methods if the Italians push westward.

According to an authoritative survey received in Djibouti, the Italian occupation of Abyssinia is confined to the principal towns, the greater part of the huge areas between these towns has not only not been conquered but is in open defiance of Italian rule.

The Italians have not even attempted to penetrate to the west and south.

Banditry in the west has given place to organized government in the Galla districts under Dedjasmatch Mariam, but lawlessness prevails in many areas in the south.

The Italian tenure of Godjam province is restricted to a few isolated garrisons, while even in Addis Ababa shooting is a nightly occurrence.

Executions by the Italians, which are proceeding unchecked, have failed to deter bandits from raiding the city. The population of the capital is now only a tenth of its former number, the majority of citizens having fled to join the chieftains still in the field.

The Addis Ababa-Dessie road has become unsafe for Italian columns despite Italian punitive expeditions, which burnt villages and executed suspects.

This has led to a declaration by General Graziani, the Acting Viceroy of Ethiopia, in which he threatened that, unless embarrassments by Ethiopian chiefs ceased immediately, the Italians would embark on their wholesale annihilation.

Financial confusion, meanwhile, prevails throughout the country. The railway is likely to become a major issue soon, as the French authorities refuse to accept lire in payment of Italian military and freight fares.—Reuter.

Irish Republican Army Illegal

Dublin, June 20.

The Free State Government has formally declared the Irish Republican Army an illegal organization, and has prohibited parades arranged for to-morrow.

The Government has decided to prohibit the mobilization arranged for Sunday at Sallins and Bodenstown, and warns all citizens to avoid visiting these neighbourhoods on that day.

Meanwhile, Mr. Maurice Twomey, described as the chief of the I.R.A., has been sentenced to three years' imprisonment on a charge of belonging to an unlawful organization which purported to maintain armed forces, and with refusing to account for his movements. Twomey was arrested in Dublin a month ago after attending mass.

Police leave has been stopped, and large forces of guards will be on duty to-morrow. The military will be held in readiness at Curragh.

Many train and omnibus excursions were cancelled to-day by Government order.—Reuter.

SISTER SHIP FOR THE QUEEN MARY

London, June 18.

The Queen Mary' is to have a sister ship. The Cunard-White Star Line had applied for authority to enter into an agreement for a sister-ship to the Queen Mary, announced Mr. Neville Chamberlain, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the House of Commons to-day.

He informed the House that he had agreed to the request, in principle, and added that the Cunard people had received preliminary tenders from various shipyards and were now negotiating with Messrs. John Brown, the same firm which built the Queen Mary.—Reuter.

FOUR COMMANDS FOR ROYAL AIR FORCE

London, June 17.

The Air Ministry announces that the Air Council has decided to carry out important changes in the system of command and administration in the home commands of the Royal Air Force in order to provide appropriate organization for an enlarged force, which will function with speed and efficiency in peace or in war.

The new organization provides four commands, as follows: the first, a bomber command, controlling bomber squadrons; the second, a fighter command, controlling fighter squadrons of the army, co-operation squadrons and observer corps, the third, a coastal command, controlling flying-boat and general reconnaissance squadron and administration and shore-training of squadrons of the fleet Air Arm; and the fourth, a training command, which will, with a few exceptions, control all training units at home.

The air defence of the country will be vested in three operational commands, close co-ordination between which will be directly exercised by the Air Ministry.

The first appointments to these commands are, to the bomber command, Air Marshal Sir John M. Steel; to the fighter command, Air Marshal Sir Hugh C. T. Downing; to the coastal command, Air Marshal Sir Arthur M. Longmore; and, to the training command, Air Marshal Sir Charles S. Burnett.

Far-reaching changes affecting the administration are also introduced.

The main objects are to provide for the decentralization to administrative duties, for the exercise of fuller powers of responsibility by various commanders, and for reduction, to a minimum, of the links in the chain of command in order to avoid delays and duplicated effort.

The new organization will be brought into force for the bomber, fighter and training commands in July, and the change in the coastal command will follow shortly afterwards.—Wireless through Reuter.

Singapore Base

London, June 17.

A question concerning the Singapore air base was put in the House of Commons to-day by Mr. H. Day, Labour members for Central Southwark.

Replying, Sir Philip Sassoon, Under-Secretary of State for Air, said that the Royal Air Force base at Seletar was being extended.

The total expenditure incurred so far, including work on the extension, was approximately £825,000.

The present normal strength was four squadrons. In addition, a small volunteer air force had lately been established by the Straits Government.—Reuter.

QUARTZ CRYSTALS IN UGANDA

London, June 16.

The discovery within the British Empire of quartz crystals of sufficiently fine quality to be used for maintaining frequency of radio transmitters is reported by the Imperial Institute. The new source of supply is in Uganda, in a district where alluvial gold is being washed. Commercial tests are stated to have proved satisfactory.

Hitherto Brazil and Madagascar have been the two chief sources of these crystals.

Besides being used in normal radio transmitters, quartz crystals are in demand for apparatus required in depth-sounding at sea, and in detecting the presence of rocks and icebergs and other dangers to shipping.—Wireless through Reuter.

INDEPENDENCE FOR SYRIA, LEBANON.

Paris, June 17.

Negotiations have begun at the Quai d'Orsay with a view to concluding an alliance with Syria and Lebanon as independent republics, according to authoritative quarters to-day.

It is emphasized, however, that the negotiations must take a considerable time, because many complex aspects of the problem must be examined.

A treaty, it is pointed out, has to be drawn up, and it has to obtain the assent of the Mandates Commission of the League of Nations before the matter can be laid before the League Assembly. Hence, it is unlikely that Syria and Lebanon can be admitted into the League before 1937.—Reuter.

ITALO-GERMAN TRADE PACT REACHED

Rome, June 21.

A commercial agreement between Italy and Germany has been reached, according to an official statement made here to-day. It will be signed on Wednesday.—Reuter.

NEW CANDIDATE FOR U.S. PRESIDENCY

Washington, June 19.

The long-heralded entrance of a third major political party into the American presidential election campaign became a reality to-day as Mr. William J. Lemke, Republican Representative in Congress from North Dakota, announced his candidacy for the presidency on the ticket of the "Union Party."

The Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, Detroit "radio priest" announced his support of the Lemke candidacy in a radio broadcast here to-night. Addressing the members of his National Union for Social Justice, as well as the public, he declared, "Mr. Lemke has raised the banner of liberty for you to follow. May you carry it unsullied into the ranks of the money changers' servants now occupying the White House and the halls of Congress!"

It is also believed that Mr. Lemke will receive the support of the Rev. Gerald L. K. Smith, national head of the "Share the Wealth" Clubs founded by the late Senator Huey P. Long, and of Dr. Frederick E. Townsend.

In making the announcement of his candidacy, Mr. Lemke declared, "I have accepted the challenge of the reactionary element of both old parties....in accordance with thousands of requests which I have received. The Hon. Thomas Charles O'Brien has signified his willingness to seek the vice-presidency on the same platform."

The Union Party platform contains the following planks:

Sole control of currency and credit by Congress, through the agency of a Central Bank;

The retirement of all tax-exempt interest-bearing bonds, and the refinancing of all home and farm mortgages "by the use of the money and credit of the Federal Government which are now given to private bankers;"

Legislation assuring a living annual wage to all labourers capable and willing to work;

Assurance by Congress of "production and profit for farmers;"

Old-age pensions;

Legislation protecting American agricultural, industrial and commercial markets from the manipulation of foreign currencies and from all goods produced at less than a living wage;

Adequate defence, including the conscription of wealth as well as men in war-time;

Establishment of civil service requirements for all Federal Government positions;

Avoidance of foreign entanglements;

Decentralization of monopolies;

Protection of private property from confiscation through unnecessary taxation "with the understanding that the human rights of the masses take precedence over the financial rights of the classes;"

Legislation limiting the net annual income of individuals and also the amounts of gifts and inheritances;

Public works by the Federal Government.

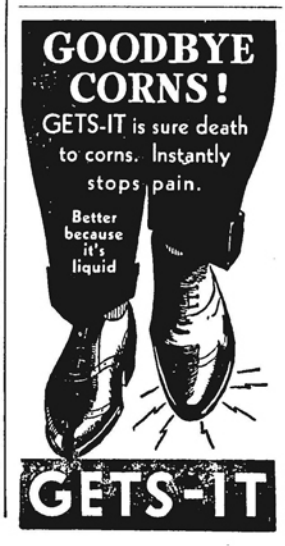
A ruthless eradication of bureaucracy.

Meanwhile, despite the apparent appeal of the Union Party and its candidates to farm, labour and left-wing groups, Mr. John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, and Mr. Upton Sinclair, former Socialist who sought the governorship of California in 1934, both announced to-day that they were supporting President Roosevelt without qualification.—United Press.

HINDENBURG ARRIVES IN AMERICA

Lakehurst, N.J., June 22.

The Hindenburg arrived here this morning at 6.28 o'clock (Eastern Daylight Time—6.28 Monday evening Shanghai time), making the North Atlantic trip in 61 hours 58 minutes, from Frankfurt, Germany.—United Press.



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FOREIGN NEWS IN BRIEF

The engagement is announced of Earl Beatty, 31-year-old son of the late Admiral of the Fleet Earl Beatty, to Mrs. Dorothy Sands, a Virginian living in London.

* * *

The Canadian Employment and Social Insurance Act and the Dominion Marketing Act were held unconstitutional on June 17 by the Canadian Supreme Court.

* * *

The by-election in the Lewes division of East Sussex, caused by the Conservative member, Captain J. de V. Loder, succeeding to the peerage in consequence of the death of his father, Lord Wakehurst, has resulted in a victory for Rear-Admiral T. P. H. Beamish, the National Conservative candidate.

The restoration of the monarchy in Austria in the autumn was forecast on June 18 by Archduke Eugene, uncle of the heir claimant, Archduke Otto.

* * *

A war memorial was unveiled in Lille on June 17 to the heroism of 20,000 carrier pigeons belonging to the French, British and United States armies killed while rendering service during the Great War.

* * *

The Earl of Stanhope, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has been appointed First Commissioner of Works in succession to Mr. William G. A. Ormsby-Gore, who was recently given the post of Secretary of State for the Colonies, replacing Mr. J. H. Thomas. Like his predecessor, Lord Stanhope will have Cabinet rank.

OBITUARY

M. Maxim Gorky

Moscow, June 18.

After a lingering illness, M. Maxim Gorky, leading Russian novelist and chief Soviet propagandist, died here to-day at the age of 74.

Personally a revolutionist from his earliest years, M. Gorky's tender years were passed amid such bitterness that he revolted against the social order as it stood in Tsarist Russia, and as he grew to manhood he became a socialist.

In fact, the name Maxim Gorky, which he adopted as a pen-name instead of his real one, Alexey Maximovitch Peshkov, means, "The Bitter One."

Born March 14, 1862, at Nijni Novgorod, the son of a poor journeyman upholsterer, he was left an orphan at the age of five. His grandfather forthwith told him, "You can't live off us. Get out into the world!"

Unbroken Misfortune

Educated for two months at an elementary school when he was seven years old, deceased began work at ten as a rag-picker and an errand boy. During the next thirteen years, he was, at different times, pantry boy and cook on a Volga steam-boat, ikon-painter, janitor, choir boy, tramp, mechanical draughtsman, lawyer's clerk and labourer. During this time, he spent whatever moments he could in reading and writing, digesting every book he could lay hands on. This indefatigable reading and his own kaleidoscopic experiences gave him the background for his future books.

At the age of fifteen, he went to the university town of Kazan, imagining that an eagerness to learn and a willingness to study were the sole qualifications one needed to enter the university. He was refused admittance and got a job in a bakery.

The unbroken misfortune that assailed the young enthusiast so preyed upon his mind that he attempted to commit suicide in 1888 by shooting himself. The bullet remained in his body and he carried it to his death.

When he was 23 years old, Gorky became a journalist and a short-story writer, always working revolutionary ideas into his books, his favourite character being the man in revolt against society. About this time, he came under the influence of the great Russian writers, Chekhov and Tolstoi, the former advising him to write plays. His first play was staged by the Moscow Art Theatre in 1902.

Exiled

When he turned directly to anti-government socialistic propaganda, he was cast into prison several times, once for protesting against "Bloody Sunday," and, after a term in gaol at Riga in 1905, he was arrested for revolutionary work and exiled to Arsamas.

There years previously, he was elected a member of the Russian Academy of Science but his election was quashed by the Tsar's order.

In 1905, Gorky published a Socialist daily "Novaia Zhizn" (The New Life) and, in the following year, he went to Capri, where he founded the revolutionary party school.

On the 40th anniversary of Gorky's literary career, his birthplace was re-named Gorky. The Soviet Government conferred upon him the title of "People's Artist of the Union."

Gorky, who was considered the foremost dramatist of the Soviet Union, was president of the Congress of Soviet Writers in 1934.

Although Gorky's writings were directed against war, he enlisted in the Russian army as a private shortly after the World War began. He served in Galicia and was several times under fire. He explained that he had been re-born by the war, and was ready to make any sacrifice to aid in thwarting the aspirations of German imperialism.

After the overthrow of Kerensky, Gorky bitterly attacked the Bolsheviks in daily signed editorials. Within a year, however, he became an ardent convert to Communism, mainly through the influence of Lenin, whose biography he later wrote. —Reuter and Special.

Viscount Berryer

Brussels, June 15.

Viscount Berryer, a former Minister of State in the Belgian Government, died this morning at Spa after a long illness.—Havas.

Lt.-Gen. J. M. Babington

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

London, June 15.

The death has occurred, at the age of 82, of Lt.-Gen. James Melville Babington, who served as a cavalry leader in the South African campaign and commanded the 23rd Division and 14th Army Corps in the Great War.—Reuter.

M. Guschenko

Kharkov, June 16.

The death is reported, after a short illness, of the Soviet psychiatrist and academician, M. Guschenko.—Tass.

Mr. Charles Bolmer Johnson

Hongkong, June 17.

Mr. Charles Bulmer Johnson, a leading Hongkong lawyer, died this morning. He had been in practice here since 1906, as a partner in the well-known firm of Hastings.—Reuter.

Sir Francis Henry Miller

London, June 17.

The death has occurred, at the age of 71, of Sir Francis Henry Miller, Town Clerk and City Solicitor of Londonderry.—Reuter.

Senor Enrique Uriburu

Buenos Aires, June 18.

Senor Enrique Uriburu, former Argentine Minister of Finance, died to-day.—Havas.

M. Seljamaa

Tallinn, June 18.

M. Seljamaa, Foreign Minister of Esthonia in 1933 and 1934, passed away here this morning.—Havas.

Mr. Henry B. Walthall

Monrovia, Cal., June 17.

Mr. Henry B. Walthall, who played the part of "The Little Colonel" in the motion picture, "The Birth of a Nation," and who subsequently achieved stardom in the silent pictures, died at a sanitarium here to-day. Physicians declined to reveal the cause of his death.—United Press.

Senator Duncan M. Fletcher

Washington, June 17.

Florida lost its second United States Senator and President Roosevelt one of his staunchest supporters in the upper chamber to-day, as Senator Duncan U. Fletcher, Democrat, passed away at the age of 77. Death was due to a cerebral haemorrhage.—United Press.

Dr. James Tate Mason

Seattle, June 20.

Dr. James Tate Mason, noted surgeon and President of the American Medical Association, died here to-day following an operation for thrombosis.

Dr. Mason was a co-founder of the Mason Clinic of Seattle and of the Virginia Mason Hospital.—United Press.

Sir William Hall-Jones

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

Wellington, N. Z., June 19.

The death has occurred, at the age of 86, of Sir William Hall-Jones, who was Prime Minister of New Zealand in 1906 and High Commissioner for New Zealand in London from 1908 to 1912.—Reuter.

In Parenthesis

Another Lie About Scotland

THEN there was the Scottish doctor who insisted on a post-mortem when a patient died after swallowing his thermometer.

* * *

Definition

A CITIZEN is a man who demands better roads, better health services, better schools, better houses—and lower rates.

* * *

True to Form

"AND if I refuse you, Cecil, will you commit suicide?"

"Well, that has been my usual custom."

* * *

Different

FATHER: "Fancy a big lad like you being afraid to sleep in the dark."

Son: "It's all very well for you, you've got mother to look after you."

* * *

Agreed

TEACHER — "Parse this sentence, 'Willie refused the apple.' What is Willie?"

Tommy—"A silly fathead, I should say."

* * *

Catty

IT is a new fashion for a girl to be photographed while sitting on her finance's knee. There is generally a feline friend who asks, "Who is the ventriloquist?"

* * *

No Doubts

"YOUR wife will come along soon without a doubt."

"The heck she will! She'll come with doubts of my sobriety, my veracity and my fidelity."

* * *

Scales

"I'LL bet my wife could get a job singing, if she didn't have trouble with her scales."

"The way she sings them?"

"No, the way she tips them."

* * *

Making It Worse

LADY (at a dance)—"Do you know that homely fellow sitting on the other side of the room?"

Partner—"Certainly. He is my brother."

Lady—"Pardon me. I hadn't noticed the resemblance."

* * *

Fish Story

"WHAT do you think of these lovely trout?" asked the angler husband.

"You needn't try to deceive me," replied his wife laughingly. "Mrs. Smith saw you at the fishmonger's."

"I know she did—I caught so many I had to sell some."

* * *

Stumped

THE minister was imploring an old man to repent his sins.

"Well," said the old sinner, "if you will answer me one question, I will come to church."

"What is the question?"

"It's this. Who was Cain's wife?"

"My friend," replied the minister, "you will never be able to embrace religion until you stop bothering yourself about other men's wives."

* * *

Getting on

"AY," exclaimed Sandy to his English friend, "Scotland's the finest place on earth."

"Then since you like it so much," protested the Englishman, "what made you leave it?"

Sandy grinned.

"Ah, weel," he chuckled, "it was like this. In Scotland everybody was as clever as masel', and I couldna' mak' muckle progress. But here — here, I'm getting on brawly, ye ken!"

* * *

"Done Them Wrong"

A FATHER was not very satisfied with his son's progress at school, and after a short lecture on the subject, he asked to see his books. In due course he came to the boy's arithmetic book, and noticed that across most of the answers of the problems was written "Mae West."

"You've got an odd sort of master," remarked the father. "What does 'Mae West' mean here?"

"Oh," said the boy, "I've done them wrong."

* * *

Underpunished

HE liked showing off, and seized the occasion of dining with some friends at a restaurant.

"Waitah," he called in a swaggering voice, "bring me some verulam and ova."

About fifteen minutes later the waiter returned with a plate of bacon and eggs.

"Bacon and eggs, sir," he exclaimed. "In ordinary English it would be a shilling, but in classical language it costs half a crown, 'Let the punishment fit the crime,' as we used to say at Oxford. Anything else, sir?"

FROM THE FOUR WINDS

THE STRATEGICAL SITUATION

Policy of Minister for Defence Co-ordination: Shanghai's New Commander

FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT

London, June 1.

The Minister for Defence Co-ordination outlined his plans on May 22 and from his statement one can gather that the Government has set its face against the formation in peace time of not only a Ministry of Defence, but of a Ministry of Munitions and Ministry of Food. There will be a groundwork laid for these, for expansion to take place after mobilization. This is rather like the old method, unless it is intended that a personnel for each is trained and brought along year by year until the day comes for active duty. There is no evidence that this is to be the case except in the matter of food supply where the definite appointment of a committee under Sir William Beveridge is announced.

Munitions should be treated in the same way. The Minister, however, showed that he is linking the industrial front to the military front. The lack of any announcement of the selection of directors for output implies that the minister is relying on part-time by officials now in office who have routine work as a daily task, and that too much will fall upon the minister himself. As he proceeds he will probably find that the framework of the war ministries which he is creating can only be vitalized by the appointment of the supervising heads.

East African Situation

Two member-nations of the League, having now fallen before the might of first-class powers, we have the position that the world at large is confronted with two major problems for the next decade. The struggle for mastery is only beginning in the Pacific and a similar state of affairs pertains to Africa. The conquest of Abyssinia by means not within the provided limitations raises greater questions than the forms of warfare. Europe with its complications has begun a migration to Africa.

Several of the nations are already established there but the advent of Italy will mean that most of them will have to increase their African forces. With Italy seated within the middle of the British lands in East Africa, and her hand on the water tap that fertilizes the Sudan, we shall need 20,000 frontier guards at least. Italy will establish a naval base on the Red Sea coastline and the fleet she places there will mean a British fleet to look after our interests and the Canal. When Germany marches in, as she intends to, we shall have a challenge on our maritime communications whose ripples will affect India, China and Australasia.

The Shanghai Change

The military appointments for July are as follows:—

Col. H. C. Loyd as chief of the staff in Egypt.

Col. A. N. Floyer-Acland as Commander of the Jhelum Brigade.

Col. A. G. C. Dawnay as instructor at the Imperial Defence College.

Lieut.-Col. L. H. K. Finch as A. A. G. at the War Office.

Col. A. P. D. Telfer-Smollett as Commander of the Shanghai Area.

The latter, who succeeds Brigadier F. S. Thackeray during the month, will be 52 in August and is a son of Col. Charles Telfer-Smollett of Bonhill in Dumbartonshire. The family residence is The Place of Bonhill and another is Cameron House in the same county. This laird of Dumbartonshire married a daughter of Herbert Strutt of Belper in 1913 and has three sons. Alexander Patrick Drummond Telfer-Smollett was sent to Sandhurst in 1902 and a couple of years later was posted to the 2nd H.L.I. in Edinburgh Castle where he found serving, 2nd Lieut. F. S. Thackeray, whom he is about to succeed at Shanghai. They were together at Fort George and in Cork before Telfer-Smollett returned to the depot at Hamilton to train the militiamen of the 3rd Battalion. He rejoined the 2nd H.L.I. at Aldershot and crossed to France with it in Haking's 5th Infantry Brigade and got his captaincy.

When Haig became Commander-in-Chief he was called in to G.H.Q. as one of the new staff captains and had the charge of the troops there later as brigade major. In 1916 he returned to the trenches with the 188th Brigade and afterwards was G.S.O.2. with the 15th Scottish Division and Bridge Major of the 29th Brigade in Egypt. He had the early rank of Lieut.-Colonel and also was second in command of the 51st Young Soldiers Battalion. His rewards were a brevet majority, French War Cross, D.S.O. and M.C.

Post-War Service Record

Having passed through the Staff College in 1921 under General Anderson he was sent to Edinburgh as D.A.A.G. at Scottish Command Headquarters under Sir Walter Braithwaite. The latter was sent to the War Office later on and Telfer-Smollett preceded him as G.S.O.2. in the Staff Duties Directorate. Shortly after becoming Adjutant General, Sir Walter had him selected as Staff Officer to the Inspector-General in West Africa (General Butler) and he could have gone on in staff employment but desired to command a battalion and was given the 1st H.L.I. in 1932. Two years later he was made Colonel and Commander of the H.L.I. Infantry Brigade. He has thus served with the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 5th, 6th, 7th, 9th, 12th and 51st Battalions of the H.L.I. He is at Glasgow in his brigade post and under orders to embark in June for Shanghai and will be succeeded on July 3 by Col. N. R. Campbell.

Rifle Championships

The rifle championships for units overseas in colonies and protectorates for the year 1935-36, which ended last month, have been collated in Whitehall and China figures well in the returns as follows for top places:

THE QUEEN VICTORIA TROPHY (AGGREGATE)

1.—1st Wiltshire, Singapore $2,267.
2.—2nd Rifle Brigade, Malta 3,585.
3.—1st K. O. Y. L. I., Gibraltar 3,378.
4.—1st Royal Ulster Rifles, Hongkong 3,162.
5.—2nd Worcestershire, Peiping 3,038.
6.—3rd Grenadier Guards, Egypt 2,988.
7.—1st Royal Northumberland Fusiliers, Egypt 2,919.
8.—2nd East Lancashire, Hongkong 2,721.
9.—1st Seaforth Highlanders, Egypt 2,428.
10.—1st Duke of Wellington's, Malta 2,427.

THE KING GEORGE CUP (OFFICERS)

1.—2nd Rifle Brigade, Malta 495.
2.—1st Wiltshire, Singapore 494.
3.—1st King's Royal Rifle Corps, Mingaladon 491.
4.—1st K. O. Y. L. I., Gibraltar 468.
5.—1st Royal Norfolk, Jhansi 451.
6.—2nd Royal Sussex, Aboukir 445.
7.—1st Northamptonshire, Jullundur 441.
8.—2nd Suffolk, Mhow 437.
9.—2nd Worcestershire, Peiping 434.
12.—1st Royal Ulster Rifles, Hongkong 421.

THE ROYAL IRISH CUP (SERGEANTS)

1.—1st Wiltshire, Singapore 619.
12.—1st Royal Ulster Rifles, Hongkong 447.

THE YOUNG SOLDIERS CUP

1.—1st King's Royal Rifle Corps, Mingaladon 766.
5.—1st Royal Ulster Rifles, Hongkong 739.

THE 1ST ARMY CUP (PLATOONS)

1.—2nd East Lancashire, Kowloon 497.
2.—2nd Worcestershire, Shanhaikuan 360.

Winning team: Sertgt. J. Crossley, Cpl. J. T. M. Shantt, Pte. J. Farran, Pte. F. Billington, Lce.-Cpl. A. Pickles, Cpl. G. R. Bamforth, Lce.-Cpl. T. Roberts.

THE COMPANY SHIELD

1.—1st Wiltshire "A", Singapore 722.
2.—2nd Rifle Brigade "A", Malta 716.
3.—1st Wiltshire "C", Singapore 701.
4.—2nd Rifle Brigade "B", Malta 687.
5.—2nd Worcestershire "C", Peiping 565.
10.—1st Royal Ulster Rifles "D", Hongkong 537.
11.—1st Royal Ulster Rifles "B", Hongkong 525.

THE HOPTON CUP

1.—2nd Rifle Brigade, Malta 308.
3.—1st Wiltshire, Singapore 303.
12.—2nd Worcestershire, Peiping 265.

THE MACHINE GUN CUP

1.—1st K. O. Y. L. I., Gibraltar 761.
2.—1st Lincolnshire, Hongkong 701.
6.—1st Wiltshire, Singapore 607.
8.—2nd Worcestershire, Tientsin 591.
10.—1st Royal Ulster Rifles, Hongkong 575.
15.—2nd Bn. East Lancashire, Hongkong 535.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT CUP

1.—14/20th Hussars, Risalpur 301.
3.—1st Royal Inniskilling Fus., Shanghai 282.
9.—2nd Worcestershire, Tientsin 250.
10.—1st Royal Ulster Rifles, Hongkong 250.

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SPECIAL ARTICLES

INCONSEQUENCES

By LATRATOR

In the ancient book called "The Records of Rites and Ceremonies" approving reference is made to the cult of hero-worship, to which China throughout her long history has been devoted. The book says:

> The rule observed by the sage kings on instituting sacrifices was this—that those who had legislated for the people should be sacrificed to, also those who had died in the diligent discharge of their duties, those whose toils had established states and those who had warded off, or given succour in, great calamities.

* * *

This probably inspired Dr. C. Wilfrid Allan, nearly 30 years ago, to bring out his little book entitled "The Makers of Cathay." The selection of figures for this gallery would be partly automatic and partly arbitrary, but there are few who would dispute the right of such great figures are Confucius, Mencius, Han Yu, Kublai Khan and K'ang Hsi, for example, to appear among the 22 originally chosen by the author. In the third edition (the second appeared in 1925) Dr. Allan has added five names. (The Makers of Cathay: Kelly & Walsh, Shanghai $7.50). One, of course, and the last in the book, is Dr. Sun Yat-sen, who is described as the Revolutionist, and whose story and policies are succinctly outlined in just over a dozen pages.

* * *

The other four worthies are not so fresh in the memory of the present generation, especially as one of them, Lao Tzu, the "Old Philosopher" and founder of the Taoist religion, was born 53 years before Confusious. To those who cannot pretend to have a long or extensive knowledge of Chinese affairs Dr. Allan renders a great service in maintaining this gallery of portraits. It helps them to feel that they are learning something about Chinese history without having to undergo some of the more strenuous exercises appropriate to that task.

* * *

Lao Tzu was what the modern generation would call a "character." It is sad to think that so little is actually known of him. Even his great book, the "Tao Teh Ching," which is said to have had more influence over Chinese scholars than any of the accepted classical writings, is surrounded by mists of doubt, doubt of its authenticity and doubt of its actual meaning. More than one sinologue has called the book a forgery, but Dr. Allan relies on the commonsense view that as numerous generations of Chinese scholars have accepted it and as it has been the origin of a definite form of philosophical thought, it may be treated as a reality. And, after all, there are still some people who do not believe that Shakespeare wrote the works attributed to him. As for the difficulty of understanding the book, Dr. Allan says:

> .....The word "Tao" has such a wide range of meaning that even the title of the work cannot be rendered to the satisfaction of everybody. It means or can mean "the Way," "the Way of Conduct," "the Way of Truth," "Reason," "Doctrine," "Nature" and has even been translated by "Providence" as it seems to convey the idea in the highest Chinese classical interpretation of "The Mode of Heaven's Working." The word "Teh" is generally represented by "virtue" or "right conduct" and the combination of "Tao" and "Teh" gives us the conception of an infinite abstraction, inactive and quiet, yet at the same time a mighty force, which if surrendered to will result in human conduct of the highest type.

* * *

Lao Tzu would have many sympathizers to-day, not only in China, because he wanted less government of all kinds and he thought people should be left to live their lives in their own way. Whereas Confucius considered that human nature required guidance, thus anticipating the Christian doctrine of original sin, Lao Tzu considered that human nature would be good if it were left to itself—a very generous faith in his fellow men and in amusing contrast to his attitude toward Confucius on the one recorded occasion on which the two great men met. The meeting was in Loyang, then known as Lo Yi, where Lao Tzu was the librarian at the Imperial court and had been given a nickname which, in approved Chinese fashion, referred to a personal oddity, in his case the shape of his ears.

* * *

Confucius, then about 33 years of age, was sorely downcast at the failure of his efforts to reform the people and he unburdened his heart to the 87 year old libarian, with unsatisfactory results. For after the younger man had praised the good qualities of the men of old time and had suggested that the then existing generation were backsliders, he received what in plain English would be called a severe snubbing, for Lao Tzu said:

> The men of whom you speak, Sir, have with their bones already mouldered into dust and only their words remain. Moreover, if the superior man gets his opportunity he mounts his car and takes office; and if he does not get his opportunity he goes through life like a wisp of straw rolling over sand. I have heard that a good merchant who has his treasure house well stored appears devoid of resources, and that the superior man of perfect excellence has an outward semblance of stupidity. Put away, Sir, your haughty airs and many desires, your flashy manner and extravagant will, these are all unprofitable to you. This is all I have to say to you.

* * *

Confucius, recognizing, perhaps, the disparity in age, retired from the unequal contest without showing any signs of resentment. But there is on record his own opinion of the interview in his subsequent comment to his disciples:

> I know how birds fly, how fishes can swim and how beasts can run. The runner, however, may be snared, the swimmer may be hooked, and the flyer may be shot with an arrow. But there is the dragon. I cannot tell how he mounts on the wind through the clouds and rises to heaven. To-day I have seen Lao Tzu and can only compare him to the dragon.

* * *

But although that is the only interview of which a record exists, the two philosophers met again and they do not seem to have been any more successful in liking each other or coming to an understanding of their respective points of view; and after one of these difficult conversations it is said that Confucius did not utter a word for three days, and then confessed to his sympathetic disciples:

> At his voice my mouth gaped wide, my tongue protruded and my soul was plunged in trouble.

* * *

Those who cannot claim the dignity and prestige of the philosopher's robe would be inclined to admit that neither disputant was altogether clear, and it is possible that, like so many great men, each of them felt the occasion called for a soliloquy regardless of the presence of another party.

* * *

The next new entrant to Dr. Allan's gallery is quite a different character, the patriotic soldier, Yo Fei, who in the 12th century made such gallant efforts to free China from the Tartar yoke despite the cowardice and neglect of the Emperor Kao Tsung and his unscrupulous minister, Ch'in Kuei. The story is well known how Yo Fei, after many military successes, was treacherously arrested, impeached, and, after being tortured, died in prison deprived of all his honours and buried in a common grave. His wicked rival, in contrast, died in high favour and was invested with princely rank. Happily these injustices were corrected by time and 22 years after the death of Yo Fei, in 1141, the then Emperor Hsiao Tsung, restored the patriot soldier's titles and ordered the reburial of the body at his own expense. The imperial decree ordered also a temple to be built and dedicated to the memory of the great soldier, to whom the honorific title of "Heroically Loyal" was given. In 1221, 80 years after his death, he was raised posthumously to the rank of prince, but from Ch'in Kuei the princely rank was taken and his honourable title changed to that of "False and Foul." Philosophers alone can do justice to the moral of this story.

* * *

Coming to more modern times, we have Lin Tse Hsu, a vigorous and patriotic High Commissioner who, a century ago, was China's Champion against invasion from the West. The story of the so-called Opium War of 1840 is briefly told by Dr. Allan in describing Lin Tse Hsu's controversy with Captain Elliot. The Emperor had chosen Lin Tse Hsu, then Viceroy of Hukuang, to be Imperial Commissioner and High Admiral with unlimited powers, and the choice, Dr. Allan says, was wise, for Lin was

> .....a man of iron will and indomitable purpose, and one who had already taken steps in his own province to remove the opium menace. But he was also proud and over-bearing, with a supreme contempt for foreigners. Although born in the coast province of Fukien his official life had been spent in other regions and he knew little or nothing of the duties devolving on those who controlled the mercantile interests of the country. Apparently sincere in his dislike of the barbarians who were determined to force their commerce on the Chinese, he was also honest and just enough to acknowledge the corruptibility of the officials he was sent to bring to order.

So formidable was the High Commissioner's reputation that on his appointment in 1839 the mere fear of him stopped the trade in opium, for the officials felt that they would have to put their houses in order.

* * *

The remaining hero is a scholar and educationalist, Chang Chih Tung, born in 1835 and dying in 1909. He may be regarded as the father of China's railway development, for in 1884, during his viceroyalty of Kuangtung and Kuangsi, he memorialized the throne on the need for railway construction. He established iron works in Hanyang and erected spinning mills at Wuchang, as well as a Mint.

* * *

Progressively-minded though Chang Chih Tung was, he was not inclined to press reforms too drastically or too rapidly, and his views on the subject were embodied in his famous book "Exhortations to Learn," of which, 200,000 copies were sold within a few months. The book

> .....dealt with the pressing problems of the time, and advocated the adoption of Western methods and subjects of study at the same time conserving all that was good in the old classical learning. This was Chang's great contribution to the Reform Movement and marked him as a sane and progressive official who had the best interests of the country at heart.

* * *

Chang Chih Tung had educational plans based on the Japanese system, but they were too far advanced in his particular time to obtain ready support. However he had the satisfaction of seeing some attention paid to his persistent arguments, as, for example, when in September 1905 the literary competitive examination of the old style were abolished and exclusive attention to the establishment of schools of modern learning was decreed. Furthermore, it was later enjoined that the provincial examiners were to discharge their duties in conjunction with the viceroy or governor of the province. Chang actively opposed opium smuggling, foot-binding among woman, and the superstition of Geomancy known as *Fengshui*, which forbade interference with the established order of things.

* * *

What of the man himself?

> .....In form he was frail and slight, and his bright sparkling eyes and long beard gave him the appearance of a benevolent old gentleman, but he lacked suavity of manner and knew how to command. There is a story that on one of his birthdays when all the officials went to his yamen to offer congratulations they found the door locked and the place deserted. No entertainment had been provided and they had to retire, a disgruntled and disappointed body of men. He is said to have slept very little, and never occupied a real bed.....

And there is a story of his travelling on a river steamer and being awakened by an angry captain who informed him that his staff had tried to take command of the steamer and insist on more speed. Chang was not too sleepy to realize what had happened. He formally rebuked his entourage, confirmed the captain in his authority and then went to sleep again. Chang died as Viceroy of Kiangsu and Kiangsi and thus Shanghai came within his bailiwick, but he seldom went away from Wuchang, where he planned a university which did not come into existence until after his death. He never visited Shanghai, though on one occasion he actually reached this port, but hearing of an anti-foreign disturbance in Hankow he at once made that an excuse for returning post-haste. Although he has been dead now nearly 30 years, Chang's memory is kept green among the people who lived under his jurisdiction, for he is venerated as a man who worked earnestly and sincerely for the good of his country.

REFLECTIONS FROM MONGOLIA

Three Governments Opposing Each Other: Mongols Count for Very Little

An authority on political conditions in North China, who is making a tour of the troubled areas, contributes his observations to the "North-China Herald." Two articles have been published. A fourth will appear soon.

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

Everybody who visits Suiyuan becomes, as a matter of course, an expert on Mongolian affairs. This has apparently happened to me too, as I gather from certain official admissions. There had been a steady stream of journalists passing through the place just prior to my arrival. The compounds of our Swedish hosts were more like the precincts of Fleet Street or of a meeting of the Pen Club, than the premises of serious businessmen.

As a result of all this, the mere word "newspaper" sent the official world of Suiyuan into a flutter of alarm which was difficult to allay. The few official persons I ventured to call on received me with an air of pained abstraction and, before I had even time to open my mouth, declared either that the Mongolian situation was so obscure that they were unable to explain to me or that it was such "high policy" that they could not venture to discuss it.

When, in an attempt at gentle sarcasm, I assured them that I had not called for any such purpose, as I was already an expert on affairs Mongolian who knew more about them than they did, it was highly flattering to see with what enthusiasm they endorsed this estimate of myself.

Complicated Situation

Speaking seriously, the Mongolian question is perhaps somewhat obscure, at least on first appearance, though "complicated" would probably be the better word for those who know their China. It is certainly full of the most Gilbertian situations and absurd inconsistencies.

In Suiyuan, for instance, the Pailingmiao Council still maintains a branch office and its motor trucks are allowed to come and go in perfect freedom, in spite of the strained relations almost verging on open hostility, that exist between it and the local Chinese authorities. Indeed, only a few weeks previously Fu Tso-yi's political police were expelled from Pailingmiao.

Than again there are actually no less than three different bodies in existence each of which claims to be representative of Inner Mongolia: that at Changpei (to which I have referred in a previous article), that at Pailingmiao under Prince Teh, and a third recently established in Suiyuan itself under the patronage of Yen Hsi-shan.

Although supposedly independent Mongolian governments, Manchoukuo troops under Li Shou-hsin are stationed both at Changpei and Pailingmiao. The Chengpei government is frankly under Japanese, that of Suiyuan under Chinese control. The only obscure part of the situation is the position of Prince Teh, squeezed in between the other two. To make the confusion worse: although the headquarters of his government Pailingmiao, lies in Suiyuan, his own palace is in Charhar. The general opinion appears to that in the end he will perforce have to join up with Changpei, i.e., go over to the Japanese side. And it was even said, when I was in Suiyuan, that he had received permission from Nanking to do so.

Fault of Government

The attitude of Prince Teh was the subject of a violent controversy in Suiyuan. On the one hand, the majority of foreigners in those parts and many Mongols assert that if he does eventually go over to the Japanese it will be entirely the fault of the Chinese government, and especially of Fu Tso-yi who by his fear of losing territory and his consequent intransigeance has driven the prince out of the Chinese fold.

The new Mongolian Council at Suiyuan they regarded as a mere farce, totally unrepresentative of Mongol opinion. On the other hand, all the Chinese with whom I spoke criticized the prince most bitterly, saying that he had been flirting with the Japanese for a long time and had been taking their money. They fully approved of the way Fu Tso-yi had handled the Mongolian question. The Suiyuan Mongolian Council was the only one worthy of notice, it was a genuine movement with the support of united Mongol opinion behind it, which Prince Teh had never had.

Had this been merely the view of official persons, I should not have attached any value to it. But it was the unanimous view of all the Chinese merchants I met, who as a class are not usually given to approving the policy or conduct of their official rulers. It is possible, of course, that the interference with trade by the Pailingmiao Council, may have had something to do with their attitude on this question, nevertheless it is impossible to disregard their criticism altogether.

Unimpressed by Princes

For myself, I met and spoke to two Mongol princes and other Mongols on the Suiyuan Council, and must frankly confess that I was not all impressed. If this is the best material Mongolia can put forward in these times of crisis, then the term "farcical" as applied to the Suiyuan Council by its critics scarcely appears too strong. The prospect of an independent, strong Inner Mongolia would appear to be dark indeed.

Speaking admittedly with ignorance, but at least with strict impartiality—for I am not pro-Chinese, pro-Japanese or pro-Mongol which is more than can be said of any of the persons I met in Kalgan or Suiyuan—the Mongolian question does not appear to me to be really a Mongolian question at all. What is going on up there on Mongol territory is the same struggle between China and Japan that is taking place further south, in Hopei for instance. In this struggle the Mongols themselves count for very little, being without arms, money or organization and possessed more by their tribal than by their national interests.

Had the Chinese government, two or three years ago, when the question of autonomy for Inner Mongolia was first broached, had the good sense and foresight to give the movement its blessing, and had helped to organize and support the Mongols, the situation would undoubtedly have been quite different from what it is to-day. The Japanese would have been faced with a very difficult problem and Inner Mongolia might possibly have remained under Chinese suzerainty.

The Soviet flier Molokov will this summer undertake a flight via Krasnoyarsk and the coast of the Chukotsk Sea, to the Soviet polar stations along the coast of the Polar Ocean. He intends to cover over 20,000 kilometres.

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CHINESE TRADEMARK LAW ANOMALY

British Firm Loses Appeal Against Registration of Similar Sign on Carton

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

A judgment has recently been given by the Administrative Court in an appeal against a decision of the Executive Yuan which is of the utmost importance to all trademark owners in China.

The appellants, The Wellcome Foundation Ltd., registered their well known trademark "'Hazeline' Snow" with the Snow-clad mountain device under Class III of the Chinese trademark classification at Nanking on May 15, 1931: it was registered with the Bureau for Registration of Trade Marks, Custom House, Shanghai, on August 6, 1914. The Lia Chemical Works, a Chinese firm, applied for registration of the same device for their product "Himalaya" Soap under Class IV, and their application was published in the Trade Marks Gazette in December 1933. The appellants unsuccessfully opposed the registration before the Trade Marks Bureau, the Ministry of Industries and the Executive Yuan and the case finally came before the Administrative Court. The Administrative Court dismissed the appeal, holding *inter alia* that there is no provision in the law forbidding the use of an identical or similar mark on a different commodity and that the use of a similar trademark on a different commodity does not constitute a fraud on the public. The following is a translation of the actual text of the judgment:—

Judgment

"According to the provisions of Article 14 of the Trade Mark Law now in force, the exclusive right of using a trademark is limited to those commodities which were designated when applying for registration (This is same as the Old Trade Mark Law), and there is no provision in the law forbidding the use of an identical or similar trademark on a different commodity. The restrictions laid down in Article 3 of the same law regarding the application for registration of similar trademarks by two or more parties at the same time, only apply in cases where the commodities are the same, and once they are shown to be different the question of similarity of trademark does not arise.

In this present case the drawing of Lia Chemical Works' trademark "Himalaya" is admittedly similar to the Appellant's registered trademark "'Hazeline Snow'", but the Appellants use their mark on aromatic materials, perfumes and miscellaneous toilet preparations as laid down in Class 3, Article 36 of the old Trade Mark Law's Detailed Enforcement Rules and the Lia Chemical Works use theirs on 'scented soap merchandise' of the 'scented soap category' laid down in Section 4 of Article 37 of the Trade Mark Law's Detailed Enforcement Rules at present in force. As the categories are different the appellants' exclusive rights are not affected.

With regard to the appellants' views on the different classifications in the old and new Trade Mark Law, these also seem unfounded since in Class 4 of Article 36 of the old Trade Mark Law's Detailed Enforcement Rules there was clearly item of "soaps". As 'soaps' are referred to in general, scented soaps are naturally included, and it cannot be said that the statement miscellaneous toilet preparations should include 'scented soaps'.

No Defrauding

Further, among the grounds on which the Appellants contested Lia Chemical Works' trademark, special emphasis was placed on the point of 'defrauding the public'. The last part of Section 4 of Article 2 of the Trade Mark Law refers to the intention of defrauding the public by the trademark itself and not to similarities of trademarks. As there are other provisions to deal with identity or similarity, it is clear that the previous provision does not refer to this matter.

If you maintain that similar trademarks upon different commodities constitute a fraud on the public and ought to be forbidden, why do the other provisions contain a reference to identity of commodities? This is quite clear, if you explain the meaning of the rulings in detail. As Lia Chemical Works' trademark has neither encroached upon the exclusive right of the Appellants nor contravened the provisions of the Trade Mark Law, then the approval of the (Lia's trademark) by the Trade Mark Bureau, the rejection of Appellants' protest (by the Bureau), the (1st) appeal and the 2nd appeal's decisions are upheld, and the Appellants' grounds of bringing up this suit are deemed unreasonable.

To conclude according to the above facts, the Appellants' suit is groundless, and this judgment is hereby rendered in accordance with Article 21 of the Administrative Procedure Law.

Specified Merchandise

Now the Chinese Trade Mark Law provides that exclusive use of a trademark is confined to the merchandise definitely specified in the application for registration. This is similar to the laws of other countries including Great Britain and Japan. But in those countries the trademark registrars have wide discretionary powers and may decline to register trademarks where registration would be unfair or inequitable. Thus in Great Britain an application for registration of a trademark for gramophones was rejected on the grounds that the same mark was already registered for a medicated wine. In Japan a well known British trademark is registered for whisky; an application by another for registration of the same mark for confectionery was rejected.

Although the Chinese Trade Marks Law grants exclusive right only in respect of the goods specified in the application for registration, non-registration of an invented word or an original device trademark in certain classes should not be taken to mean that such mark is available for registration in those classes by others. Article 2 (4) of the Chinese Trade Mark Law provides that application for registration as trademarks may not be made in respect of: "anything likely to corrupt good morals, deceive the public or disturb the peace." This article might be thought by laymen to prohibit the registration of marks such as "Himalaya," but the various Courts before which this case was brought refused to interpret the Law in that way. Now the highest Court in China has endorsed the decisions of the lower Courts and has upheld the registration of an identical device by another for similar goods in a different class.

Merchants Dismayed

The dismay which this decision will cause to merchants whose marks are thus copied is obvious. Confusion is bound to arise where, as in this case for example, a face cream and a toilet soap stand side by side in retail shops in cartons of identical appearance. It is natural for the purchasing public to regard them as the products of the same manufacturer. The person who will copy another's original device trademark relies for sales on the similarity of his packing to that of the product of proved reputation. He hopes to ride to success with his article on another man's back. Considerable loss of sales for the merchant whose design has been copied may thus result.

The Court's decision makes the law uphold the filching of an original design and the registration by another of that design for goods of a similar character but in a different class. The difficulty which is thus created for manufacturers will be apparent to all who are acquainted with trade mark law and practice throughout the world. While this decision stands the way is open to grave abuse of trademarks by men of straw and if the fraudulent adoption of well known marks by persons other than their original owners for goods of a different class is allowed to become general the value of trademark registration may be rendered nugatory.

Not Isolated Case

The "'Hazeline' Snow"—"Himalaya" Soap case is by no means isolated, for, encouraged by the decision in this case, small manufacturers are continually copying well known marks on goods in classes which are different for the purpose of registration, though similar enough to prove deceptive to the public. Examples are numerous and a few may be quoted as follows:—

The same "'Hazeline' Snow" snow-clad mountain device described in the above case has been copied by a Chinese firm, Shanghai Chemical Works, for "Hazeline's Dental Cream."

The well known trademark 'Kepler' is registered by The Wellcome Foundation Ltd. for Cod Liver Oil and Malt Extract and similar products under Class I. Application has been made by a Chinese firm, Wei Kee Hong, for the registration as a trademark of "Kepler Metholated Mint Drops" in Class 43 (Trade Marks Gazette April 1936).

The cigarette trademark "Pirate" of British-American Tobacco Co. Ltd., which has been used in China for many years, and registered as a trademark ever since registration was possible, has recently been copied by Li Pao Fah Tobacco Paper Factory of Amoy for use on packets of cigarette paper sold to smokers for rolling their own cigarettes under the name of "Lao Tao Pai", which name has also been previously registered by British-American Tobacco Co. Ltd. An objection to the registration was rejected by the Bureau of Trade Marks for the same reasons as in the "'Hazeline' Snow" case.

The well known trademark "Lux" and its representation in Chinese characters were registered for soap under Class IV by Lever Brothers (China) Ltd. at Nanking in February 1931, the trademark "Lux" having been first registered with the Customs in China in 1918. This trademark has been copied by a Chinese firm, Li Cheng Factory, who applied for its registration for face cream under Class III in late 1933. An appeal by Lever Brothers (China) Ltd. to the Ministry of Industries against the registration of the trademark by Li Cheng Factory has been dismissed.

If the law as it stands at present permits of no other interpretation than that given by the Courts in the cases quoted, the necessity for its immediate amendment is urged so as to provide expressly for the right of the owner of a registered mark to oppose the registration of such mark in a different class by another person where his interests are likely to be affected or the public is likely to be deceived.

THE DISPUTED TRADEMARKS

On the left, the carton of Hazeline Snow, showing the properly registered trademark; on the right the carton of Himalaya Toilet Soap. The Administrative Court has ruled that the latter does not infringe the trademark rights of the former. The ruling is based on a point in the Chinese trademark law, and is discussed in the special article on this page.

"CHATEAU de L'Horizon," situated on the Mediterranean coast between Golf Juan and Cannes, where his grandfather, King Edward VII, spent many holidays, has been selected by King Edward VIII for his summer vacation this year. The chateau, says Havas, belongs to Miss Maxime Elliott, an English dramatic artiste celebrated for her Shakespearean impersonations, and was built in modernistic fashion by English architects in 1931. It possesses spacious and numerous rooms, luxuriously and comfortably furnished, and looks out over the city of Cannes, the Lerins Islands, the Cap d'Antibes, and Nice. Screened by a thick curtain of tall trees, it is accessible only by a bridge across the railway track or by sea. Less than a third of a mile distant is the villa of Lord Cholmondeley, where the King spent a part of his holidays last year.

TOTAL ECLIPSE OF THE SUN

Scientific Parties to Study in Siberia: Shanghai Only Partial: Sun's Effect on Wireless

BY L. D., ZIKAWEI OBSERVATORY

Special to the "North-China Herald"

Shanghai, June 17.

The moon's shadow will not be wider than 140 kilometres on Friday during the total eclipse of the sun. It will start in the Mediterranean, and will then traverse Greece, the Black Sea, the Caucasus region, advance across Russia and the north of Manchoukuo and Korea, ending in the Pacific at 180 degrees of longitude. The eclipse will commence at 10.45 a.m. (time at the coast of China) and finish at 3.55 p.m. Totality will commence at 10.45 a.m. The principal cities from which the eclipse may be seen are (in Russia) Kainsk, Tomsk, Kansk, Bratsk, Khabarovsk, (and in Japan) Koito and Nemuro. Duration of totality will vary between 1 minute and 2 minutes 32 seconds, being at its maximum near the north of Lake Baikal.

As regards Shanghai, the eclipse will not be total, only part of the solar disc being hidden by the moon. The eclipse will start at 1.04 p.m. and finish at 3.20.

Possible Observations

Total eclipses of the sun permit of three main types of research. First, research relative to the astronomy of position, the exact hours of contact which make it possible to correct the elements concerned with the movement of the moon. This type of research loses much of its interest as study of occultations of stars by the moon are preferred because of the fact that they are more numerous and produce equivalent results.

Astrophysical studies from the second type of research profits by total eclipses of the sun. In particular, study is made of the outer layers of the sun, low chromosphere, and above all the reversing layer and specially observations of the flash spectrum, which is the spectrum furnished by the thin crescent of the sun just before the beginning or just after the end of totality. There is thus a medium whereby the approximate altitudes can be determined of the various layers surrounding the sun—and particularly the study of calcium and hydrogen.

But the most important question of all concerns the study of the corona. Without doubt, the study of the flash spectrum can be made more often when astronomers have at their disposal instruments similar to those at Mount Wilson which bring the image of the sun up to 42 centimetres in diameter and consequently lose by that fact much of the interest at the time of eclipses; without question, in recent years, photographs have been made, together with observations, in clear periods, of the lower layers of the corona.

Previous French Studies

Studies carried out by M. Lyot at the Pic du midi and at the Astrophysical Observatory of Meudon, near Paris, are particularly interesting from this point of view. But the point remains that the study of the whole corona has not yet been completed because the light coming from the sun is entirely hidden by the moon during total eclipses. As a matter of fact, all the various astronomical expeditions have this study of the corona as part of their programme. A study of the spectrum of the corona is to be made in order to discover new lines or re-discover lines already observed.

Many of these lines are as yet a mystery, and in particular those which are attributed to Coronium, an element unknown on the earth, which is however, actually believed to be a known element in a form which laboratories have not yet been able to discover.

Polarization of the light emitted by the corona can also furnish the astrophysician with precise information as to the nature of the middle corona (fine dust, gas molecules, the throwing off of electrons, etc.).

Solar Cycle of Eleven Years

Finally, attention will be paid to a recent peculiarity which will lend special value to observations made in the eclipse of June 19. It is known that solar phenomena come in a cycle of about eleven years. This cycle shows itself by a variation in the number and position of sunspots. At the beginning of the cycle, the spots are few and appear in the higher solar latitudes, between 30 degrees above and below the equator. After four or five years, there is a growth in the number of sun-spots which seem to come down more and more towards the equator. During the following six or seven years, the spots begin to diminish in number, but come farther down towards the equator, until they reach a minimum point, when they re-appear in the higher altitudes.

This cycle is therefore composed of two unequal parts, the period of increase being short, and the period of decrease longer. Moreover, this cycle, with its two parts, appears in other phenomena, either solar (prominences, faculae, and forms of the corona) or terrestial (aurora borealis, terrestial magnestism and telluric currents).

Much Longer Cycle

But a recent study tends to show the existence of another solar period of about 100 years which is comprised of nine cycles of eleven years, with one additional year. The result has been that the last solar cycle seems to have been calculated at between 1923 and 1933 (minimum years) and the preceding cycle between 1913 and 1923. One therefore has two cycles of only ten years which were much shorter than the average and it appears as if the same phenomenon occurred in 1823 and in 1723. This curious exception will perhaps manifest itself in the appearances of the corona. We are in the middle of the period of solar activity and the observations will, therefore, be most interesting.

Receiving Affected by Light

Finally, there is a third type of research which has been conducted for some years during solar eclipses, which is concerned above all with the influence of the sun's rays on the earth's atmosphere. It is certain the sun has a great influence, for example, in the diffusion of the T.S.F. (wireless) waves. The reception of short waves, as all who have listened in to European broadcasts know, depends on whether they are received in summer or winter, at night or in the day time. This phenomenon also affects the long waves, and is noticed every day at Zikawei Observatory in its study of atmospherics, or static. Static always diminishes suddenly with sunset.

This denotes solar influence and the eclipse, and above all the total eclipse, will show same phenomenon; the ionization of the higher layers of the atmosphere will vary during the course of the eclipse and in order to study the phenomenon of "fading" it will be necessary to know the height of the layers, the diffusion of the waves and the intensity and number of the atmospheric parasites.

These are some of the many studies which will be the order of the day.

It is evident that the quantity of heat received from the sun by the earth will vary during the course of the eclipse. When the eclipse is total in a given spot, only the "solar radiation" diffused by the whole of the sky will be received, to the exclusion of what is called "direct radiation," coming direct from the sun.

The light spectrum thus diffused can therefore be studied and will furnish precise information as to the composition of the atmosphere and the mechanism of the diffusion.

Phenomena of Totality Zone

Unfortunately, not all these studies can be made at points where the eclipse will be total. Elsewhere, partial results can be obtained, but these are infinitely less interesting and cannot compare with the observation of phenomena along the path of the totality zone. Also, it is an unfortunate fact that everything depends on the clouds. Innumerable expeditions have been formed which have found that at the crucial moment a cloud has drifted in front of the sun.

Aeroplanes or dirigibles might be used, but unfortunately they lose much of their value due to their lack of stability. At least, however, it would be possible to be sure of making a film of the variations in the aspect of the corona and the prominences.

Good wishes to the many savants who are to try during these few brief seconds to reap a large harvest of results which will aid us to a better knowledge of the solar phenomena and, paradoxically, the composition of our terrestial world.—Note. Other details appeared in "China Skies" on June 3.

•••See reports of observations on page 527 and 532.

INVITATIONS to a banquet in Tokyo on July 2 have been sent by Dr. Joji Sakurai, president of the Imperial Academy, to more than forty astronomers, both Japanese and foreign, who took part in the observation of Friday's solar eclipse in Hokkaido.

The Japanese Consul-General at Calcutta has been authorized to open preliminary negotiations with the Indian authorities for the adjustment of trade relations between Japan and India on or after March 31, 1937, when the protocol attached to the present trade agreement expires.

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MODERN MOSCOW, THE MYSTERIOUS

Rising Russian Generation Thoroughly Red: Lenin, The Idol of Millions

BY R. T. PEYTON-GRIFFIN

And so through well kept suburbs, where there is an indication of at least pleasant surroundings, of houses charmingly situated amongst high trees, to Moscow. It is one of the effective features about this entry to one of the most romantic capitals of the world that the hideous slums which provide the front doorstep for so many cities do not press themselves upon the attention of the new arrival.

There is a certain graciousness about the welcome thus provided, a reminder, perhaps, of more spacious days, a souvenir of those times which many Russian exiles recall with a deep sigh of regret. Electric trains have been passing for some time now and nearly all the signs of the approach to a great city are to be noticed, until the train which has brought us so many versts on a dreary journey comes to a stop and vomits its passengers on to the platforms.

Train Nearly one Day Late

It was merely by good or bad luck that the train was eighteen hours late, giving the travellers in transit some hours in which to become acquainted with the seat of Communism's great experiment. The adjective is used advisedly, for whether this new order of things is to exist or not has yet to be decided, and historically speaking the world is still too near the revolution of 1917, fully to have decided whether the present régime has come to stay, or whether within a comparatively short time—again historically speaking—counter-revolution is to make itself felt in the land. That must be a fruitless speculation until it becomes a decided fact, and the time for that has not yet come.

Consequently Moscow has to be taken as it is; as a city of olden times, where the new brush of the present administration is striving to sweep clean and to express its new ideology not only in terms of government, but in those sociological departments where effort is most likely to be immediately rewarded. Thus in the housing of the people giant strides are being made, and if the present rate of dealing with the housing question is persisted in, it is possible that the ten-year scheme which is prepared for Moscow will bring a complete transformation to some parts of the city.

"An Egg Without Salt"

It is to be hoped, with some confidence that the historic sections recalling the past and providing an adequate setting for the present and the future will remain. Moscow without the Kremlin and the Red Square would be as an egg without salt. Moscow without its tragic cathedral of St. Basil would be without its most precious jewel. And yet beside these evidences of the glorious past there are the new housing arrangements of tragically ugly modernity, while beneath the ground the bright new Metro a promise of what the government eventually intends for its capital.

The native delight which official guides take in showing tourists the Metro, the unspoken boast that this is something the like of which visitors have never seen, is not a little amusing. And it is a gentle amusement for all that, for the earnestness of the guides, their very real enthusiasm is something which is most appealing. The new generation is red, very red, combining with the natural intolerance of age by youth, profound conviction in the qualities of the government and the doctrines which dictate its policy.

It is as well to remember this when reading what is to follow, to realize that whatever the last and present generation may think of the existing régime, the one that is now coming along knows nothing different, and what it does know is found good in its sight.

Russian Girl Guide

She was a young creature of some nineteen or twenty summers who assisted us in a flying tour round Moscow. Her English was good and only now and again did she hestitate for the appropriate word, and thought there were taxis galore, nothing would serve but that her charges should travel on the Metro.

Frankly the writer was not particularly impressed. It is a very good electrical underground railway, certainly no better than those to be found in other countries. Marble walled stations, indirect lighting, huge ceramic pictures of various phases of Russian life under communism, go to make stations which are no better than those to be found in London, though obviously different considerations have dictated the form which they had to take.

The trains are bright with good lighting, chromium-plated fixtures and for the time being good looking upholstery, though it is apparent that the last named has neither the strength nor the quality to withstand the wear and tear to which it must be subjected. The broader guage enabled the engineers to produce a wider coach, and the Metro should prove to be the straphangers' paradise.

It is all so very nice, and so very new, and the pride of the Russians in his new importation is not only praiseworthy but perfectly understandable. There is still much to be done before the line as at present designed is completed, but it is apparent that, in the eyes of the guides, a visitor who declines to take a short trip on the Metro is guilty of the gravest sin; it is almost as heinous to refrain from enthusiastically favourable comment.

Underground New to Moscow

Anyhow that is how the guide seemed to regard the matter, and rising to the occasion, we managed to inject a sufficient warmth into our encomiums to satisfy the grey-eyed maid who watched for our comment with ill-concealed eagerness. It has to be realized that this underground is new to the inhabitants of Moscow, and it is something wonderful in their sight, no matter how ordinary it might appear to those who visit the city.

We were rushed past the new buildings designed for all manner of workers in that new style which finds beauty solely in the straight line and the right angle. Blocks of buildings are going up as if built with the highly coloured cubes which have delighted many a childhood. The quaint beauty of indigenous architecture is forgotten, its romance is passing, and all that will remain is the uncompromising severity of modern architectural thought.

Reminiscent of Imperial Russia

That was why the hotel Metropol came as such a relief. It was ancient, Victorian and redolent of those days when Moscow was the setting for all the brilliance of Imperial days. The dining room is to be wondered at. It is big, heavy in furniture and colouring, with a huge stained-glass roof, and artificially lighted at night from huge gilt candelabra, whence the candles have departed to give place to rows of horrid, frosted and white incandescent bulbs. In the centre a fountain played over a small pool in which lazy black fish seemed to bear silent testimony to the fact that whatever might be said about the general appearance of the place and its blatant solidity the food, at least so far as they were concerned, was good.

Anyone who has travelled on the trans-Siberian train and eaten the meals provided, after about three days looks forward to have something which can be eaten with enjoyment, for the cuisine on the train is such that the most patient stomach is ultimately forced to seek refuge with the Siberian butter and cheese and that ham and eggs which in its catholicity has by now no real nationality.

Prices Rather Startling

A waiter dressed in tropical white conducted us to a table, and presented a menu in Russian and French. The prices looked a bit startling, and though there was a temptation to indulge in a bird and a bottle, the prices and what they meant in real money had a completely deterrent effect, with a result that the meal consisted of a *vol au vent poularde*, a salad of lettuce and sliced cucumber, a bottle of beer—Moscow beer which has to be drunk to be believed—and a cup of coffee. Across the way a couple travelling by the same train, went the whole hog, from caviar viâ the soup to nuts, with a vintage French wine thrown in. They had their bill first, which helped somewhat to break the blow. Rbls. 157 at Rbls. 5 for U.S. $1 made their luncheon cost them U.S.$31.40.

Ventures in Gastronomy

We stopped, we looked, and we listened. Further venture into the realms of gastronomy had to be frowned upon and signalling the waiter we asked for the chit. Rbls. 23.50, including a packet of cigarettes. A lunch which in Shanghai would have cost no more than $3, if that, called for U.S.$4.75, or rather over C.$14. Everyone knows Mae West's famous remark. Moscow and the Metropol can say it to us just as often as they like. There is none so deaf as he who will not hear. Consequently when the lady guide who refused to eat with us—for which the good fairy responsible is to be warmly commended—awaited us in the hall to continue our peregrinations, we firmly refused, stating that henceforth we preferred to travel alone. The cost of motor car hire was also also calculated to give us a swift kick in our pocket. Besides walking is more healthy.

Fortunately the Place of the Revolution, to translate the Russian name for the square on which this abode of Ali Baba and his myrmidons is to be found, is within easy walking distance of the Red Square, flanked by government buildings on one side and end and on the others by the Kremlin and St. Basil's Cathedral on the others, respectively.

Dramatic Picture

The writer remembers a picture of Napoleon gazing fixedly through an aperture in the crenellations of the Kremlin wall upon the burning city of Moscow. The picture is dramatic in conception and execution, and yet by no means approaching the drama which talks so strikingly from the silent walls of that historic building and its environs. The heart of historic Russia it is the pulsing centre of the new. The wide square has re-echoed the brazen march of modern mechanized troops, caterpillared tanks have moved their ungainly way over the cobbled area which is situated exactly on the summit of the hill, while the leaders of the people assembled on the concrete stands which lie beneath the walls of the Kremlin have watched the parade of Russia's new found power.

Aeroplanes have flown overhead, and in the very midst of these privileged spectators the red and black mausoleum, housing the mortal remains of Lenin, rears its squat and threatening form, as if it were an enduring menace beneath the red walls of the imperial fortress which for some unknown reason have been limewashed almost to whiteness.

It is afternoon. The sun is westering towards its setting, and in the Red Square two queues of the faithful are assembling, waiting the time between 5 and 7 p.m. when it will be possible to pass in homage before the empty shell of the man who wrote his personality so largely in the government which he helped to found.

Thousands in Lenin Pilgrimage

Some thousands are to join in this daily pilgrimage. Old men and women, young men and maidens, and even children line up to pass in slow procession around the glass covered coffin in which Lenin lies. Sentinels are to be found everywhere. Two stand guard over the coffin itself, at its head and feet, motionless as the quickly moving crowd, pass with eyes left to see all remains of the great character.

For whether one agrees with Lenin or not, he was a great man, and the clever head and face which rest on a huge scarlet pillow, the finely-shaped hands, outside the cloth which covers him from the waist down, give apparent indication of what the man who thus is daily honoured in death, really was in life. In rest the face is thin and intelligent, it is possible to believe that under those permanently close eyelids, orbs fired with an intense rapture added to the command of his personality. His moderately fair hair, above a dome-like forehead, is repeated in that covering his chin, a slightly pointed beard, which gives him an appearance not unlike some of the alleged portraits of Shakespeare, and not very far distant from those which are authentically asserted to be his.

Reverence to Lenin's Memory

The crowd passes quickly, silently with a faint sussuration of the gently moving feet, and in a few seconds they are again out in the bright light of the departing day. At 7 p.m. the doors of the mausoleum will close. Some thousands will have rendered homage, and this has been rendered daily for some eleven years, inspired, perhaps in some cases by curiosity, but in most by a reverence for the man's memory.

At the end of the square stands the Cathedral of St. Basil. Legend has it that Ivan the Terrible, having commissioned an architect to design and build it, put out his eyes lest he should build another as good or even better. It looks like some very accurate translation into brick of the phantastic illustrations to some fairy tale. Golden crosses surmount the many quaintly shaped cupolas, all fashioned the same but each decorated in an entirely different manner.

Its beauty is weird, giving an impression of unreality, or a light airy grace, not like the filigreed delicacy of the cathedral at Milan, but of a phantasm which if approached too closely would incontinently vanish into the page of some story book to delight children with the quaintness of its imagery. It looks, however, on nearer acquaintances as though some restoration is imperatively necessary, and it is to be hoped that the Government in all its enthusiasm for the new, will not allow this edifice to sink into neglect.

St. Basil's may represent a régime, which the new order would like to forget, but it is just as well to preserve these evidences of the ealler culture which laid the foundations on which much of the new is being built.

Experts in Town Planning

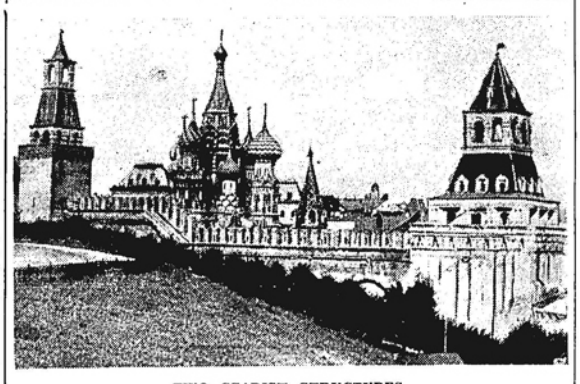
And then the streets. They are wide; there is plenty of room in the squares, for your Russian seems to have known more about town planning in the past than some experts seem to have acquired in the present. The people look poorly dressed. There are perfumes and cosmetics in the shops. That is where they seem to remain, for though there is apparent in the streets much beauty in the rough, the beauty specialists of Shanghai would find in Moscow a paradise for their profession if only the women could pay for it. It does not matter what the older and middle-aged people wear. Their clothes are drab enough in all conscience, giving the impression a dingy respectability. But youth wears red, red kerchiefs, red head coverings, in some cases red macintoshes. Rarely a child is to be seen who does not sport the colour of the governors of the people.

Their shoes may not be good, their stocking contain nothing of the beauty of silk, but the common spot of red bears ample testimony to the fact that communistically speaking, their hearts are in the right place. And that is the generation by which Communism may have to stand or fall. Youth is red, if not from sheer conviction at least because of disdain for the shibboleths of their forebears.

But the day closes. The towers of the Kremlin and the Cathedral are outlined against a sky coloured by a fiercely setting sun. Across one of the squares marches a squad of soldiers, well dressed, and apparently happy, for as they march they provide their own music, singing as they go a chorus in which all join, the tenors applying a sort of recitative, which is underscored by the heavy basis which Russia knows so well how to produce. Another squad passes by silently. Fresh faced they carry towels in their hands. They have been out to bath. Perhaps that is why they were not singing.

MODERN SOVIET ARCHITECTURE

The famous Lenin Library is flanked by the entrance to the Moscow subway, styled the Metro.



TWO CZARIST STRUCTURES

Although new Russia detests reminiscences of Royalty, they have not destroyed the Kremlin and St. Basil's Cathedral.

An informal proposal to join the international steel cartel has been received by Japanese steel interests. Japan is now one of the leading exporters of steel to Far Eastern countries.

BEACH HOTEL

MOGI (near Nagasaki)

Spend your Holidays at Mogi. This hotel is well-known to residents in China as one of the best resorts in Japan. Only 29 minutes from Nagasaki (motor-car hire Yen 2).

Lovely sea-views, and excellent roads for motoring through picturesque mountains and valleys.

Boating, fishing, bathing. Pier and diving board close to Hotel, and the Hotel motor-launch takes guests at intervals of about an hour to excellent swimming beaches, (free of charge).

Mogi is also starting-point for daily sea excursions to Obama (for Unzen), Shimabara, Amakusa.

The Hotel has extensive grounds with fine shade-trees. Private Tennis Court. Excellent Cuisine, (including Lobsters, Prawns, Crabs, etc.). Every room has an electric fan. Terms very moderate. Hotel representative meets all steamers. Write early for reservations.

S. SUNADA, Proprietor.

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WORK OF MODERNIZING HAICHOW AREA

Scenery Likely to Become World Famous: Network of Canals and Highways

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

For years I have thought that the combination of mountain and sea which is to be found in the section near the New Haichow Harbour at Lienyun constitutes one of the most wonderful beauty spots in all the world. This riotous beauty has not been accessible to any except those who are willing to tramp long distances and climb many precipitous steeps. Several times in the past when I have been willing to put out the energy involved, I tramped the slow way up into the clouds above Yuntaishan, and, at stage after stage on the way, been thrilled by the wondrous beauty of the prospect.

Besides the long vistas of intersecting mountain valleys, and the long tiers of mountain tops of many shapes with an almost infinite variety of variant colours, the great sea stretched out an undulating carpet of rich blue, emerald and saffron shades, with symmetrical islands in the foreground and the azure sky meeting the deep blue of the waters on the distant horizon. A newly constructed road has opened this picturesque zone to motor travel.

Tremendous Difficulties Overcome

This new motor road is itself a thing of interest because of the tremendous difficulties overcome in its construction, and on account of the engineering skill required for its planning and building. From the engineering side it reminds one of the problems presented by the mountains of eastern North Carolina round Blowing Rock and near Black Mountain and up Mount Mitchell. For much of the way up the mountain the road is a long series of serpentine loops with hairpin curves at each end. Coming from Haichow to Fachitsih, where the ascent of the mountain begins, the road appears to run right into the mountain, with no pass to be seen.

On arriving at the foot of the mountain, the first stage of the winding road comes into view. Then the series of thrills begins as the traveller looks out from one level after another upon the gorgeous pageant of sea and sky, bluff, cliff and crag, and God-made pylon and pyramid, with a series of panoramic views coming into view, endless variety being given by the different heights and different angles of perspective. Other places have the touch of the sublime added to their natural beauty by the lofty heights to which the mountains reach, but for sheer beauty few places can equal the winding way up Yuntaishan on the route from Fachitsih to Lienyun, Haichow's New Harbour.

Lest you may think the above description extravagant, I will tell you that on a recent trip, among the other occupants of the car was an American who is making a few months' visit to the Orient, a world traveller who has seen the beauties of Italy, Switzerland, France and other European countries, as well as the famous scenic sites of Canada and of the United States. Two other occupants were old China hands, who have enjoyed Kuling, Mokanshan, Tsingtao and other famous resorts and have also seen many of the world's most noted resorts. All agreed that the beauties of Yuntaishan as seen from the new motor road are worthy to be classed with the world's very best. Some day this repository of natural beauty is likely to draw admiring tourists from all over the world.

Temporary Harbour Completed

The temporary harbour which is now about completed is just a stage in the plans for this place. It is hard to tell how long it will be before further development can be carried out. Money in large figures is going to be required to carry out the ultimate plans. Until these are carried out the harbour is not going to be able to serve its purpose. Though very large sums are necessary for constructing the large works, it should be a paying enterprise when completed. This is true also of the Lunghai Railway, whose eastern terminus is at the New Harbour.

When the Lunghai Railway is carried on into Europe, the new highway will probably become the most used route between the east and the west. Being much more direct than the Trans-Siberian Railway, for most of the route will run through a section of the country whose climate is much more hospitable than that of Siberia, and being a much quicker route than any of the ocean lines, it should easily win first place as a carrier of passengers and express between Asia, Europe and America. The Lienyun Harbour should be developed to accommodate any vessel afloat and the Lunghai should be extended to connect with European railway systems. They would greatly supplement each other's usefulness and advance trade facilities in all this section. From what I have been able to observe, the Chinese people as a whole attach tremendous importance to the new harbour, and they are likely to find a way to develop it to its full potentialities some time in the future.

Modern Railway Station

The Lunghai Railway is building a magnificent station at Lienyun. The dining room is going to be a thing of beauty, and the whole project is going to be such as would do credit to an important centre. They are evidently looking to the future. The electric plant there is also evidently built with future development in view. Now they are spending large sums in making a copious supply of good water available for the Lienyun district. Some of the piping has already been laid and the work on the reservoirs is progressing rapidly. Before long, unless there is an unforeseen delay, there should be a steady and abundant supply of fine fresh water coming into Lienyun from the other side of the mountain. One wonderful spring over the mountain has always attracted my attention. Its supply of crystal, clear and excellent water seemed to me to be almost inexhaustible; but they are not depending on any one spring for their water supply. They are building great reservoirs to catch and hold the water coming down the valley and they are piping it to Lienyun.

Because of its isolation in the past, Lienyun has been anything but high in its moral tone, the people who came finding no wholesome amusement. Many succumbed to the lure of red lights and other vicious amusements.

Work also has started on a motor road from Lienyun to Hsukow, there connecting with the motor road to Hsinpa and Haichow. The completion of this road will do much to relieve the isolated position of Lienyun. Of course, the railway and the steamship lines have been available for a long while; but this does not take the place of highways as a means of quick and easy communication. Motor transportation has done much to transform this Haichow section. It has done much to control and to suppress the bandits, it has broadened the outlook of the people, specially those in the smaller villages along the motor roads, it has greatly stimulated business and it has added to the pleasure of multitudes.

Famine Relief Building

Besides carrying out a large road building scheme between Panpu (Kuanyunhsien) and Tunghsin, Yangchiachi and Hsiangshuikowtsih, the China International Famine Relief Commission is now, through its work-relief plan, constructing a canal as well as a motor road between Panpu and Hsinpa. This will carry the road already built, over to a junction with the Haichow-Tsingkiangpu and the Haichow-Sutsien motor roads. This stretch of highway will also connect at Hsingshuikowtsih with the road to Yencheng by way of Tungkan and Fowning.

This construction is going to serve a most useful purpose in connecting these main highways, in addition to its great assistance in controlling and eliminating bandits.

The Panpu-Hsinpa canal-road project will not only add the connecting link to the road system, but it will open up a necessary waterway. It will serve also a most effective reclamation purpose, making a large area of land free from regular flooding and available for planting without fear of losing the crops nearly every year.

The people of the district which was flooded by the Yellow River waters are most grateful to the China International Famine Relief Commission and to the donors of the funds which they administer, for the timely aid given to this district through the work relief programme which is being carried out. Many of the flood sufferers were given work which they sorely needed to tide them over after their heavy flood losses. The multitudes of sycophants who might have been in evidence, had there been much direct relief given, effectively were eliminated and kept off the scene.

Government Rehabilitation Work

In addition to road rehabilitation being done through the work relief projects of the International Famine Relief Commission, there is a large amount of road building and road rehabilitation being done by the regular government agencies. One of these runs from Haichow to Shahe and thence to Kanyuhsien, and is a most important link in the road system of this district. Another of these roads leads from Haichow to Sutsien by way of Shuyang. Work on this road is being rapidly pushed forward.

In the case of many of the new roads the former plan of having the bridges built by regular contractors has been changed, and the soldiers working under the direction of the military engineers build them. This must be a considerable saving in cost. It is not an unusual sight to see long lines of soldiers carrying materials for construction work. Keeping the soldiers busy drilling and carrying out contruction work is fine for their morale. We have never seen a better behaved army in this district.

HEROIN IN SORDID DEMI-MONDE

Stratum of Shanghai Night World Studied

(In this article the rôle of heroin and other drugs in the lives of Shanghai's demi-monde is treated. Again, the facts were obtained at first hand and are presented simply and without attempt at elaboration).

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

Night after night this girl dances in a cabaret which is still open when the sun rises. She is a pretty girl and has had a fair education; she is intelligent. But she is a heroin-smoker, and much as she would like to shake it off, the habit clings to her and she finds it easy to encourage it again and again. With that great gift for fiction acquired by narcotic addicts she will tell you that she has parted ways with all drugs; then, almost in the same breath, she will turn to it once more.

Nadya—so she calls herself—still has youth. She has dreams, even, but the future looks dark. She is one of many in her sphere of life who have fallen prey to the narcotic vice. The ease with which the drug can be obtained, at low price, makes resistance difficult. The sordidness of her life and surroundings, and the example set by evil companions, are factors which prejudice her case. It is a losing game.

The place where this girl lives is near the area where local night life is supposed to be perpetually at its gayest, and it is in one of the early-morning cabarets of the district that she works. She has a room in a Chinese boarding-house within five minutes' walk of North Szechuen Road. While she habitually resorts to prostitution for her upkeep, including narcotics, there are women living in the house who have sunk to that level of degradation where they give indecent exhibitions for the benefit of inebriated casuals picked up in neighbourhood dives. All are heroin addicts.

In The Parlour

The room we enter is neat—it has that Spartan daintiness about it which is often associated with poverty. It is the room of a middle-aged woman who purveys the drug for the addicts in the house, and it is also used as a sort of reception-room for the young dance-girl. A few inquiries, a drink, a cigarette, and the matter of narcotics is brought up. Yes, drugs are easy to obtain in the neighbourhood, it is revealed, from Koreans. Then the girl expresses a desire for heroin, and the middle-aged woman produces a small white packet from underneath her bedclothing. The girl puts some of the drug into a cigarette and smokes it. The middle-aged woman goes into another room and returns with a match-box in which is concealed a packet of cocaine. The two divide the snowy powder, roll pieces of newspaper into little tubes and then sniff the drug through one nostril.

Nadya tells about her life. Less than three years ago she was healthy and happy in one of the outports. She had good friends and a good job. Then an evil associate induced her to try the effects of narcotics. She became enslaved, gradually sold her valuables and fine clothing to satisfy her craving, came to Shanghai and adopted her present mode of living, and is now physically and mentally a wreck. Her thinness and pallor are especially noticeable now, in daylight. The expression in her unsteady eyes is mostly sullen, at times panicky.

Drugs for Women

The house in which she lives obtains its daily ration of heroin and cocaine—it is not inconsiderable—from a shop in Chinese territory, a few steps from North Szechuen Road, which caters especially for the women addicts of the area. There are many such shops in the neighbourhood and in all the drug is cheap, if not pure. The traffickers seems to get off lightly when caught.

The atmosphere in the room is stifling, there is a sense of despair which is more oppressive than the heat. Outside the thin door one of the Chinese "boys" speaks Russian to a lodger. The afternoon wears on, it is time to go. Goodness knows, there is a desire to go! The sun is still hot in the narrow lane, but the shadows are very long. Chinese children play and roller-skate on the cement pavement. Just inside the alley entrance an open-air barber is hard at work on an old coolie.

BROADCASTING IN SHANGHAI

Rapid Growth of Stations: News Services of To-day

It was not long after radio broadcasting became a practical possibility and receivers were purchasable at a moderate price that it made its initial bow in Shanghai. The Kellogg Company, an American concern, opened a transmitting station in the Western District, and the first broadcast, we believe, was made thereon by the "China Press." For various reasons the "China Press" dropped out in 1927, when the China Broadcasting Association was formed and received excellent support from about 600 foreign listeners in Shanghai and the outports.

The "North-China Daily News" became closely connected with this Association and supplied it with two news broadcasts daily. The expenses of the Association were paid by voluntary subscriptions of $10 a year from owners of receiving sets, who obtained in return a programme of news and music in the noon hour and an almost continuous programme daily after 5.30 p.m. A committee, whose work was voluntary, carried on the Association for rather more than two years until, it is believed, the plant, which had been run by the Kellogg Company in the interests of merchants selling radio sets, began to show signs of wear and tear, and again radio passed under a cloud.

Since that time a number of Chinese and foreign stations have sprung up, the particulars of which are given in the current Hong List as follows:—

XQHA—580 kc.; 517 m; Radio Shanghai, 80 Love Lane. Tel. 34433.

XQHB—830 kc.; 361 m.; Mrs. C. M. Robertson, 274 Route Maresca. Tel. 74399.

XMHA—600 kc.; 500 m; Radio Engineering Co., 544 Race Course Road. Tel. 31234.

FFZ—1400 kc.; 214 m; Alliance Francaise, 193 Avenue Joffre. Tel. 80567.

XMHC—700 kc.; 420 m; Radio Sales & Service Ltd., 1203 Avenue Road. Tel. 37030.

XMHD—840 kc.; 357 m; Shanghai Christian Broadcasting Association, 128 Museum Road. Tel. 13661.

XHHB—36, 1020 kc.; 294 m; Lane 504, Avenue Foch. Tel. 31253.

XQHE—1460 kc.; 205 m; St. George's, 9 Rue Doumer, Tel. 75943.

XQHC—1300 kc.; 230 m; Chinese Government Ministry of Communications, Sassoon House (Room 137). Tel. 18228.

Early this year the "North-China Daily News" again commenced a service of news, broadcasting every evening at 9 over XQHC, the time of which has now been changed to 9.10. In addition to this, at the request of a number of readers who desired a mid-day programme, the "North-China Daily News" is broadcasting from 12.30 to 12.45 over XMHD.

The "North-China" broadcast ranges over a wide field. Its correspondents in all parts of China keep its readers up to the minute on political and commercial activities; its special news services, among which are Reuter's Special Service (London) and the United Press (New York) enable it to present a daily word picture of events, and in this connection it may be remarked that newspapers are precluded by their contracts from broadcasting Reuter's general news.

To be successful, news broadcasting must be brief, according to experience gained by the large radio corporations in Britain and America. Every newspaper reader forms the habit of reading his paper in a different way, skipping parts in which he has no interest, glancing at others to see if they appeal, and concentrating on those closest to his heart. On the radio he must listen to all; it must be brief and should to some extent be an index of his day's newspaper reading.

Following the English practice, the "North-China" broadcast is not linked up with advertising. It consists entirely of news, is unbiassed, and will keep its listeners abreast of events as they occur. Outport readers of the paper will probably appreciate it most, for they must often wait days if not weeks for the "North-China" to arrive at some of its far distant destinations.

Correspondence and suggestions from readers will be welcomed.

PLEASANT TOIL OF RICE PLANTING

Happiness and Industry Keynote of the Day

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

So much has been written during the past few years about droughts, banditry, war, and famine, in China during the past few years that it is something of a pleasure to be able to strike a different note. The Chinese coolie in the normal environment of his thriving rice fields and prolific garden plots, is the very embodiment of smiling contentment and happiness. Of his apparent laborious work he has skillfully made an occasion for delightful co-operation and rejoicing among neighbours and friends. To the outsider it would seem that the planting of the young rice plants in the sticky mud, stooping to insert every plant in the soil under the water, with the sun blazing down on ones back all day long, would be the least desirable time for rejoicing and enjoyment. How does the countryman manage his task?

"Hair-combing" Firecracker

On the day appointed for the planting of rice on any one farm a single loud firecracker is let off at earliest dawn to notify the neighbours, who were informed on the previous day, that it is now time to arise. This is called the "hair-combing" firecracker, for it is the women who are the most skilful rice planters. The men carry the young plants to the field, but it is the women who do the actual planting. Thus they are notified to arise early and comb their hair in readines for work. Half-an-hour after the first firecracker, two more are let off to notify all that it is time to proceed to the farm where the planting is to be done. Arrived at the farm tea is passed round and instructions are issued by the owner, suitable fields assigned to each group of workers, and men appointed to distribute the young plants.

When all is in readiness three more loud firecrackers are exploded to notify all to start work. With laughing and joking a whole row of women will distribute themselves right across the end of a field. The fastest and best planter leads out always keeping a few rows ahead of the other planters as she inserts the young plants in the rich mud with lightning rapidity. The men dig up the young plants which have been grown in the seed bed, with their hands, carry them out to the fields and distribute them to the women. Each women takes a strip about four feet wide, and the whole line of planters move down the field and as soon as one field is finished proceed to another, planting one after another with astonishing rapidity.

The farmer enjoys his promised harvest with the keenest anticipation. At eight o'clock all stop work for a breakfast of rice gruel and plenty of salted vegetables. They proceed quickly to the field and work with enthusiasm until noon when a special dinner is served. The dinner really constitutes a feast for all the workers whose supplies of food have probably been getting short at the end of the long winter. An abundance of meat and fish dishes are served to give the hungry workers strength for the long day's work. A special dish for dinner is a bowl of well cooked eggs which represent the fertility so keenly hoped for from the new fields of rice. After the meal time is allowed for rest before the owner gives orders as to the fields to be planted during the afternoon.

"Sealing the Granary"

It is usual to engage enough workers to complete the planting all in one day. If necessary the work will continue until after sunset. After the last field is planted the happy crowd of workers get hold of the owner and "seal the granary,"—they plaster his face and hands with mud, to indicate the promise of a full granary sealed away for the winter with clay plastered over the doorway. After this symbolic piece of fun the whole crowd of workers turn to another huge meal. By the time darkness sets in and the weary workers go home they will not only have done the biggest day's work for many months, but also will have eaten the most food they have had a chance to consume in any one day for many months.

By exchanging work with his neighbours each farmer gets his arduous work done quickly and happily, just at the right time, and then is free to proceed with the next job that comes up in the routine of farm work. Thus the rice transplanting season becomes a happy time of feasting and enthusiastic co-operative toil as the group of neighbours rotate from one farm to another.

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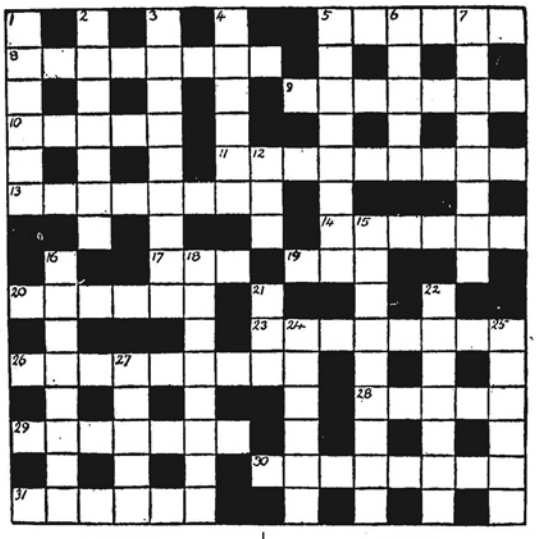
LONDON CROSS-WORD PUZZLES

(By Arrangement with the "Daily Telegraph.")

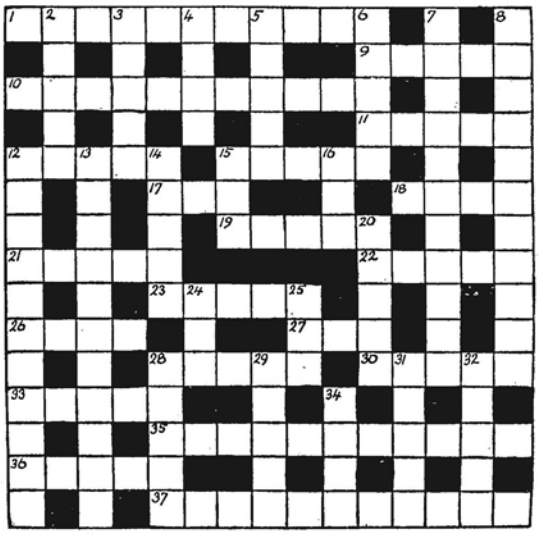


ACROSS

5 Greek god represented by an old head and nothing more
8 An Oriental pipe
9 Many rocks are of this nature
10 A cabinetmaker uses a plane to make this piece of wood
11 Not lasting
13 Element
14 A chance that often marks the start of a game
17 Nautical position
19 Still
20 This depression may make a lady more charming
23 Not well, though there's comfort in it
26 This material is improved by the loss of its end
28 Revolve
29 Secret
30 A circle round the oven would, of course, be distinctly warm
31 All the mixed becomes deadly

DOWN

1 He's a good shot, but not a specialist at one bird as it seems
2 Bomb
3 This kind of biscuit ought to be satisfying
4 Split, though with affectionate heart
5 "Eat tiger" (anag.)
6 Part of a microbe seen in a microscope
7 Drug that has some praise at first
12 This advises a change of pages
15 If not
16 This kind of job has nice and sure elements
18 A jolly occasion
21 Poets work this
22 A drug
24 A sheltered position, for 10 across perhaps
25 This car is not necessarily old
27 The farmer grows this for forage



ACROSS

1 This bird suggests a possible organ stop (two words)
9 Two pronouns make this official
10 Sad epithet for the man who finds he is almost out of whisky (two words)
11 "A blood-stained letter found on a common" is your clue
12 The British Navy owes much to this 17th - century character
15 Saying that reminds the spinster of what she objects to in the census
17 This ten to hurry
18 One of the U.S.A.
19 Here you see a car in a steep slope
21 Part of the Seychelles
22 Room up above, of course
23 If you disturb this animal there is something doing
26 This friend of boyhood we naturally always find much changed
27 Feminine name
28 Piece of wood that used to have an ill-omened sound
30 A fixture outside a house, movable inside
33 No, this flower is not likely to explode
35 Is this the institution to convert a die-hard?
36 Dance
37 This kind of magician is mainly taken up with a love affair

DOWN

2 Summon
3 Epithet for the last three letters at the first four; yes, it is not fair
4 A backward half-dozen becomes a centre of revolution
5 This household fitting makes no difference to this man
6 Name made famous by Dickens
7 Proverbially poor in fable (two words)
8 Might be made of store beer
12 Share
13 This item at the athletic sports might also be a foreigner competing in it (two words)
14 Not a lot to get from herds
15 Part of a carcass
16 Stands for a good line
20 The trouble we want our dentist to take and not to give
24 Put in hock this makes a natural feature
25 Tree
28 English poet
29 Part of a church
31 Fabulous creature with a bird's head
32 Cleanse
34 You may hear his voice from a minaret

The solutions will be published next week

SOLUTION OF LAST WEEK'S PUZZLES

Sixty Years Ago

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS," OF JUNE 17, 1876.

We learn from the Shanghai papers writes the "Japan Mail" that the first Chief Judge of the Supreme Court of China and Japan has accepted a retiring pension, and by this time he has probably started for Europe. It was the fortune of Lord Brougham to read his own obituary and to see what estimate the most influential organ of public opinion in England formed of him, when he was supposed to be removed from the reach of praise or blame. Something like this happens to every public man who divests himself of the appointments and preferments which he has held for a long time, and retires from the scenes of his activity. He dies officially, and the critics are at liberty to speak of him in a strain closely resembling that which they would employ had Libitina encompassed him with her funeral pomps.

In order to form a just estimate of Sir Edmund Hornby's character, we must glance at the prominent points in his career. At a very early age he was attached to the British Embassy at Lisbon, later he worked hard at newspaper and periodical literature and then went to Canada to settle a difficult question connected with boundaries which threatened to give us trouble with the United States Government. He was then entrusted with the most important official charge he ever held, viz., the Judgeship of Constantinople.

The necessity of establishing a Supreme Court in China and Japan, in 1865 gave an opportunity to Sir Edmund Hornby for doing in China what he had done in the Levant. The state of things which existed in the times of the Hebrew Judges, "when every man did what was right in his own eyes," was a Kosmos compared to that which existed in the ports of China and Japan before the establishment of the Supreme Court, and it is, we believe, very generally admitted that the system of order was firmly and promptly evolved out of the "muddle" by the tact and energy of Sir Edmund Hornby.

A Judge who is popular with the Bar will generally be one who is fertile in discovering difficulties. A Judge who is popular with the laity will be a Judge who is fertile in finding solutions. Sir Edmund Hornby acted up to the spirit of the Order in Councils and strove to stop litigation. That this is a boon to the public cannot be denied, and it is quite within the compass of possibility that many will realize in years to come the vigour and clearness of an official who with many faults of manner and an impulsive temper kept steadily in view the great object of preventing expenditure on litigation and who settled rather than formented differences.

It is with deep regret that we are destined to lose the learned Judge who has hitherto presided over our Court so efficiently.

* * *

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS," OF JUNE 18, 1876.

A late telegram from Foochow states that, in consequence of continued heavy rains and high floods, all business has been suspended. In some places, the water is waist-deep, and it was consequently impossible to continue the loading of the tea steamers.

* * *

We are glad to acknowledge receipt of a notification from the Hongkong Post Office announcing that letters to the United Kingdom viâ Brindisi will be charged only 28 cents, and newspapers 4 cents, after the 19th instant. Between Hongkong, Macao, the Ports of China and Japan, Bangkok, Saigon and the Philippines, and that letters will be charged, by private ship, only 4 cents. No reduction is made by the French packets.

* * *

The reproduction of the favourite opera "La Fille de Madame Angot" by Miss Elcia May's Opera Bouffe Company, at the Lyceum Theatre, drew a good audience, despite the incessant rain, and the three other performances were given during the week. A crowded house was not expected and the largeness of the audience, under the circumstances must have been encouraging to all concerned.

* * *

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS," OF JUNE 19, 1876.

From Tientsin:—With almost daily indications of rain, the clouds are still withholding the precious boon. I understand that yesterday the Emperor, and high officials in Peking. Li Hung-chang and other mandarines have began praying again for rain, the praying to continue for three days. I heard yesterday from a person who arrived two days previously from a place 600 li southwest that as late as the 5th or 6th instant, no rain had fallen there. Nor did he hear of any along the way. He reports no insurrectionary spirit among the people though they are very anxious as to the future.

* * *

If I am rightly informed, the relative price of rice at Canton, Tientsin and Peking is 1¾, 50 and 64. I am told that the people are not permitted to deal freely in it. Were this allowed, as it should be by the Government, rice could easily be brought to Peking, and sold at much less than these figures, if the price at Canton is as low as reported. There is still much sickness among the Chinese, which they attribute largely to the lack of rain. Our plain, which usually begins to show green by this time, looks almost as barren as in midwinter.

* * *

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS," OF JUNE 20, 1876.

The new steamship Hankwang, built at Greenock, for Mr. H. S. Bidwell, but intended, we understand for the C. M. S. N. Co., arrived here yesterday. She anchored below the shipping, and no person was allowed on board except with the permission of the Captain, an officer being stationed at the top of the gangway to keep back those who had not business to transact. She is brigantine rigged, and equal in size to any of the vessels now owned by the Company.

* * *

The "China Mail" says the Glenroy brings six splendid foxhounds for the Shanghai Hunt Club; they appear to have been well cared for during the passage. The previous arrivals are, we believe, making excursions to the outports for their health, during the hot weather.

* * *

It is stated (says the "Straits Times") that it is the intention of the Government, before the existing subsidies paid to our great ocean steam packet companies—such as the P. & O. and Cunard lines—are renewed, to come to some definite arrangement for each vessel to carry one or more powerful armour-piercing Whitworth rifled shell guns, the officers and crews to be trained to their use.

* * *

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS," OF JUNE 22, 1876.

A large quantity of dollars are expected in Shanghai, to-day, by the Mongolia, and the rate has dropped somewhat, in consequence. A local bank is reported to have sold three lakhs the day before yesterday, deliverable within five weeks.

* * *

When the last dispute with natives as to the exact line which the Woosung Railway fence should follow, was settled, it was believed that everything was satisfactory, and that there would be no further dispute. Unhappily such has not proved to be the case; the irrepressible old woman, like David Ker's ubiquitous old Tartar, having again turned up, but in another quarter, and because the modest request to set back the fence some six feet on the company's own ground was not complied with, about 300 yards of it have been pulled down, and now lie on the ground awaiting another settlement.

* * *

A decree in the "Gazette" of June 9, sentences to death a lieutenant-colonel and captain in the Foochow army, for embezzlement of soldiers' pay and selling opium to the men under their command.

* * *

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS," OF JUNE 23, 1876.

On the 10th instant, 3,400,00 cigars were offered for sale by public auction. Of these, 1,400,000 of different qualities were sold and realized the sum of $18,645.70. The rest were bought in. Uneasiness is experienced at Manila regarding Spanish silver coin, which is a discount. A society has been formed at Manila with a view to collect all the books anent its history, antiquities, customs and production. It is asserted that the 2nd prize of the Manila lottery ($25,000) for the month of June, corresponds with one of the tickets sent to China. Everything is dull in commercial circles. The continued drought is much felt at Manila and its provinces and the weather is consequently very warm.

* * *

There has been great excitement in the dollar market during the last 48 hours, and the price is said to have been driven up one time to 77.50. The market was rather easier last evening, however, at about 76.70.

A COUNTRY DIARY

June 16.—The doings in my little garden are a great joy to me and a surprise to many of my friends: they say, for example, "Why do you not play golf any more....you used to play a useful game?" My invariable answer is that the pursuit of a ball round an enclosed space has ceased to interest me in my old age: I find myself striving more and more intensely to understand something about Nature and her queer workings....and, to put it bluntly, the beating of a ball from a pile of sand to a hole in the ground, has lost something of its charm. Take the case of our dog "Wee Dud," and his own private ball game. His ball is made of solid spongey rubber, and at the spoken request it is hurled into the air: if he retrieves it at the second or third bounce, he lays it down with all the satisfaction which a Bobbie Jones would find in making a birdie at Braid's Brawest on the Gleneagles course: but that is not the end of it: our "Wee Dud" (unlike the Scottish experts), as often as not leaves his ball on the links; and in the early morning, out come Maggie's children to play with it: they peck and pounce, pounce and peck, trying to make a bogey six inside double figures: they scream with excitement when they land the ball in the shrubbery.... which, I suppose, they consider as the eighteenth. But most exciting of all, is the nineteenth. This is an enclosed verandah where there is a round porcelain bowl carefully marked with the letters D O G: and to this unquenchable fountain all our garden friends come to drink. I often wonder why we human beings do such things: do we expect these creatures to understand our writing? Or is it merely a precautionary measure, so that my wife and I shall bend down to drink from the forbidden waters?

* * *

June 17.—I often thank the lucky star which induced me to study the country as a hobby; it is an ever-open book to be read by any passer-by. Take the subject of wild flowers as an example. Just now the country paths and creeks are all alight with unexampled beauty: wild roses, honeysuckle, Carpenter-weed with clusters of purple flowers; graceful white heads of Selinum with fernlike leaves; the blue eyes of Tournefoot's Speedwell peeping from the grass: graceful Mazus; and now the brilliant blue of Spiderwort, which I have named the "Mickey Mouse Flower" because of its great mouse-like ears. And then there is the commonest flower of all which botanists of bygone days have called *Daisy Fleabane*. What a name to give a flower! But what a heap of history and human suffering there is behind it! The flea, of course, has been one of the scourges of man since human life began and (despise it as we may) it is an important factor in human life: that great thinker Swift started on the problem by saying, "a flea has smaller fleas that on him prey: and these have smaller still to bite 'em, and so proceed *ad infinitum*": but De Morgan capped his efforts by saying,

"Great fleas have little fleas on their backs to bite 'em
And little fleas have lesser fleas, and so *ad infinitum*,
And the great fleas themselves in turn, have greater fleas to go on,
While these again have greater still, and greater still, and so on."

Now, the point of my observations is not to enlarge upon the vicious circle which is the life history of a flea: I am merely trying to point out that our common summer Daisy which now decorates every scrap of untilled land, has been encouraged for centuries because its juices are supposed to drive fleas from the home: if anyone should not believe me, I would ask them to go to Kiaochow Road Park and ask Mr. Kerr about it: he knows. But as for the common expression "to send a man away with a flea in his ear," I can only repeat a neat reply heard on the stage in London — "Yes, — an excellent idea — if you happen to have one handy!"

* * *

June 19.—Excitement was running high in our Village to-day and I think that I, as a faithful historian, should record how it happened. Things have changed considerably during the past few years: we had the hot-water shop; the barber's shop (small, concise, and combining a few odd spots of business with chemists, doctors, pawn-brokers....money-lenders in a small way....and others); then, we had the Temple and the tea-shop where Grandma reigned supreme. It was all quite simple until foreign (meaning outside) competition began. Now what has happened? Some person of unknown orgin has butted in: he has even dared to put up a sign with foreign letters: this sign states that he (or they), being known as "*Ah-Chow Co. Ltd., Fed, Inc.*, have have opened business as General Providers of Good Eats. "Come-in-an-eat" is one of their signs, and Grandma Wang is furious about it: she says (perhaps rightly) that it is necessary for all to eat, but that it is against nature for all and sundry to be invited to "*cominaneat*" at ten cents a time. Who can pay such a vast sum merely for a stomach-full of food? And on top of all this, there is the question of chewing-gum which has shaken Grandma to the base of her spine. I know all about this because I sat in the village tea-shop and listened to the conversation. A small boy was standing at the door working his jaws up and down like the insides of a saw-mill: he went on, and on, doing this until I felt I I could kill him: Grandma said "*Err-hh*, here is one who chews the rubber sugar: what is this thing? Who was the man who made it? Mr. Liulay (Chinese for a name known to all of us)....and the young men call at Fragrant Sugar....." Just then young Mr. Dong went down the street with his jaws working: the two Misses Wang who work in a cotton mill passed by, smartly dressed, jaws working overtime; our John-Willy deparked a lump of gum from behind his ear; stuffed it in his mouth and, with ruminative jaw action romped off to school. Grandma spat ....and I walked lamely home.

THE Council of the Royal Society of Arts have awarded the Albert Medal for 1936 to the Earl of Derby "for the advancement of commerce and arts, especially in Lancashire." The Albert Medal was instituted in 1863 as a memorial of the Prince Consort, for eighteen years President of the Royal Society of Arts.

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THE BOOK PAGE

INOFFENSIVE

A MARRIAGE MANUAL A Practical Guide-Book to Sex and Marriage.—By Hannah M. Stone, M.D., Medical Director of the Birth Control Clinical Research Bureau and Marriage Consultation Centres, U.S.A. and Abraham Stone, M.D., Surgeon to the Sydenham Hospital and Director of Marriage Consultation Centres, U.S.A. English Edition, edited and with an introduction by Michael Fielding. Gollancz, London. 7/6.

On the front of this book it is stated that in the opinion of the "Eugenics Review" this book "should supersede all its inferior predecessors."

If indeed books of this sort are entirely necessary, one might suggest that this volume is possibly one which could inaugurate a great burning of books similar to that which is believed took place during the reign of a certain Chinese Emperor.

Unlike most of the volumes on this subject, it cannot be described as offensive. Moreover, it does not push to any great extent the views of the authors in regard to the hormones or ethical medical or other theories, but gives information based on the present state of medical knowledge.

Instructional Method

The format using questions and answers appears to be a very sound way of dealing with the matter and undoubtedly the book contains sufficient instruction to clear up certain points of which, presumably, the general public is somewhat ignorant, without, as is the case in some other books on the subject, endeavouring to usurp the province of the medical adviser.

One would be inclined to wish that some of the anatomical and physiological chapters had been shortened to provide more room for discussion of the hereditary and such other questions as the management of child-bearing, with particular reference to diet and other matters concerning which a considerable amount of new information is now available.

Since the book is not apparently intended only for those requiring a knowledge of contraception, one would think that some information on the above lines would be helpful, even if as a result, the chapter on the "Art of Marriage" was considerably reduced, since it is possible that the data contained therein is not all as essential as authors of this type of book appear to believe.—J.H.J.

A DAMNING INDICTMENT

THE DOWNFALL OF THE GOLD STANDARD.—By Gustav Cassel. Clarendon Press, Oxford. 6/-.

Professor Gustav Cassel, in his latest book, "The Downfall of the Gold Standard," reviews the historical background of events leading up to the present monetary chaos. Written in his usual lucid and persuasive style and supported by a wealth of valuable documentation not readily available to ordinary readers, the book is a terrible and damning indictment of the gold standard system. Because of Cassel's close association with much of the constructive endeavour put forth to bolster up the system during the last ten years, it is inevitable that the review should be largely autobiographical. Some may not agree with the emphasis Cassel puts upon the monetary cause of the present world economic crisis, nor may they give full measure of accord to the hard things he says of Governments "who generally flatter themselves that their intervention in economic life has been very effective and is entitled to the chief credit for any improvement achieved."

The Sterling Bloc

The gold standard is a thing of the past; the value of gold is extremely unstable and no one can forecast its future; to link a currency with gold or the so-called gold American dollar, were folly itself. The only hopeful line of progress stands out as a further development of the "sterling bloc" within which the greatest measure of stability and recovery in the world is to be seen: —thus concludes Cassel in his last chapter, "The illusion of a return to gold"—and will many say him "nay"?

Altogether a very welcome and timely book, not the least merit of which is the fact that it is not written exclusively for bankers and economists. It is to be recommended to all who have any concern for the major economic event of our time.—X.Y.Z.

JAPAN EXPLAINED

THE PROBLEM OF JAPAN.—By Captain Malcolm D. Kennedy, O.B.E. Nisbet, London. 15/-.

Captain M. D. Kennedy writes on Japan with sympathy and considerable knowledge. There is, probably, no Englishman who is so well informed as Captain Kennedy regarding the organization and outlook of the Japanese army. He is not a propagandist, he is a genuine admirer of Japan and he has used his long experience of residence in that country and exceptional opportunities for securing Japanese confidence to give a very sympathetic study of the chief problems confronting the Japanese Government. In regard to Japan's policy in China Captain Kennedy sees the matter, as he probably would be the first to admit, more emphatically from the Japanese point of view than otherwise. It is unfortunate however, that this handicap has not induced caution in accepting certain statements regarding incidents and developments in China. In dealing with the Shanghai trouble of 1932 the author has marred the general accuracy of his exposition by endorsement of statements which for anyone on the spot here do not bear examination. Particularly is this true of the familiar *ex post-facto* theory that the Shanghai trouble arose from a Japanese desire to protect the Settlement against the 19th Route Army.

World Disappointment

On the broader question of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance Captain Kennedy is of course entirely convinced that the abandonment of that alliance was a mistake, but he, and those who think with him, surely carry the argument too far when they attempt to justify Japan's actions and suspicions in 1936 by her alleged ill-treatment at the hands of the Washington Conference. After all, between 1922 and 1929 Japan gave the world and her sister powers in China an impression that she was willing to engage in the general task of international co-operation. How then can it be argued that resentment at the trend of the Washington decision should suddenly be evoked to justify an abandonment of that co-operation in 1931? When sympathy is sought for Japan on the ground that she has been made to feel the object of condemnation by the world, it is stretching the capacity of sympathy too far. To begin with, the Lytton Report did not condemn Japan, as is so frequently alleged by Japanese propagandists. It gave a very balanced assessment of the whole Manchurian situation, and if the Japanese had not unfortunately committed themselves to obduracy in treating a Commission which actually came into being at their own request, they would have found in the recommendations of the Lytton Report a splendid inspiration for achieving all that they hope to achieve now in Manchuria with the willing concurrence of China and the powers. Similarly, when the world is reproached for disappointing Japan it is not irrelevant to suggest that the world itself may have its own cause for disappointment and that Japan's inability to stay the course of international co-operation started that process of deterioration which has raised such extraordinarily difficult and dangerous problems among all the nations to-day.

In discussing Japan's economic condition Captain Kennedy handles his arguments well, and apart from the points on which criticism has been made it is a pleasure to recommend this book for careful study by all who desire to understand and appreciate the course of affairs in the Far East.—E.H.

BIRDS IN THE BUSH

BIRDS OF CAPE YORK PENINSULA.—By Donald Thomson, D.SC., Research Fellow, University of Melbourne. Angus & Robertson, Sydney. 1/6.

This little book which is now in my hands has given me quite a thrill: I thought I knew something about birds but have often hesitated to tell about some of their doings, in case I should be accused of pulling the long bow. Very well then, listen to this:

> The Scrub-fowl (*Megapodius reinwardt*)....is a shyer bird than the Scrub-turkey, and is capable of more sustained flight... The nesting mounds were frequently noted in scrub country, and were at once distinguished from those of *Alectura lathami* (the Scrub-turkey) by their great size. One of these mounds....measured eighty-two feet and eight inches in diameter ....and was eight feet and nine inches in height. The egg cavity was thirty feet across....

I have purposely spelt out the measurements instead of using figures so that there shall be no printers' errors. When I read this statement I began to wonder if either I, or Dr. Thomson, had been seeing things as the result of an over-generous repast; but I was delighted to find complete confirmation from such an unusual source as the London "Daily Mirror" dated April 13, 1936, which publishes a photograph of "The Australian Brush Turkey building its giant nest" with the following remarks attached:

> In the quiet woods of Whipsnade, an outsize in nests in slowly taking shape. At present it is roughly four feet high with a diameter of ten to twelve feet. In October when it is completed it will be six feet high, sixteen feet in diameter and will weigh five tons....

Wonders Undreamt-of

Now I go back to Dr. Thomson's fascinating little book and find that the eighty-two-foot nest of the Scrub-fowl is easily distinguished from the nest of the Scrub (or Brush) Turkey by its greater size. So the "Daily Mirror" and its Whipsnade story pale into insignificance. But it is all quite true; and anyone who may have a sufficient interest in ornithology to read Dr. Thomson's book will quickly realize that his work is scientifically accurate in every respect. The Commonwealth Government have provided a fund to encourage scientific writers to give their best, and the book under review is an only too short example of the work which is waiting to be done by any serious naturalist who is willing and able to tell the world about many unknown wonders.

Much familiar matter is dealt with in this book and readers in China will be interested to note that among many birds familiar to them there are found in that far-off country a Yellow Oriole (whose clear rolling notes resounded on all sides), a Quail named *Excalfactoria chinensis;* Heron, Goshawk, Teal, Kite and Osprey, just as we know them in this country. Yet the fact remains that the avifauna of Australia include some wonders which we can hardly dare to dream of.—E.S.W.

SOUL OF REVOLUTION

WATERS OF LIFE AND DEATH.—By Alexander Konstatinovitch Voronsky. English translation and foreword by L. Zarine. Allen Unwin, London. 7/6.

Although the translator in his foreword calls this Russian book "an autobiographical historical novel," the thread of plot with its climax and development which one expects in a novel is so subordinated that autobiography dominates the whole tone and feeling of the book. "Waters of Life and Death" is no less real autobiography than "The Little Grandmother of the Revolution," Catherine Breshkovsky's memoirs of her revolutionary work and exile, which the book recalls. The events of the book are the events of Voronsky's life from 1905 to 1912. The ending of the narrative, as Voronsky goes to his second period of exile, seems to call for another volume in which he gives his interpretation of the days after 1912.

Voronsky begins his story with the revolutionary outbreak of 1905, when the Bolshevik and Menshevik factions of the Social Democratic Party were drawing further apart. His account of party activities before his exile as well as on his return from Siberia shows how the close-knit, highly centralized organization resulted in the ultimate success of the Bolshevik Party. The story continues through the conference of the Party at Prague in 1912, when the Bolsheviks declared themselves a Congress, repudiated all other factions and elected a Central Committee of their own.

Into Exile

But the book is not propaganda, nor is it historical recital. The ideals and ambitions of a party worker, the thought and feeling behind the revolutionary movement are given, not with fanaticism nor with extravagance, but with the sympathetic insight which one associates with autobiography. Voronsky is a real stylist; his book is filled with good writing—short vivid personal sketches, descriptive passages of places and of nature, philosophical meditation. He has the gift for terse and effective touches which seem to illuminate both men and events. The second part of the book which deals with his exile as he goes out of Archangel under escort shows a real sense of humour.

There is a variety of character with which the author as party organizer comes in contact. The Bible-reading, self-denying Semen, the Finnish policeman, and the minor persons are no less effectively presented than are Lenin, Krylenko and Gorki. The intimate glimpses of Lenin in these early days show the power and influence of the man, the virility and authority which were to be his strength in the later years.

The book takes its title from Voronsky's conclusion formed during his exile that

> in man's reason alone could one place faith, for only reason could direct and control the mindless, onward flow of the waters of life and death....Only with the coming of Socialism would the inevitable gulf between reason and instinct be finally closed....Then reason and instinct being one, mankind would at last emerge from the dominion of necessity into the realm of choice and freedom.

As other books have shown, one here again sees that no method is more effective than that of biography for presenting political ideas as they affect human experience. One feels here the intensity of the devotion which made possible the Russian Revolution in a way which sober historical treatment could scarcely intimate.—F.M.B.

AN UNACTED PLAY

PEOPLE OF OUR CLASS- A Comedy in Three Acts.—By St. John Ervine. Allen & Unwin, London. 3/6.

Mr. St. John Ervine disarms the reviewer of his play by prefacing it with the frank explanation of the reason why it has not found acceptance by theatre managers in America and London. Some of the rejections were accompanied by explanations and constructive criticism, and there is also a characteristic correspondence between the author and Mr. Bernard Shaw, who found the play all right but, in a spirit of true comradeship, made suggestions for improving it. The suggestions were adopted, so that the opening dialogue in the first act is actually Shavian and not Ervinian. With such august criticism already available the humble reviewer must be diffident in putting in his oar. He ventures, however, to say that Mr. Ervine is not really so modern as he thinks in this play. A good deal in its sentiments might be described as belonging to the pre-war Shavian era, and readers of "Fanny's First Play" will be irresistibly reminded of Margaret's account of her attendance at a Salvation Army meeting. Moreover, Mr. Ervine's Shena owes a good deal to Margaret in her determination to achieve what her parents regard as a misalliance. Similarly, Mr. Ervine has profited by reading John Drinkwater's "Bird in Hand" in making the parents of both parties object to the marriage. The General, who refuses to allow his daughter to marry a butcher's son, is confronted by even greater obstinacy on the part of the butcher, who does not wish his son to marry into a class which is quite incapable of ordinary economic prudence. This, again, cannot be described as a very modern dilemma. Perhaps the device by which the two young people broke down paternal opposition is new on the stage. It takes the form of their deliberately incurring the responsibilities of parenthood and then, confronting both parents with the impending certainty, achieving their object of being allowed to commit matrimony with full consent from both sides.—E.H.

NEW FICTION

"Big Ben" by Ken Attewill (Long, London, 7/6) is based on a play of the same name by Evadne Price and Ruby Miller. It is a novel which gives a survey of seventy years of London life from the year in which Big Ben was first put up in his tower and concerns the fortunes of the family of a shipping magnate, Sir Benjamin Hamilton, head of an Atlantic shipping concern which obtains and strives to retain the Blue Riband of the Atlantic. We meet Caroline his daughter, red-haired, brilliant, who dominates the story. Marriages are arranged, money obtained, all for the Line, and through her strong personality. It is a cavalcade of ships (from the early paddle boat to the Queen Mary) moving to the tones of Big Ben. Through it all is traced the growth of Big Ben's intimacy with our history. The book produces a pleasant form of home-sickness.—L.F.R.

In "The House of Fendon" (Hutchinson, London. 7/6) a story of early colonial life, Roy Bridges shows us something of the restless spirit that motivated the early colonists, something, too, of the seeming big tragedies that can be caused in an emotional family by this same restless spirit persisting among the sons and grandsons of colonists; we see something of the vast opportunities that these early pioneers were quick to seize and are brought face to face with the dangers they had to endure. Persistent in their loves, persistent to the verge of obstinacy in their hates, were these members of the House of Fendon and the reaction of human nature to human nature adds to the attraction of a story that abounds in incident and in human interest.—P.C.

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Weddings, Graduation and Art

Mr. and Mrs. Huang Hsien-hao, who were recently married and are now spending their honeymoon in Laoshan. The bride was the former Miss Wang May-tsung, and the bridegroom is connected with the Bank of China.—*Bann.*

Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Tuttelman, after their wedding which took place last Sunday at the bridegroom's residence. Mrs. Tuttelman was formerly Miss Theresa Baronoff.—*Skvirsky.*

Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Baguley who were married at the British Consulate and at the Union Church on June 13. The bride was the former Miss Lim Beng Tek of Penang, Straits Settlement.—*Williams.*

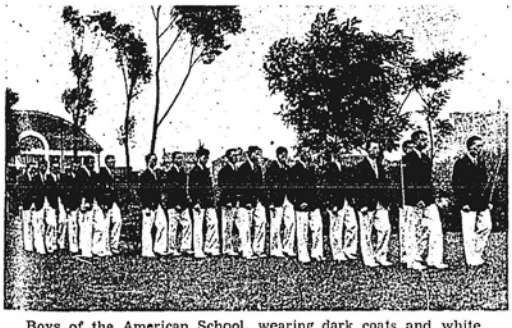
Mr. and Mrs. Antero A. G. da Silva who were married at the Church of the Sacred Heart on June 13. Mrs. Silva was formerly Miss Amanda Collaco.—*Bann.*

Among those seated on the speakers platform at the American School's graduation ceremony were: Dr. Anne Walter Fearn, Judge Milton J. Helmick, Mrs. Ivor E. G. Hunter, Mr. Clarence E. Gauss, American Consul-General, Mr. C. S. Franklin, Dr. H. H. Wells, and Mr. Eugene E. Barnett.

Mr. and Mrs. Victor George Festing Sheppard Barton who were married at Tientsin on June 6. The bride was formerly Miss Marjorie Ellen Maud Leeds.—*A. Vasserman.*

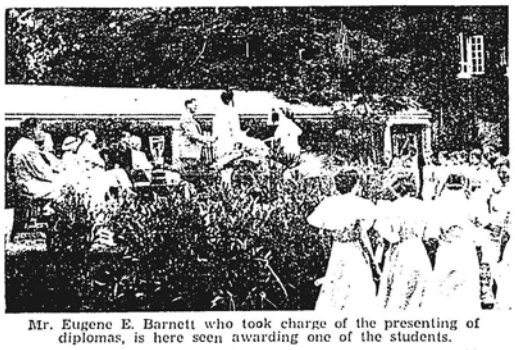
A double column of girls of the junior class of the American School, who lead the procession to usher out the graduating students.

Girls of the graduating class of 1936, wearing organdy dresses in pastel shades, walking in the procession prior to the presentation of awards.



Boys of the American School, wearing dark coats and white trousers, walking in the procession.

Miss Clara Reed MacRae who gave the valedictorian address, at the American School's graduation held in the afternoon of June 12.



Mr. Eugene E. Barnett who took charge of the presenting of diplomas, is here seen awarding one of the students.

An artistic black and white study of Taihu Lake taken by Dr. K. C. Lu Siefug, (left); Punts moored by the banks of a lake, a study by Mr. Chen Chuan-lin, (right). Both these photographs were taken from among the large collection of photographic studies on exhibition at the Sun Co. Bldg, and which will be on view to the public from June 20 to the 29.

Commander T. A. Hussey, from Hongkong, is at present visiting Shanghai while on his way home on long leave.—*Skvirsky.*

Brigadier William Darby, for many years in charge of the Salvation Army here, has left for Canton where he will assume the post of General Secretary to the South China Branch of the Salvation Army.—*Bann.*

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Picking Out the Important People

VIGNETTES OF LIFE

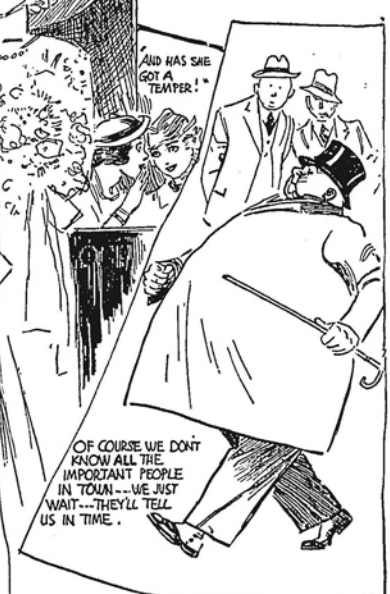
By NORMAN LYND

IN CHURCH — "THAT'S OLD MR. MONEYBAGS HIMSELF — OWNS EVERYTHING IN THE COMMUNITY — WATCH HIM GET A THIN DIME OUT OF THAT RAT-TRAP PURSE OF HIS TO PUT ON THE PLATE!"

"THAT'S MY BOSS — AND I HOPE THEY FEED HIM A BROKEN BOTTLE OR TWO!" — HOWEVER, WE DEPRECATE THE USE OF THE THUMB IN POINTING

"OH MOTHER! LOOK AT THE FUNNY MAN!"

OF COURSE AT A WEDDING A BRIDEGROOM IS OF NO IMPORTANCE WHATEVER — EXCEPT TO MAKE THE CEREMONY LEGAL



"AND HAS SHE GOT A TEMPER!"

OF COURSE WE DON'T KNOW ALL THE IMPORTANT PEOPLE IN TOWN — WE JUST WAIT — THEY'LL TELL US IN TIME.

"THAT'S THE FAMOUS COMPOSER... THE ONE WITH HIS FACE IN THE GOULASH!"

6·7

INSTEAD OF USING THE FOREFINGER FOR POINTING — USE YOUR KNIFE OR SPOON AND LET IT POINT TO THE IMPORTANT PERSON. A WELL TRAINED WIFE WILL UNDERSTAND... AND WON'T LOOK YET.

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THE WOMAN'S PAGE

Shanghai, June 20.

Summer is at hand and the annual warm-weather exodus has begun. Already by ship, plane, motor-car and train, Shanghai residents are departing for cooler places to stay until the activities of autumn bring them back. Mothers and children, for the most part, are the ones leaving now. Fathers who must suffer the heat and humidity for business reasons are making arrangements to join their families later in the season. Japan, as usual, is luring literally thousands to her watering places and mountain resorts. Tsingtao, Weihaiwei and Peitaiho are the destinations of others, while those still more fortunate are going off to Canada, the United States, Europe and England.

The Lure of Japan

A number are making arrangements to sail for Japan on Tuesday in the ss. President Grant. Among them will be Mrs. Albert C. Cornish, the new president of the American Women's Club, and her two children, Albert, and Christie. Accompanying them will be Mac., Jr., the young son of Dr. M. C. Fellowes. Their destination is Takayama and Mr. Cornish hopes to join them late in August.

Mrs. E. A. Long and her children already have gone there as have Mr. and Mrs. Brock Park, Mrs. H. S. Peake and many others. Mrs. C. J. Chancellor is leaving soon to spend the summer there and Dr. and Mrs. Esson M. Gale will leave sometime in July for Lake Yamanaka.

Breathing Spell in England

Mrs. J. S. Whitney who will be one of Shanghai's busiest women from autumn to late spring, serving as chairman of the Joint Committee of Shanghai Women's Organizations and the British Women's Association, will have a brief respite from club duties in England this summer. She is sailing in the ss. Scharnhorst on Wednesday with her son, John, who came out from Home last August to spend the winter with his parents. John, later on, will return to his school, St. Edmunds, Old Hall, Ware, and Mrs. Whitney will be back in Shanghai to take up club tasks at the end of October.

Summering in Weihaiwei

Weihaiwei, continues to be one of the most popular holiday resorts in China, possibly because H. M. Navy is summering there. Miss Violet Price left on Tuesday of this week to join her brother, Lieut-Com- [illegible] Mrs. E. O. F. Price there.

Brigadier-General E. B. Macnaghten and Miss Susan Macnaghten gave a farewell party for her on Monday night, taking the guests along after dinner to see the British film at the Carleton Theatre. Later the party returned to the Macnaghten home for several hours of dancing. In the group were Mr. and Mrs. Butler, Major and Mrs. Douglas, Miss Wendy Stranack, Miss Joyce Middleton, Mr. Richard Price and others.

Mrs. Ralph B. Gotch and her infant son, Jeremy John, are leaving for Weihaiwei on Tuesday to be gone for three and one-half months. Mrs. A. R. Hager also is departing in the near future for this same popular place.

Countess de Courseulles who now resides in Hongkong will make Weihaiwei her summer headquarters and with her will be her sister, Miss Itala Chieri who is now visiting her in the Colony.

Williams

Skvirsky

IN THE SOCIAL SPOTLIGHT

(Left) Mrs. E. F. Stanton who with her husband, an American Consul in Shanghai, entertained at two dinners this week, and (Right) Mrs. Douglas R. Wahl, whose husband, Captain Wahl, has just been made Governor of Gaols for the S.M.P. Mrs. Wahl has been one of Shanghai's busiest hostesses during the past few months.

Some Tsingtao Enthusiasts

Mrs. George Bourne and her two daughters are leaving next Saturday for Tsingtao and Mr. Bourne will join them later. Mr. and Mrs. Bourne said farewell to many of their friends at an informal cocktail party on Wednesday evening. Also to Tsingtao for the season will go Mrs. C. D. Culbertson and Mrs. Paul Hopkins. Mr. and Mrs. Eric Davies already have opened their home there and Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Benjamin and Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Guest also will be among those enjoying the surf, golf and cool breezes there while Shanghai swelters

Far Distant Places

Mrs. J. W. Carney and her children are leaving on July 22 for Europe where they will spend the summer and winter. Mr. Carney will join them early next year and continue on with them to New York and California for their home leave.

Mrs. Arthur Bassett is another resident who will forsake friends here in July. She will go to Lake Tahoe in the Sierra Nevada mountains of California to spend the remainder of the summer. Mrs. Julean Arnold is another who will spend the summer in California. Her destination is the southern part of the state and she will join her two younger children there and visit her family in Pasadena. She leaves on Tuesday.

Sailing Next Sunday

When the ss. Empress of Japan sails from Shanghai one week from to-morrow there will be any number of Shanghai people numbered among the passengers. Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Howard are sailing on leave. They will go to Victoria and motor down the Pacific Coast, stopping in Seattle to visit Mr. and Mrs. Wellwood E. Beall who have been away from Shanghai for about one year. Then they will go on to Carmel and visit Mr. Howard's family and after a summer in Santa Monica they will travel to New York. They will be away for an indefinite time. Numerous farewell parties are being given for them as well as for others who are sailing in this same ship.

Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Vincent are off for a summer holiday in America. Mrs. Carl Nahmmacher and her son, "Beano," are leaving, too. Dr. and Mrs. Ivor E. G. Hunter who visited Dr. Hunter's family last summer are off to New York, this time to visit Mrs. Hunter's old home. Mr. and and Mrs. E. F. Bruder, Mrs. A. Litargne and her children, Mrs. Tornroth, Mr. and Mrs. E. K. Quick of the Cathedral School for Boys and Mrs. E. J. Hext of H. M. Embassy in Nanking also will be among the passengers en route to America and England.

Peitaiho, too, is claiming the attention of many Shanghai residents. Mme. Q. de Schompre is leaving for there next week and possibly Lady Maze may go on a little later.

Mrs. Chester Fritz expects to leave sometime within the next few days for Peiping where she will visit Miss Anna May Wong for a short time. Later she may accompany Mr. Fritz on some holiday jaunt.

A Popular Pastime

But enough of sailings and summer holiday goers—What about the people who stay at home? They, too, will have a jolly time despite the heat for Shanghailanders are not the least bit dismayed by such a thing as temperature.

Garden parties are the popular pastime just now and nothing can be more pleasant than an informal reception in a lovely garden at the end of a sticky, humid day. Here ladies are seen in attractive cool frocks, big-brimmed hats covered with flowers. Iced drinks are served. There is soft music and one can chat comfortably and lazily with friends as the sun, fiery red, sinks in the west. Not even rain can dampen the delight of such an affair, as witness Mr. "Tony" Keswick's garden party last Wednesday. Already once postponed the party was held despite a soaking shower that came with the arrival of the first guests. But the skies cleared and there was a colourful rainbow, clothing dried quickly and guests enjoyed a jolly time. Not only was this affair, by all odds, one of the largest parties of the season but it was one of the most delightful. It offered the ladies an opportunity to parade their delectable summer frocks, many coming in short skirts because of the rain, others disregarding the dampened turf and trailing about in charming garden party frocks.

A Fashion Parade

Mrs. Robin Gordon who had spent most of the day counting showers and seeing that the tea things were kept from a soaking, wore a blue and white dotted organdy, made with puff sleeves and a full, long skirt. Miss Esme Barton was in a pastel print chiffon made on floating lines and a large black lace hat. Mrs. C. J. Chancellor wore a black and white print frock. Mrs. Ian Beith's colourful print was set off by a ruffled white collar and her hat too was large and black but off-the-face.

Among the short-skirted group was Mrs. P. G. Calcina who wore a brilliant electric blue frock trimmed with white beads. Mrs. T. B. Dunn was in a dark blue chiffon tunic dress and Miss Susan Macnaghten wore a grey silk two-piece frock with a hunter's green hat and accessories. Mrs. Chester Fritz was in bright green, and Miss Billie Smith and Mrs. C. S. Franklin were among those who wore print frocks.

More Farewells

A jolly affair of last evening was the party given by Mr. A. H. "Tony" George as a farewell to Miss Susan Macnaghten who is leaving on Tuesday in the ss. Scharnhorst for England. There is just a bare possibility that Miss Awdry Macnaghten's wedding will be postponed a week in order that her sister may attend it. Mrs. Macnaghten is already in England. Accompanying Miss Macnaghten as far as Hongkong will be Miss Wendy Stranack, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Morris Stranack. Her destination is Australia.

Some Bon Voyage Parties

Miss Frances Donaldson, was the guest of honour at a number of farewell parties tendered her before she left in the ss. President Hoover to spend some months in America. Her little niece, Ann Hedges, accompanied her and will spend the summer with her grandparents in Louisville, Kentucky.

Amongst the festivities which sped the parting guest were a dinner party on Monday the eighth given by Mr. and Mrs. Ellis Basha in their new apartment in Avenue Petain, a tea next day given by Mrs. William Awad; on Wednesday Mrs. R. Hedges gave a tea in her Picardie Apartment; on Friday Captain and Mrs. W. Tornroth gave a large cocktail party which ended in dinner at the French Club; on Saturday Miss Clara Dunn entertained Miss Donaldson and a group of friends to tiffin; Mrs. M. Azar was hostess at tea at the French Club and Mr. and Mrs. Harry Klovekorn gave a garden party; on Sunday Mr. and Mrs. M. Harris gave a buffet supper and on Monday Mr. Jack Doughty gave a large buffet supper which ended with the guests escorting the popular guest of honour to the tender.

Coming Events

The outstanding event of the coming week is the cocktail party which Brigadier F. S. Thackeray and the officers of the British Military Forces in Shanghai, will hold on Tuesday in celebration of the King's birthday. The affair will take place at the Officers Mess, 63 Great Western Road, and it will claim the attention of practically all members of the British Community. On the following day comes the annual garden party of the Chinese Women's Club at the Husi Country Club. The week will be anything but dull, from a social standpoint.

Events will get underway to-morrow with several informal tiffins in town and country. Mrs. Norris G. Wood will be hostess to a number of guests at a barbecue tiffin in her Hungjao Road residence and Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Cardwell give the second in their series of beer tiffins. Another Sunday event will be Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Butrick's buffet supper.

Another interesting event of the coming week will be the informal supper dance on Friday which Dr. and Mrs. Dana Nance and Dr. Francis Nance will give at 557 Route de Sieyes.

Past Happenings

There were dozens of things happening during the week. Tiffins, teas, and dinners, to say nothing of the customary cocktail parties, made the week a bright one for local residents. Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Stanton were hosts at two small dinners, entertaining a few guests to dinner on Tuesday and again on Friday night.

On Wednesday Dr. and Mrs. Oliver C. Lockhart complimented Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Gauss at a dinner in their home. Other guests were Dr. and Mrs. Esson M. Gale, Mr. and Mrs. A. Bland Calder, Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Butrick, Dr. and Mrs. Arthur N. Young, Miss Lee Lockhart and Mr. Mel Lockhart.

Lest Old Acquaintance....

From time to time comes news of former Shanghai residents who have either departed from China for good or who are on long leave. Friends of Mr. Edwin S. Cunningham, the former American Consul-General here, will be interested to learn that after more than a quarter of a century spent in foreign countries, he is now becoming acquainted with his own. He is enjoying himself thoroughly, motoring over the south. February to April he spent in Florida and now he is touring the mountains of his own native state of Tennessee, and those of North Carolina, Kentucky and Virginia. As the warm weather comes he will proceed to Maine which will be new to him.

Mrs. U. M. Tavella who has been away for more than a year visiting in Europe is to return to Shanghai soon. Most of the time she has been in Vienna studying theatre and poster art. She expects to return by way of America, stopping there to see Miss Blanche Mary Grambs, the young Tientsin and Shanghai artist, who as the result of a miraculous operation last summer was cured of lameness and almost immediately afterward was given a one-man art exhibition, an almost unheard of thing for one so young. Miss Grambs who taught herself is now continuing her art course in New York. She is making a particular study of etching.

Chinese Social Notes

Time was, when with the exception of the hardy southerners who migrated to various countries, the home-loving Chinese rarely went outside his native province, let alone visit a far, foreign land. All this has changed, however, with the introduction of new and fast modes of transportation and an internationalism developed by the unprecedented popularity of sports in all branches. China has moved with the times, and the educated protion of it has become decidedly travel and sport conscious. To many of them, the World Olympiad to be held in Berlin this coming August has proved a lodestar, and will be the chief lure for a visit to Germany's capital, followed by a tour of other European countries extending over several months.

The fact that the National Government has sent a large delegation of over 100 athletes to compete in the various events has has proved an added incentive. And so the rallying cry, "On to Berlin!", has gone the rounds of Chinese social circles.

A Charming Tiffin

Mrs. Bang How and Miss Mo Li How were co-hostesses at a charming and informal luncheon given on Friday in farewell to Mrs. George Fitch, who, after a visit to Tsingtao, will reside permanently in Nanking where her husband has been transferred. The affair took place in the How residence, Yu Yuen Road, and the honoree had the pleasure of meeting friends of long standing, several of whom had been very actively associated with her in Joint Committee activities and "Y" work.

Among those invited were Mrs. Chang Lin, Mrs. Alice Chung, Mrs. H. C. Mei, Mrs. W. S. Fu, Mrs. Emory Luccock, Mrs. P. W. Kuo, Mrs. Y. Kuo, Miss Marian Fitch, and others.

Dr. Tai's Parties

The charmingly informal dinners being given by Dr. T. C. Tai in his residence are becoming increasingly popular. Last Wednesday's affair was no exception, the host's genial, "make yourself at home" hospitality and an atmosphere of *bonhomie* created by the bringing together of congenial spirits, making it a most enjoyable occasion. Perhaps the beautiful French drawing room, in which the host received his guests, had something to do with it, for any reserve melted in such delightful surroundings.

The delicious Chinese dinner was served in the oak-pannelled dining room, the party later adjourning to the cheery sun parlour for fruit and demi tasse. The spacious garden then came in for its full share of attention, the inviting tree-shaded paths proving irresistible for an after-dinner saunter. The beautiful magnolia trees, which are just flowering, were greatly admired, as this garden possesses some unusually fine specimens.

After this refreshing interlude, the broad terrace proved a delightful place to lounge in, especially when the artist, Mr. Ben Silbert, who was one of the guests, held his audience spellbound by the tale of his adventures in the fascinating, but little known, country of Laos. So vivid were his word paintings, that it was with difficulty some of the more adventurous spirits were restrained forming an expedition at once! Dancing then concluded a most entertaining evening.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Edward Kwong, Dr. Ruth Weiss, Mr. Ben Silbert, Miss M. Fichman, Miss Tai, who has just arrived from Peiping, and Mr. Tai.

A Discovery Shared

Some people have the knack of finding charming things and places, but not many are unselfish enough to share their discoveries. Mrs. Y. S. Tsao, affectionately known as "Auntie," belongs in the first category, but most certainly not the latter, for having found that the Women's Exchange, run by a group of social service workers, was serving delicious Chinese food in its premises in Yuen Ming Yuen Road, she immediately sent out invitations for luncheon to several of her friends last Thursday.

Testifying to her sound judgment, ecstatic exclamation over such delectable dishes as bamboo shoots and mushrooms, minced oyster and pork balls, coated with polished rice, barbecued pork ribs, etc., were heard on all sides. Small wonder that dieting resolutions went to pieces, unreservedly and without regret. Among those taking up the appointed places at the round table were Mrs. Cheng Lin, Mrs. E. K. Moy, Mrs. Clarence Young, Mrs. Anna Chou, Mrs Herman Liu, and Mrs. K. F. Lum.

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INWARD FOREIGN MAILS

From Europe............Ranchi, left London May 22, due Shanghai June 28
From U.S.A............Pres. Jefferson, left Seattle June 6, Shanghai June 24

OUTWARD FOREIGN MAILS

For Europe..........Scharnhorst, lvs. Shanghai June 25, due London July 22
For U.S.A....E. of Japan, lvs. S'hai June 28, U.S.A. July 17, London July 27

VESSELS DUE TO ARRIVE

Ships are shown under the port at which last reported. The first date against a ship's name is the date of departure (or when the ship has not left the probable date of departure) from that port. The second date shows when the vessel is due at Shanghai. Vessels sailing from all ports of the world are given.

EUROPE, etc.

From LONDON

Ranchi	May22	June 28
Fushimi M.	May30	July 7
Benvorlich	May23	July 10
Naldera	June 5	July 12
Benlawers	June 6	July 20
HakozakiM.	June13	July 20
Kaisar-I-H.	June 19	July 26
Benmacdhui	—	Aug. 7

From LIVERPOOL

Demodocus	—	June 27
Philoctetes	—	July 3
Ajax	—	July 9
Teiresias	—	July 20
Hector	—	July 21
Diomed	—	July 31
Menestheus	—	Aug. 6

From OSLO

Tancred	—	July 16
Nagara	—	July 26
Trianon	—	Aug. 13

From GDYNIA

C. Bath	—	July 4
Dolius	—	July 29

From HAMBURG

Peiping	May10	June 24
Rheinland	—	June 29
Preussen	—	July 8
Travo	—	July 9
Potsdam	—	July 11
Sauerland	—	July 20
Ramses	—	Aug. 2

From COPENHAGEN

Afrika	—	July 14
Australien	—	Aug. 7

From ANTWERP

Yalou	—	June 24
Glenaffaric	—	June 26
Glenapp	—	July 10
Zuiderkerk	—	July 11
Australien	—	Aug. 7
Grootekerk	—	Aug. 15

From MARSEILLES

F. Roussel	May28	June 29
Mar. Joffre	June11	July 13
Aramis	June25	July 27

From TRIESTE

Victoria	—	July 23

From MELBOURNE

Nellore	—	July 9
Tanda	—	Aug. 10

From BOMBAY

Ginyo M.	—	July 1
Tokiwa M.	—	July 21

From CALCUTTA

Tsushima M.	—	June 26
Tilawa	—	June 29
Santhia	—	July 13
Talma	—	July 27

From DURBAN

Barentsz	—	July 2

From BATAVIA

Tjisadane	—	June 28
Tjisalak	—	July 7

From MANILA

E. Japan	June23	June 28
G. Lee	—	June 29
P. Pierce	June28	July 3

AMERICA AND JAPAN

From NEW YORK

Steel Scientist	—	June 25
P. Adams	—	June 29
Taybank	—	June 29
P. Harrison	—	July 13
Clytoneus	—	July 17
P. Lincoln	—	July 17
Laganbank	—	July 24
P. Maersk	—	July 26
Silveryew	—	July 26
P. Hayes	—	July 27
SteelInventor	—	July 30

From SAN FRANCISCO

P. Coolidge	June11	June 29
ChichibuM.	July 1	July 20

From SAN FRANCISCO

P. Hoover	July 9	July 27

From VANCOUVER

E. Asia	June12	June 29
E. Canada	June25	July 14
E. Russia	July10	July 27

From SEATTLE

P. Jefferson	June 6	June 24
Talthybius	—	July 2
P. Jackson	June20	July 7

From PORTLAND

G. Pershing	June13	July 6
G. Sherman	July 4	July 27

From YOKOHAMA

Toyama M.	—	June 24
Scharnhorst	—	June 24
Patroclus	—	June 26
Tsukuba M.	—	June 29
Yasukuni M.	—	June 29
Leverkusen	—	July 4

From KOBE

Kasagi M.	—	June 24
ShanghaiM.	June23	June 25
Sphinx	June24	June 26
Maya M.	—	June 28

From NAGASAKI

NagasakiM.	June26	June 27

PASSENGER LISTS

INWARD

Per str. Daviken, June 10. From Tsingtao. Mr. G. H. Bowker, Mr. Ernest-Rene Cochat.

Per str. Wuhu, June 17. From Hankow. Mr. and Mrs. Underwood, Mr. S. B. Starling, Mr. C. Jansen.

Per N.Y.K.S. Shanghai Maru, June 17. From Nagasaki. Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Hooley, Mr. A. Jimenez. **From Kobe.** Mrs. E. S. Elliston, Mr. John H. Green, Miss E. Raskine, Mr. H. M. Ervine Andrews, Mr. L. Coursin, Mr. Glaize, Mrs. O. Roger, Mr. J. L. R. Oldeman, Mr. A. MacDonald, Mr. L. B. Hanin, Mr. Alexsandra Varm.

Per R.D.S. President Pierce, June 19. From New York, Etc. Miss M. M. Boone, Mrs. R. B. Clark, Mrs. E. D. Carter, Mr. and Mrs. P. E. Cattin, Mr. Y. Cummings, Mr. N. Goto, Miss B. Downie, Miss M. L. Furmidge, Mr. and Mrs. D. G. Frondorf, Miss J. Gassaway, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hill, Mr. C. N. Herbert, Dr. W. O. Johnson, Miss M. Kirker, Miss O. Lawton, Mr. Li Ju Chi, Miss B. E. Meyers, Dr. and Mrs. J. E. Roberts, Miss M. W. [illegible] Mr. F. Scharf, [illegible] ervaka, Mrs. [illegible] Tam.

Per str. Woosung, Ju[illegible] **From Hankow.** [illegible] Fr. Adons, [illegible] ene, Mr. A. [illegible] ne, Mrs. G. [illegible] **From Kiukiang.** Mrs. Greene and children.

Per N.Y.K.S. Tatsuta Maru, June 19. From Hongkong. Mr. Ta Ta-tsu, Mr. H. Hyde, Miss T. Eermakoff, Mr. A. J. Billinghen, Mr. E. O. Drake, Miss M. A. Drake, Mr. J. N. Drake, Mr. Charles S. Cohen, Mr. M. Berry, Mr. W. J. Richards, Mr. Leo Lilling, Mr. G. Lautenberg, Mr. Otto Schmidt, Mr. J. van Wylick, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Pih.

Per Str. Shuntien, June 21. From Northern Ports. Col. and Mrs. T. Schultz, Miss MacDonald, Mr. and Mrs. MacDonald, Mr. S. K. Eng, Mr. R. A. Stuart, Lieut.-Comdr. H. V. King, Lieut. M. R. Branwell, Lieut. D. K. Buchanan, Mr. A. Mc L. Duncan.

Per N.Y.K.S. Nagasaki Maru, June 21. From Kobe. Mr. H. S. Cordery, Mrs. M. G. Cordery, Mr. Edwin and Mrs. E. Coope, Mrs. K. E. McIntyre, Mr. J. Canlorbe, Mrs. M. Canlorbe, Mr. Angelo Vigano, Mr. J. Roudil, Mrs. P. Roudil. **From Nagasaki.** Mr. G. P. Hedley, Mr. Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Large, Mr. J. A. Grubb, Mr. A. G. McDiarmid, Mr. A. Campbell.

Per str. Paowo, June 22. From Hankow. Mr. Feldman, Mr. Russakoff, Lieut. and Mrs. Freeman U.S. Army, Mr. Lai, Mrs. Forbes Jocker, Dr. and Mrs. W. C. Smith. **From Kiukiang.** Mr. A. Kelhoper.

Per N.Y.K.S. Asama Maru, June 22. From Los Angeles. Mr. J. H. Shivers. **From Francisco.** Mr. P. L. Wisdom, Miss M. Moller. **From Honolulu.** Mr. H. M. Ries, Mrs. E. Ries. **From Yokohama.** Mr. and Mrs. T. W. R. Osheughuessy, Miss V. D. Kalgaloff. **From Kobe.** Miss F. Clyne, Mr. and Mrs. K. O. Oyar, Mstr. J. Oyar, Mstr. G. Oyar, Miss Miss J. Oyer, Mr. W. Mahr, Mr. J. D. Antia, Mrs. J. Gaston, Rev. G. Cleland, Mr. J. S. Kwik, Mr. B. A. Kwik, Mrs. J. S. Kwik, Mrs. T. T. Kwik, Miss S. Kwik, Miss T. T. Kwik, Miss A. Kwik, Mr. V. Onorato, Mr. F. Incontrera, Miss M. J. Divecha.

Per R.D.S. President Grant, June 22. From Manila and Hongkong. Mrs. E. Abrams, Lt. Thomas L. Becknell, Mr. Chan G. Won, Miss Chan Su Ching, Mr. Chan Wah, Mr. and Mrs. A. Chang, Mrs. Chang, Mr. K. W. Chang, Mr. T. T. Chang, Mr. Chang Bak Woon, Mrs. C. Chen, Mrs. Elizabeth E. Clark, Major H. G. Coykendall, Capt. P. F. Craig, Miss Mary Dannemiller, Dr. and Mrs. H. E. Davis, Mr. Robert Fan, Miss B. Gray, Mrs. Chas. Hamilton, Miss Mary Hamilton, Miss Catharine Hamilton, Mr. H. R. Harling, Miss Nedra Heinrich, Mr. W. C. Ho, Mr. Hor Leong Chor, Mr. Hsieh Yao Lo, Mrs. J. L. Hudson, Mrs. E. W. Irish, Miss V. H. Irish, Mr. L. L. Kay, Miss Marjorie Lew Kay, Mr. S. G. Kirkland, Miss L. Kountz, Mr. T. Lee, Mr. Freddy Lee, Mr. Lee Tuy, Mr. Lee Yu, Mr. Y. Z. Lee, Mr. Leung Pui Chee, Mr. T. Li, Mrs. M. F. Ma, Mstr. P. Ma, Mr. M. K. Mo, Mr. Ngan, Mrs. J. M. Da Rocha, Miss Marion Roseberry, Mr. Shiao, Mrs. E. M. Simpson, Mr. Peter Sycip, Mrs. Tong Toi Ping, Miss Tong Wai Chong, Mstr. Tong Chee On, Mr. C. Y. Tsao, Mr. R. N. Vanderburgh, Miss Harriet Voorhies, Mr. P. When, Mr. W. J. Wilson, Mr. Wong, Mr. Wong Che Yuen, Mrs. Wong Shuk Ching, Mr. T. C. Wong, Mr. Wu Yung Chong, Mr. Raymond Young, Mr. Yuen Nam Cheung, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Young.

Per T.S.S. Antenor, June 22. From Marseilles. Mr. F. P. C. Ashe, Lt. Comdr. H. N. A. Richardson, R.N. **From Birkenhead.** Lt. Comdr. G. P. C. Ball, R.N., Mr. A. E. Brown, R.N., Sub. Lt. G. C. Collins, R.N., Mr. J. N. Macfarlane. **From Colombo.** Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Forsyth. **From Singapore.** Mrs. H. Hawley, Miss V. Hawley, Mr. E. R. Stewart, Mr. C. P. Thane, Mrs. Thane.

OUTWARD

Per R.D.S. President Hoover, June 16.—For Kobe.—Mr. C. L. Sturdevant, Mrs. E. A. Long, Mr. W. A. Lewis, Mstr. M. Bent, Mrs. E. Ruytenschildt, Mstr. Edwin Long, Mr. A. Bent, Mr. M. Gingeroff, Mr. I. Fujimura, Mstr. Cecil Long, Mrs. M. Bent, Miss E. L. Armstrong.—**For Yokohama.**—Mrs. Mary M. Glynn, Miss Marie Louise Michel, Mrs. S. M. Chancellor, Miss M. E. Simons, Miss Olga Bainusevich, Mrs. Amy H. Goold, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Park, Miss Terean Chancellor, Mr. and Mrs. Delbert Goodman, Mstr. Chas. D. Goodman, Miss Susana Chancellor.—**For Honolulu.**—Miss Eunice Preston.—**For San Francisco.**—Mr. C. V. Starr, Miss Alice Ernestine, Mrs. F. Wartenweiler, Mstr. Dallas Liao, Mr. S. R. Price, Lt. W. E. Walsh, Mr. and Mrs. U. S. Harkson, Mstr. Severin B. Harkson, Mr. Tom Scanlon, Mstr. Francis Scanlon, Miss M. Graham, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Gray III, Mr. C. H. Lowe, Mr. P. Von Schubert, Mrs. C. Berglund, Mr. S. F. Chalfin, Mr. Homer Pace, Mr. Sylvester Simpson, Mr. Dave Adler, Miss M. MacKinley, Mr. Lincoln Mei, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Bergstrom, Mr. E. E. Barnett, Miss C. A. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Glass, Mrs. Frank L. Hough, Mrs. E. J. Johnson, Miss Gloria Liao, Mr. Richard Watts Jr., Mrs. M. A. Mitchell, Mstr. C. Scanlon, Mr. C. H. Shaifer, Mr. R. H. Hollis, Mr. A. A. Haighton, Mr. Alexander Mason, Mr. Homer W. Brooke, Mr. Harry Berk, Mrs. F. Lutfy, Mrs. S. Bergatrom, Miss Francis Donaldson, Mstr. A. D. Barnett, Mstr. B. and Miss G. Class, Mr. W. P. Roberts, Mrs. F. A. Bruns, Miss Johnson, Mstr. Darwin Liao, Lt. B. F. Swan, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Brewer, Mstr. Robert W. Harkson, Mstr. Warren Mitchell, Mrs. Tom Scanlon, Mr. and Mrs. K. E. Graham, Mr. and Mrs. Dewey W. Smith, Mr. C. Berglund, Miss Jessie B. Sweed, Mr. T. Brady, Mr. and Mrs. Walter B. Cooke, Sister Saint Anne Callaham, Mr. A. Brenstein, Mstr. Robert Lutfy, Miss Anne Hedges, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. R Turner, Mrs. Gertrude P. Stroebe, Miss H. Roberts, Mstr. Bruce Roberts, Mrs. Jane Huestis, Miss Hilda Waddington, Miss Suzanne Johnson, Mrs. H. P. Depree, Mrs. W. W. Jett, Mstr. John C. Roberts, Mrs. W. P. Roberts, Miss Doroas Gih, Lt. and Mrs. J. G. Johnson, Miss Adrianna, Mr. David Depree, Mstr. William Roberts, Jr., Miss Constance Ngo, Mr. A. P. Browne, Miss Jean Johnson, Miss Florence Logan.—**For Los Angeles.**—Miss Hazel F. MacNair, Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Muskopf, Mr. and Mrs. James E. Pickard, Mrs. E. F. Sutterle, Mrs. S. Spenazi, Mrs. E. Stonehill, Miss Barbara Plumenthal, Mstr. George Burket, Miss Muriel Culver, Miss Clara Gene Worley, Mr. J. H. G. Pitman, Miss Carol Anderson, Mrs. R. Shuhman, Miss Jean M. Muskopf, Miss Marie Hanggi, Mstr. James E. Pickard, Mr. Y. Cohen, Miss L. Cohen, Mrs. Isabel Sunderland, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Burket, Mrs. C. P. Culver, Miss Ann Dowell Hayes, Miss Helga MacArthur, Mrs. Florence L. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Palmer Anderson, Miss Alice Anderson, Mstr. Donald S. Pickard, Mrs. L. Cohen, Mrs. Barnes Moss, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Blumenthal, Miss Greta Eisenhardt, Miss Dorothy Burket, Mstr. Esloworth Culver, Mr. Sarry W. Worley, Mr. H. Curtin, Mrs. Myra Bronson Townsend, Miss Grace Anderson, Mstr. W. Anderson.

Per str. Yatshing, June 17.—For Tsingtao.—Mr. and Mrs. P. F. W. Smith.

Per str. Sandviken, June 17.—For Hongkong.—Mrs. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. Chan Wing.—**For Canton.**—Mr. Lawson, Mr. Z. C. Liu.

Per str. Changon, June 17.—For Chinwangtao.—Mrs. R. T. McDonnell, Mrs. P. M. Anderson, Miss C. Anderson, Miss M. Hale, Mrs. R. Baxter, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Guignard, Mrs. Gray.

Per str. Pingwo, June 18.—For Kiukiang.—Mrs. Furit, Miss Dunn, Mr. and Mrs. Yung.—**For Shasi.**—Father Ferrari. —**For Chungking.**—Mr. Healey.

Per str. Yochow, June 18.—For Northern Ports.—Mrs. Handley-Derry, Mrs. T. V. Warling, Miss B. Shiroboff, Mr. J. J. Forme-Becherat, Mrs. Burner, Mr. Goodman.

Per N.Y.K.S. Shanghai Maru, June 18. —For Japan.—Miss R. M. Gladys Norris, Mr. Hinton, Mr. F. J. K. van der Wal, Miss C. Hamamoto, Miss H. Vintges, Mr. and Mrs. Byron Farwell, Mrs. W. L. Carleton, Mr. Carleton and child, Mrs. C. E. Bridson, Mr. G. Unterberger, Mr. Fred Massey, Mr. and Mrs. Buitendijk, Mr. G. Arnoux and child, Mr. S. W. B. D'Esterre, Mr. J. W. Klassen, Mr. E. H. Summers, Mr. M. J. Bharucha, Mr. V. G. Faussig, Mr. Walter H. Monahan, Mr. S. F. Chaefin, Rev. and Mrs. Chas. Warden, Mr. Yamo Siat Kin, Mr. C. S. Yin.

Per str. Ingeren, June 18.—For Chinwangtao.—Mrs. Bluce, Mrs. L. Koenigsberger.

Per str. Siangwo, June 19.—For Hankow.—Mr. H. Roseman.

Per str. Kingyuan, June 19.—For Swatow.—Miss Stocker.—**For Hongkong.**—Mr. Chung Shing Chung.

Per str. Wuhu, June 19.—For Riveer Ports.—Mr. Bazil Entwistle, Mr. and Mrs. Wolynsky, Mstr. Wolynsky and foreign Nurse, Mrs. Saffery and child, Mrs. Duff and infant, Mstr. W. and A. Duff, Miss V. and P. Duff, Mr. A. Blomer.

Per str. Johanne Justesen, June 19.—For Chinwangtao.—Mrs. LeFevre, Madam Popoff, Mrs. Chauvin.

Per str. Hsin Peking, June 19.—For Ningpo.—Mr. W. R. Featherstonhaugh, Mr. S. F. Sung, M. Maudier.

Per str. Sinkiang, June 20.—For Hongkong.—Mrs. A. E. M. Bridge, Mr. R. Lockwood, Mr. Chang.—**For Amoy.**—Mr. Yang Tung Tseng.

Per str. Wantung, June 20.—For Chungking.—Col. and Mrs. Stephanson, Mstr. Stephanson, Miss C. M. O'Nell.

Per str. Tuckwo, June 20.—For Anking. —Miss B. E. Myers.—**For Kiukiang.**—Miss I. Lawton, Mrs. R. Clark, Mrs. Carter, Mrs. W. H. Clark, Miss Clark.—**For Hankow.**—Mr. O. Reinwald, Miss C. Y. Hwang, Miss C. C. Hwang.

Per str. Hunan, June 20.—For Northern Ports.—Mrs. and Miss Reader-Harris, Mr. W. S. Marshall, Dr. Homberg, Mstr. Ian Hamilton, Misses M. and J. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton, M. Gaillard Germain, M. Belanger.

Per str. Tingsang, June 20.—For Chefoo.—Mrs. Kaczka.

Per str. Daviken, June 20.—For Hongkong.—Mr. W. E. Vardy, Mrs. J. Smith.

Per str. Hunan, June 20.—For Chefoo.—Miss Sorena Griggs, Mrs. Zilliatkina

Per R.D.S. President Pierce, June 20. —For Hongkong.—Mr. Hay-ne Chang, Miss Sybil Glick, Mr. J. P. Medeiros, Mr. Kan Tong Po, Mr. Kao Fah Iu, Mr. Lincoln T. Kong, Mrs. D. H. Cheng, Mrs. Chan Wong Shee, Mr. H. H. Shih, Mr. J. Cochet, Mrs. J. P. Medeiros, Miss Edith Roberts, Mr. Tse Tsok Kai, Mr. S. H. Kao, Mrs. Y. M. Chang, Mr. J. Brass, Mr. M. S. Wong, Mr. H. Gild, Rev. Thomas Eugene West, Miss Betty Little, Mr. Lee Lum, Mr. H. D. Foo, Mr. Wong Kwai Lun. **For Manila.**—Mrs. Claru Leichtman, Mr. Tong Haue Kwang, Mr. Shu Kwang Pu, Mr. Chang Chuen Dji, Mr. Yu En Shun, Mr. H. M. L. Passehl.

Per N.Y.K.S. Tatsuta Maru, June 20.—For San Francisco, Los Angeles, Honolulu and Japan ports.—Mr. Jack Golden, Mr. M. Goldberg, Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Brudee, Mr. T. C. Lin, Mr. P. S. Chen, Mrs. E. G. Kellner and 2 children, Mr. R. Modlin, Mr. J. A. Shriro, Mr. Schepers, Mr. P. K. Hien, Mr. T. K. Haij, Mr. G. B. Gie, Mr. and Mrs. C. K. Bo, Mr. and Mrs. H. T. An, Mr. and Mrs. O. J. Liang, Mrs. and Miss, Nia, Mr. and Mrs. Tan Tek Tho, Mr. and Mrs. Be Tuan, Liong, Mr. and Mrs. Khoe Eng Gwanz, Master Tan Tim Lun, Master Be Tong, Ling, Mr. Selo Miyaji, Miss Carey Coles, Miss Francis McKinnan, Mr. D. Thurston Griggs, Mrs. E. Eurns and baby, Mr. F. de Kantzow, Miss E. F. Kantzow, Mr. J. Max, Mrs. J. Max, and 3 children, Miss M. Koukol, Mrs. Frances Mayers, Mrs. Erika Triebig, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Neuhoff, Miss Kobayashi, Mr. Reinhold Neidwitz, Mrs. A. Theiler, Mr. P. F. Pleshkoff, Mr. P. B. Field, Capt. and Mrs. A. P. Moore, Dr. B. H. Lombard, Mr. and Mrs. Harry B. Spaulding, Miss L. Forman, Miss E. Sibley, Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Caywood, Master S. W. Caywood Jr. Miss Maria Ross, Mr. G. Kubias, Mr. and Mrs. P. L. Amersbeek and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Schoewert and child, Mrs. J. H. Coert and daughter, Dr. G. H. Coert, Mrs. B. Z. Delbuch, Mr. and Mrs. S. Chekoff, Mr. F. F. G. Harper, Mrs. C. H. Paul, Prof. Vidal A. Tan, Mr. J. W. Klassen, Mrs. Margaret, M. Tavares.

Per str. Woosung, June 21.—For Kiukiang.—Mrs. Man Wong and infant, Mrs. W. W. Martimer, Miss Pothekounina. **For Hankow.**—Mrs. Kan, Miss Woo Yuen, Mrs. Kretz, Mr. S. Y. Wan. **For Nanking and Kiukiang.**—Mr. Ling, Mrs. Lee.

Per str. Wusueh, June 23.—For River Ports.—Mr. A. E. Harker, Mr. Throop, Miss Throop, Mrs. H. J. Malmon and infant, Mrs. C. G. Duff, Mr. and Mrs. Thu, Mrs. Holton, Miss E. and B. Thu, Mrs. Kyte and infant, Mstr. Philman.

Per str. Sunning, June 23.—For Dairen. —Mrs. Tinson, Mstr. Tinson.

Per str. Soochow, June 23.—For Hongkong.—Mr. E. McDiarmid, Mr. G. R. Brooks.

P. & O. S. Rawalpindi, June 23.—For London, Etc.—Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Arnold, Mr. H. J. Barker, Mr. A. Benwell, Mrs. E. Bock, Capt. J. Boyle, R.A.M.C., Major and Mrs. Boxshall, Mr. G. L. Brand, Lt. M. A. Branwell, R.N., Miss D. Brazier, Mrs. D. A. R. Bird, Mr. M. Broadhurst, Lt. D. K. Buchanan-Dunlop, R.N., Mr. Bulchand, Miss C. Casanova, Mr. S. K. Chen, Miss N. F. E. Cracknell, M.B.E., Mrs. W. Darby, Mr. H. R. Darby, Miss G. Darby, Mrs. W. B. Dobree, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Griffiths and 3 children, Mr. L. A. Hutton, Lt. Comdr. H. V. King, R.N., Mr. G. P. Lakhaney, Mrs. M. C. Lang, Mr. Lee Choon Seng, Mr. Lee Kim Kew, Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, K.C.B., Lady Leith-Ross, Miss D. Lemmon, Mr. and Mrs. Liem Swie Hoo, Mr. Liem Sik Yang, Mr. Lim Lip Chong, Mr. Lim Soei, Miss E. S. Livens, Major and Mrs. J. S. Lloyd, Mr. and Mrs. A. Macdonald, Miss J. Macdonald, Mr. B. Marryatt, Mrs. A. Marty, Mr. A. J. Marty, Mr. A. M. McNab, Mr. R. T. Melvani, Dr. and Mrs. K. M. Mirchandani, Miss M. Morrison, Mrs. M. J. G. Mullins, Mr. K. W. B. Murphy, Mrs. G. F. C. Newsam and 2 children, Mrs. L. Norman, Mr. J. G. O'Ferrall, Miss S. Orr, Mr. T. E. Pegg, Mr. and Mrs. N. L. Puri, Miss Puri, Lt. Col. and Mrs. V. Rolfe, Mstr. Rolfe, Miss Rolfe, Mr. C. C. Russell, Mr. J. Sandberg, Mr. Walter Smith, Mrs. M. M. J. Stockwell, Mr. E. L. Stockman, Mrs. M. Stone, Mr. R. A. Stuart, Lt. Col. and Mrs. A. Symes, Miss Symes, Mr. and Mrs. Tejumal, Mr. T. A. Tharani, Mr. J. A. Timons, Mrs. G. H. Van Kampen, Mr. Wang Hao-Ting, Mr. E. E. Wallwork, Mr. G. B. Watkins, Mr. L. A. Weeks, Mr. E. S. Weeks, Miss V. White, Mr. C. R. Willan.

Per R.D.S. President Grant, June 23.—For Kobe.—Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Thomas, Mr. V. T. Kwen, Mr. F. T. Chen, Mr. I. Hirai, Mr. F. Youngs, Mr. Yan Tuckming, Mr. Chang Choy, Mr. J. Rosenfeld, Mr. R. Thordjournsen, Mr. C. Chegon, Mrs. C. P. Grant, Miss E. M. Grant, Mrs. E. L. Healey, Miss Elaine Healey, Miss Janet Healey, Miss R. A. Healey, Mrs. A. Shiro, Mrs. Valentine Schmitt, Mr. E. M. Valentine.—**For Yokohama.**—Miss May Mott-Smith, Mrs. A. C. Cernish, Mstr. A. C. Cernish, Miss Gertrude Cernish, Mstr. M. C. Fellows, Jr., Miss M. E. Simons, Mrs. S. M. Chancellor, Miss Teresa Chancellor, Miss Chancellor, Mr. W. K. Grove, Mr. Jack Fisher, Mr. Herbert Squires, Miss Betty Hoesll. —**For Victoria.**—Mrs. H. Dabelstein.—**For Vancouver.**—Mr. H. MacLeod, Mr. J. H. McKay, Mr. G. N. Kirk, Mr. G. J. Storey.—**For Seattle.**—Lt. and Mrs. K. W. Palmer, Mr. H. MacGown, Mr. J. F. McMunn, Mrs. Julean Arnold, Mr. Liu Eu-sung, Mr. Soo Yung Chung, Mr. Mike C. J. Lin, Mr. R. A. Henningsen, Mrs. R. P. Roberts, Mr. S. Yahia, Rev. Wm. Slattery, Mr. Daniel D. Seits, Mr. and Mrs. Myron Burton, Miss M. E. Burton, Miss Alice J. Burton, Mstr. D. E. Burton, Miss Faye H. Robinson, Mr. and Master James Scovel, Master Carl Scovel, Mrs. F. G. Scovel, Mstr. Anne E. Scovel, Mrs. Lan Hua Liu, Miss Marian Clara Roberts, Miss Edna Hale, Mr. and Mrs. K. M. Kepler, Miss Dorothy Kepler, Miss Mary K. Kepler, Miss Gertraude Bayless, Miss Elizabeth S. McKee, Mrs. A. W. March, Dr. and Mrs. K. T. Mosley, Master Kirk Mosley, Mstr. Henry Mosley, Mr. Wong Tsung-kwang, Mr. Lloyd Patterson, Miss Florence Nickles, Mrs. L. K. Scovel, Miss Klara S. E. Tvedt, Miss Agnes A. E. Tvedt, Mr. Kristofer N. Tvedt, Mrs. Kristofer N. Tvedt, Miss Ruth D. A. Tvedt, Mr. Norman K. Tvedt, Mr. Sigurd M. L. Tvedt, Mr. S. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. Alex. MacLeod.

SICCAWEI METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

Day of month	Barometer 9 A. M.	Barometer Att'ed Thorm	Wind Direction a.m.	Wind (1-12)	Hygrometer 9 a.m. Dry	Hygrometer 9 a.m. Wet	Thermometer in Shade Max.	Thermometer in Shade Min.	Weather Conditions
June 12	20.97	72.6	S E	1	71.6	70.3	77.2	67.5	O.
" 13	20.90	72.1	S	1	73.0	72.0	88.7	65.7	O.
" 14	20.81	75.0	S S W	1	81.7	77.2	92.1	70.9	C.
" 15	20.80	76.5	S E	1	81.7	77.4	85.5	71.8	C.
" 16	20.81	76.6	S W	1	79.7	75.4	89.1	71.4	B. C.
" 17	20.83	78.3	N W	1	78.4	77.0	92.3	73.8	C.
" 18	20.88	78.8	N E	1	76.8	75.2	86.2	74.3	O.

EXPLANATION

B—blue sky F—fog H—hail M—misty (hazy) R—rain T—thunder
C—clouds D—drizzle L—lightning O—overcast (dull) S—snow Z—calm

SHANGHAI THERMOMETER READINGS FOR THE WEEK

In the open air in a shaded situation in the Foreign Settlement

Date	Minimum Temperature 1936	Minimum Temperature 1935	Maximum Temperature 1936	Maximum Temperature 1935	Rainfall 1936	Rainfall 1935
June 12	69.0F.	70.0F.	75.5F.	82.0F.	Nil	Nil
" 13	66.5	67.0	87.0	82.0	Nil	Nil
" 14	73.5	69.5	89.0	87.0	Nil	Nil
" 15	74.5	74.0	84.5	88.0	0.67-in.	Nil
" 16	73.0	75.0	89.0	89.5	Nil	0.01-in.
" 17	77.5	67.0	91.5	88.5	0.05	Nil
" 18	75.5	69.0	86.0	86.0	0.16	Nil

BIRTHS

BEVAN.—On June 17, 1936, at the Country Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. JOHN HENRY BEVAN (neé Berglof), the gift of a daughter.

HERBERT.—On June 13, 1936, at Kuling, to Mr. and Mrs. G. HERBERT (nee Clemensen), a son.

MARRIAGES

JOURDAN—BENOIST.—On June 22, 1936, at the French Consulate, before M. Baudez, Consul-General, and at St. Joseph's Church by Rev. Father Jacquinot de Besange, PAULETTE, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Benoist, to RAYMOND, son of Mrs. Paul Jourdan and the late Mr. Paul Jourdan of Shanghai.

ROBINSON—EZRA.—On June 18, 1936, at H.B.M. Consulate-General, before Mr. J. W. O. Davidson, ERIC CAWOOD, younger son of the late Cawood Dolby and Mrs. Robinson, of Westcliff-on-Sea, England, to MOZELLE, widow of the late Edward Ezra of Shanghai.

ENGAGEMENT

MILLETT—VEDY.—The engagement is announced of WILLIAM JAMES MILLETT of the Royal Army Medical Corps, and EDITH DORA VEDY, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. Vedy, Wallington, Surrey, England.

DEATH

d'ALMEIDA.—On Thursday, June 18, 1936, at her home, Lane 352, House 22, Miller Road, LEONILDE MARIA D'ALMEIDA, aged 76 years. (Hongkong & Macao papers please copy.)

IN MEMORIAM

HAAS.—In everlasting affectionate remembrance of SARINA HAAS, our beloved mother and wife of the late Mr. A. Haas, who passed away on June 22, 1934. Forever in our hearts. Sadly missed by her loving children, Cecilia, Norbert, Isidore and Malvina.

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